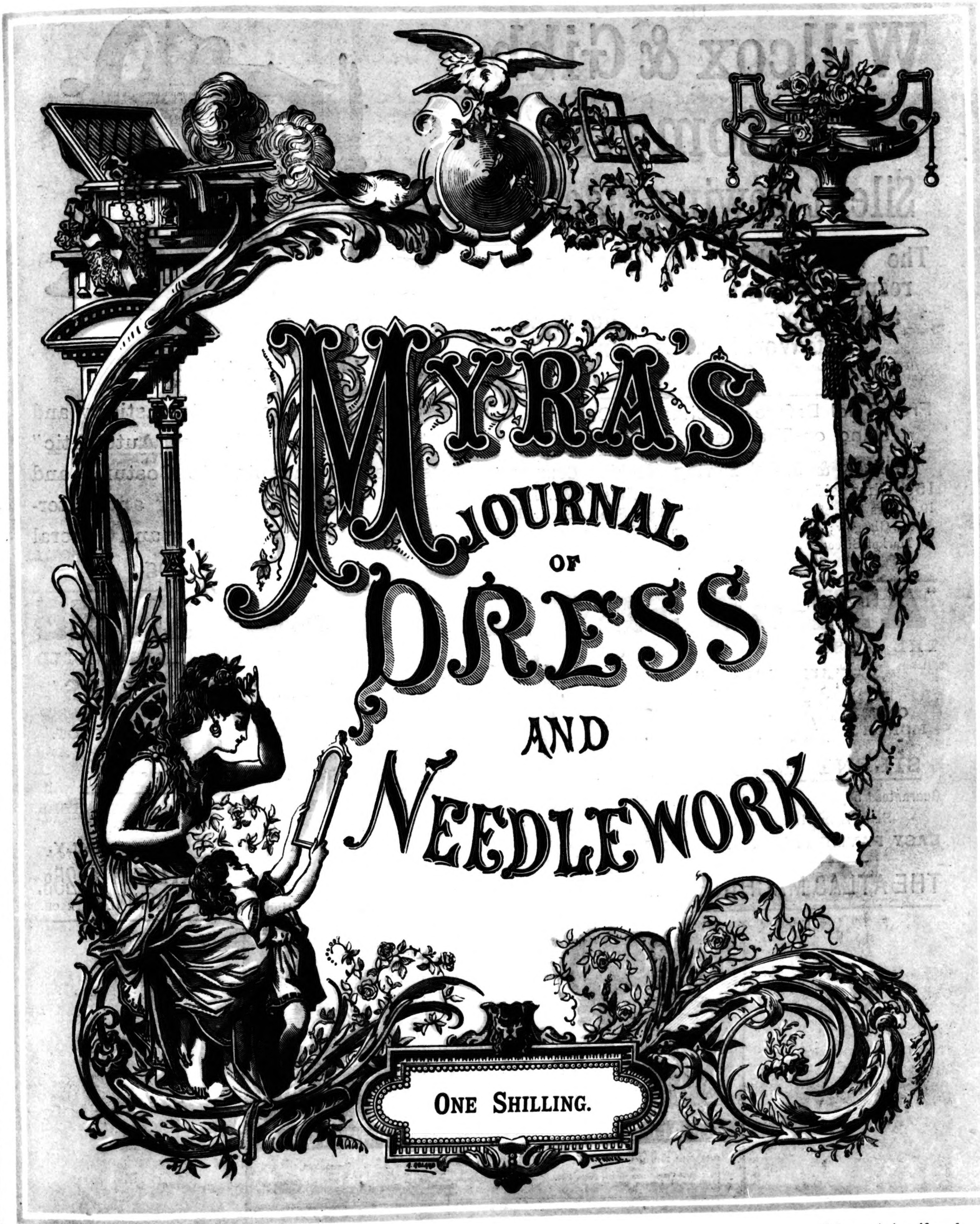
CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER.

No. 12. Vol. VI.] [December 1st, 1880.



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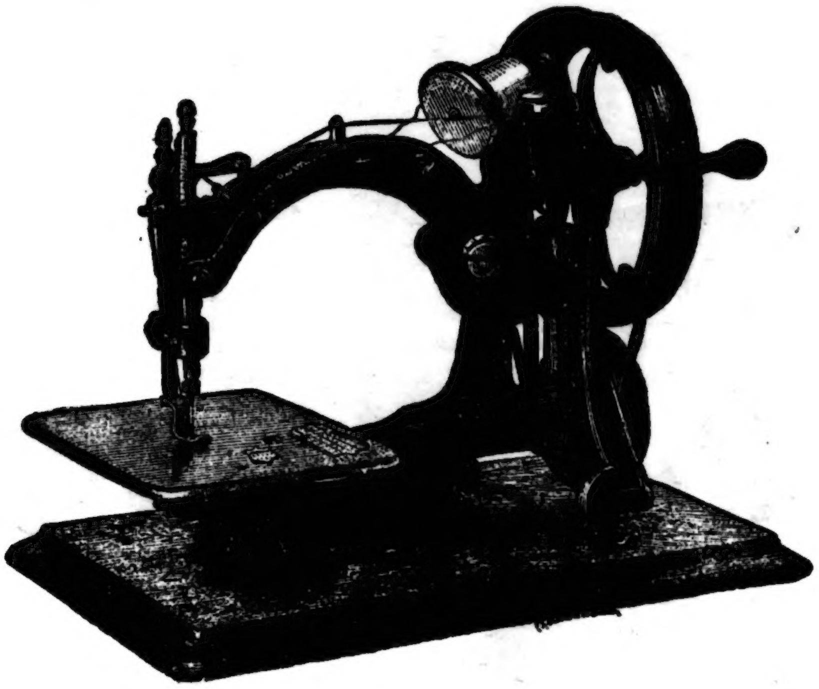

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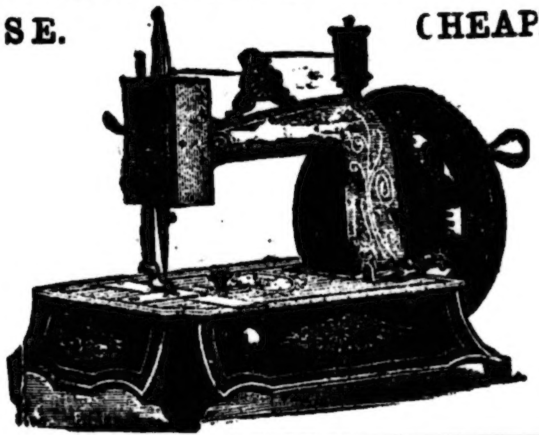

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A mixture of Camel's Hair and the Finest Wool; one of the Lightest and Warmest Fabrics of the Season; perfectly Fast Colour: willl not Shrink when wetted, and hangs most gracefully when made up in Costumes. In various qualities, 46 in. wide, from 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per yard.

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These Mantles are noticeable for their special neatness and convenient arrangements. MESSRS. JAY confidently trust that the selections they have recently made will ensure a continuance of the reputation which their Mantle Department has so long maintained in the fashionable world.

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No Home or Hospital should be without it.
Gives Health! Strength! Comfort! and Quiet Nights!

Dr. Ridge's Pamphlet, "OUR BABY," post free of

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, &c.

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SAMUEL BARKER, M.D., Hon. Physician to the Brighton Hospital for Children, says: "Ridge's Food for Infants is an excellent compound, on which infants grow and fatten who previously seemed as though they would not or could not thrive on anything. So closely does it resemble the mother's milk that many infants are reared, and well reared, exclusively upon it."

BEST AND CHEAPEST OF ALL FOODS.

Prices 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d., & 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Grocers.

MR G. H. JONES

Surgeon-Dentist, 57, Great Russell Street, London
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Supplies, by his absolutely Painless System of Dentistry,

THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL TEETH.

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Consultation free daily from 10 to 5.

Pamphlet, "PAINLESS DENTISTRY," gratis and post free.

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SILKS, VELVETS AND SATINS,

Direct from the Manufacturers of LYONS, ZURICH, CREFELD & COMO.

Exceptional Purchase.
22-inch
Black Broché Satin
AT 4/11 PER YD.
ALSO,
22-INCH
All Silk Black Satin,
AT 4/11 PER YD.

A CLEARANCE
OF A
Lyons Manufacturer's Stock,
And will be found to be much
under usual value.

BLACK SILKS.

BEST MAKE ONLY,
Such as our large sale and experience permit recommendation.

COLOURED SATIN MERVEILLEUX.

Price 4/6 per yard.

A new make of Satin, being especially soft and brilliant, suitable for Polonaise and Skirt Drapings.

BLACK SATIN,

At 2/6, 2/11, 3/6, 3/11, 4/6, 5/6, 6/6, 7/6, 8/6, 9/6, 10/6, 12/6, 13/6.

Many Satins from the famous Manufacturers in Como, being made of pure Italian Silk.

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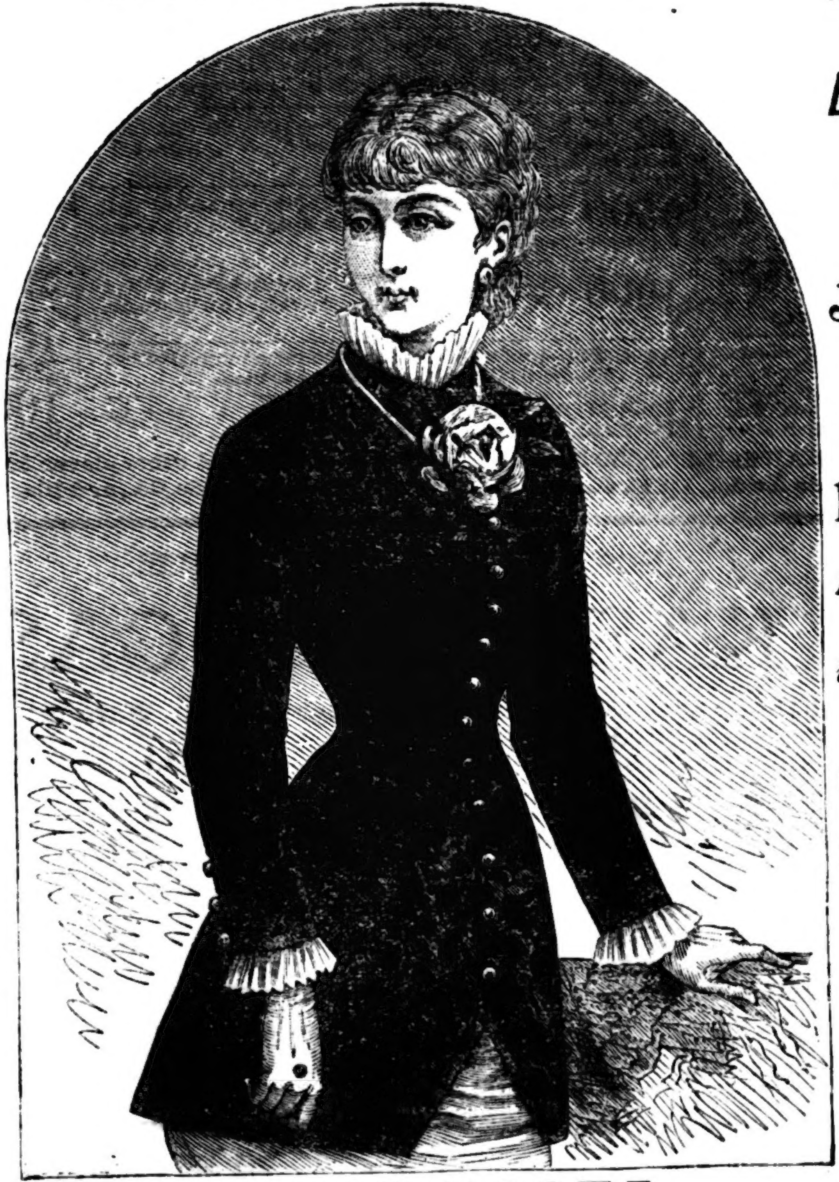

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The New Bodice, made to Measure, in Figured Satin, Velvet or Silk.
PRICE TWO GUINEAS.

SILK VELVETS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Broché & Ciselés
VELVETS,
IN ALL NEW DESIGNS.

DAMAS PLUSH.

Figured Silk Velvet.
From **4/11** per yard.

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FOR
Dresses & Mantles,

New plain Colored, or Black
SILK VELVETS
in many qualities, for Dresses, Trimmings, or Mantles.

Colored Silk, from 2/6½ per yd.

BLACK OR COLORED SILKS
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COSTUMES,
7½ Gs., complete,
MADE TO ORDER.

COLORED OR BLACK
SILK COSTUMES,
From 6 Gs., complete,
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DRESSMAKING.—Particular attention is devoted to this Department to secure excellency of fit, style, and work, with economy in charge. Our Dressmaker visits Paris periodically, and having the *entrée* to the Principal Costumiers, is enabled to obtain new model Costumes, and the latest fashionable information.

The Dressmaking being organized in connection with the Silk Department, Ladies are enabled to choose Silks, in any quality and colour (or other materials if preferred), and the style of Costume being selected, an estimate is rendered for the complete Dress. Thus Costumes for all occasions are prepared fresh, and made in the most recent fashion, at a moderate cost.

For the convenience of Ladies residing at a distance from Town, a GUIDE FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT will be forwarded, if required.

POST ORDER DEPARTMENT.—**Orders by Post receive prompt attention. This Department being under special supervision, Ladies residing from town may rely upon all Goods being carefully selected to their requirements.**

CARRIAGE PAID ON ALL PARCELS VALUE £2 & UPWARDS TO ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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The QUEEN says:—
"The Louis Velveteen is capital."

REGISTERED TRADE MARK
NOS ASPERA JUVANT
The LOUIS VELVETEEN
PERMANENT ORIENTAL
BLUE BLACK

NOW IN STOCK
500 BOXES OF THE

LOUIS VELVETEEN,

Which is sold by me at the wholesale tariff, by the box of about 33 yards—viz., 1s. 10½d. 1d. per yard extra for cutting short lengths. All qualities kept in stock up to 4s. 6d., Genoa, Fast Pile, &c.

MYRA'S JOURNAL says:—

"The advantages claimed for this Velveteen are not a few. The appearance is certainly very handsome, and not easily distinguished from velvet it is thinner and finer in texture, and consequently less heavy than ordinary velveteen, and is said to take the needle more easily than any other made."

COLOURED LOUIS VELVETEENS.

All the new and lovely shades, stamped every yard, with instructions how to remove all folding marks, creases, &c. Price 2s. 9d. per yard, or 2s. 6d. by the box of thirty yards, special. **Patterns Free.**

READ REVIEW.

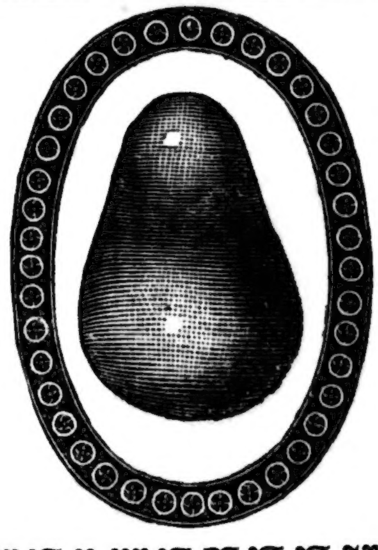
COLLINGES & HALLWORTH'S
PATENT FAST PILE
FAST PILE
GUARANTEED
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
ÆTERNUM MANEBIT

READ REVIEW.

Extract from MYRA, Sept. 1, 1880.

"The great popularity of velveteen, a popularity which seems in no danger of fading, has incited manufacturers to improve the fabric in every possible way. Mr Chapman, of Notting Hill, is now supplying a new make of this old favourite from the looms of Messrs. Collinges & Hallworths, of Manchester, and termed the Fast Pile Velveteen. It is exceedingly strong and durable, and may be rubbed, brushed, or even SCRAPED at the back with impunity. The pile is close and erect, the colours such as those required for fashionable dresses should be—that is, they include all the new shades now worn—and the black velveteens are really black and have the bloom of velvet. The Fast Pile Velveteen costs in colours 3s. 6d. per yard; the velveteen in black has a long range of prices, from 2s. 11d. to 5s. 6d. per yard.

Registered.



Registered.

VELVETEENS.

THE BLACK PEARL (Registered),

Another New Make in Velveteen, for which the manufacturers claim superiority in make, finish, colour, and appearance. Undeniably they deserve all credit. Is it Velvet or Velveteen? You cannot tell. 1s. 11½d. to 5s. 6d. per yard.

COLOURED CORDED VELVETEENS.

For the Autumn and Winter Seasons. Made in all the Newest Colours. 26 in. wide, 1s. 6½d. per yard.

New Dress Goods, 10,000 Patterns to Select from.

ELASTIC BEIGE.

The popular Stockingette and Elastic Cloths have been produced in many pretty dark Heather Mixtures suitable for autumn and winter wear, and will undoubtedly be much patronised for close-fitting dresses for which they are specially woven. The admirers of Jersey Costumes will find this cloth exactly the material for making up into these favourite dresses. 25 in. wide, 2s. 11d. per yard.

GARNITURE METROPOLE.

This distinctive name is applied to a remarkable looking mixture of Silk and Wool, very prettily arranged in a dice-like looking pattern of most effective appearance. Will combine most successfully with Cashmere, Merino, or any plain cloth. 24 in. wide, 3s. 6d. per yard.

NUN'S CLOTH.

A fine woollen texture. This cloth will be found exceedingly pleasant wear, of no appreciable weight, yet as warm as it is necessary for a winter's dress: it has received considerable patronage in Paris for illustrating the new models for the coming season, and been much admired. 25 in. wide, 1s. 11½d. per yard. Patterns free.

DULCIGNO CLOTH.

A fine new Diagonal Cloth, in Self Colours only. The finished surface to this material makes it very pleasant wear, and being entirely woven with wool is beautifully light. Some very good shades in Burgundy and Olive Colours are among the patterns. Velveteens to match all the shades in stock, 25 inches wide, 1s. 9d. per yard.

CASHMERIENNE.

This is an exquisitely fine Woollen Fabric, with a marked twill on either side is particularly pure both in quality and dye, and specially adapted for "demi saison toilettes." The colours are very good, including the new shade, called "Sand of the Desert," also Heliotrope, and twelve other new and choice shades. The width of this capital cloth is 26 inches, and the price 15½d. per yard.

CHEVIOTS.

The new Cheviot Tweeds are exceedingly pretty; many excellent mixtures or combinations of colours will tend to make these Tweeds most fashionable. They make up into such charming costumes, and are so useful, that for country wear in particular, many ladies elect to choose them in preference to other fancies, that have greater novelty for recommendation. They vary in width and price, at 11¾d. per yard, marvellously cheap, 26 inches wide; at 13d. per yard, 27 inches wide; at 1s. 11½d. per yard, 28 inches wide.

PATTERNS FREE.

SILKS CONTINUE AT DESPERATE PRICES.

The Best and Cheapest in London.

The present low market value of Silk is becoming a serious matter to all concerned in the manufacture. Many of the large Lyons weaving firms are working their mills at a loss. This condition of things should be eagerly seized by the public.

	s.	d.	
Corded Silks, of good sound quality, at less than the value of woollen goods	1	9	per yd.
An extra quality of the same make	2	9	"
Handsome Gros Grain, equal in value to many that are sold at 4s. 6d., for	3	9	"
Very rich quality, at	4	9	"
A superb Faille	5	11	"

In better times the latter quality is sold at 7s. 11d.

I have bought very largely during this depression, and secured an immense Stock of all qualities, in value over

£20,000.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN LONDON FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

SPECIAL ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR HOTELS AND LARGE CONSUMERS.

			s.	d.
Cotton Sheetings, Twilled or Plain,	72	inches wide,	1	2
" "	80	"	1	4½
" "	90	"	1	6½
" "	100	"	1	10½
Barnsley Linen Sheeting	72	"	1	11
" "	80	"	2	11
" "	90	"	3	6
" "	100	"	3	11
Real Irish Sheeting	90	"	5	6

Table Linens of every description. Damask Table Cloths, 6/4 size, 3s. 11d.: 8/4 size, 5s. 11d.; 8/4 size, 7s. 11d.: 10 by 12, 30s. Napkins, D'Oyleys, &c., to match. Real Welsh Flannels, from 1s. 0¾d. 27 in. wide, 1s. 2¾d., 1s. 4¾d., 1s 6¾d., 1s 8¾d., to 2s. 6d. per yard. Scarlet and Coloured Flannels, from 10½d., 1s. 0½d., 14½d., 18½d., 2s. per yard.

REAL WITNEY BLANKETS, 9s. 11d. the pair, eight quarter.

TOWELLINGS in great variety, from 4¾d., 16 in. wide.

Dusters, Tea Cloths, Crashs, and every description of cotton household goods kept in stock. 1,000 doz. of Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, hemmed and plain, 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s. per dozen.

DUCHESSE SATIN.

This superb fabric, which is now in such great demand, possesses all the exquisite softness of the very best silk with the brilliancy of satin. The new patterns are lovely, the lighter shades comprising some most beautiful and now fashionable colours, and also a choice assortment of new dark tones, suitable for winter dresses. The width is 24 in., at 5s. 11d. per yard. Bonnet's Black Duchesse, 27 in. wide, price 10s. 6d. per yard, worth 21s.

CASHMERES 100 Shades, 1s. 6½d. per yd.	***MERINOS*** 100 Shades, 1s. 6¾d. per yd
CASHMERES 100 Shades, 1s. 11½d.	***MERINOS*** 100 Shades, 1s. 11½d. "
CASHMERES 100 Shades, 2s. 11½d. "	***MERINOS*** 100 Shades, 2s. 10½d. "

POMPADOUR CASHMERE FLANNELS.

The most charming and picturesque effects are obtained in these pretty and inexpensive fabrics. For Children's wear, Morning Robes, and Dressing Gowns, they are invaluable; nothing is so suitable for the above uses, and those who like to combine the plain Twilled Flannels can match the same in any shade, 2s. 4½d. per yard; Plain Twilled Flannels, 1s. 6d., 30 in. wide.

VOILE DE RELIGIEUSE.

A finely fouléd French Cloth; a most useful and desirable material. Many new and pretty colours will be found among the patterns. This kind of material has come into great favour lately, and quite supersedes the twilled woollens that a short time back were popular. It has a particularly elegant effect when well made, and is considered a very superior-looking material for the price, 1s. 11d. per yard, 25 in. wide.

TWILLED LLAMAS.

For cheap House Dresses a most desirable material. All good useful colourings, and very durable. For children's wear it is particularly recommended, making strong useful School Dresses; 26 inches wide; 9d. per yard. In Plain and Heather Mixtures.

WINTER SKIRTINGS

Are much more in demand during this season of the year. I have thus provided a more varied assortment, some of which are great novelties, and my exclusive property. A Corduroy with rich Silk Stripe, at 5s. per yard, is extremely elegant; also a rich Silk Stripe, at 5s. 11d. per yard; can also offer really good styles at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 11d. per yard, 40 in. wide.

PATTERNS FREE.

SERGES for giving away, reduced to 6¾d., stout or fine; usual price 0s. 8¾d.
Welsh Serges in all colours, good quality ... ... 0s. 10¾d.
Welsh Homespun ... ... 1s. 0¾d.

Estamene Serge, reduced to 1s. sold everywhere at... ... ... 1s. 6d.
Devonshire Serge, reduced to 1s. 3d., sold everywhere at ... ... 1s. 9d.
Esquimaux Serge, reduced to 1s. 2½d. ... ... 1s. 5½d.

TWELVE MONTHS OLD.—About 5,000 yards of last Summer's **WASHING TEXTURES**, such as Grebe Cloth, Ribbed Sateen Cloth, Idra Stripes, Fancy Oatmeals and various materials, which were sold at 9d., 1s., and 1s. 3d., will be cleared out at 6d. per yard. Complete Sets of Patterns Free.

1, CASTLE TERRACE; and 1, 3, and 5, PORTLAND ROAD, W.

WHOLESALE SHIPPING AND EXPORT MERCHANT. COURT DRESSMAKER. PERFECT FIT. MODERATE PRICES.

NOTED FOR ARTICLES OF FASHION. CASH PRICES.

By Appointment.

Established 1812

SWAN AND EDGAR.

COSTUMES, MANTLES, MILLINERY, RICH FURS, SILKS, WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

DRESS MATERIALS, LACES, HOSIERY GLOVES,

GENERAL DRAPERY OUTFITS, ETC.

Patterns, Estimates, Sketches FREE.

FAMILY MOURNING. PICCADILLY & REGENT ST., LONDON.

POPLINS AND LINENS.

REAL IRISH POPLINS.

The most fashionable and suitable fabric for Winter wear; an immense variety of new shades, including Girofla, Old Gold, Heliotrope, Peacock, &c., also Blacks, from 4/6 to 11/- per yard. A dress length of 14 yards sent carriage paid on receipt of P.O.O. for 63/- A handsome and seasonable present.

BLACK SILK IRISH POPLIN.

Every lady should see a sample of our celebrated Imperial or Black Silk Poplin, very durable in wear, and handsome in appearance. Patterns post free. Dresses carriage paid, 5 per cent. discount on all cash purchases of £1 and upwards.

FURNITURE POPLINS OR TABINETS.

Several special designs for Curtains, Portières, &c., which can be made in any shade for high art and Early English decorations.

CHEAP HOUSE FURNISHING LINENS.

USEFUL PRESENTS.—Any of the following parcels sent on receipt of P.O.O. for 20/- :—Parcel No. 1, a strong and pretty Damask Table Cloth, and 1 doz. Dinner Napkins to match, hemmed ready for use; No. 2, 1 pair of good Linen Sheets, full size, for double bed; No. 3, 1 pair of stout Cotton Sheets, for single, and 1 ditto for double bed; No. 4, 2 doz. of Huckabout Towels, 1 doz. plain and 1 doz. coloured ends.

USEFUL PRESENTS.—Also either of the undermentioned sent upon receipt of P.O.O. for 10/- :—Parcel No. 5, 1 doz. Ladies' fine hemstitched Handkerchiefs; No. 6, 1 doz. Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, hemmed ready for use; No. 7, ½ doz. Ladies' ditto, beautifully embroidered with the initial letter.

CATALOGUE and PATTERNS of HOUSEHOLD LINENS sent POST FREE.

INGLIS AND TINCKLER, 147, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

THE "PEACOCK" VELVETEEN.

A New Velveteen which never turns Brown.

AFTER many and costly experiments, a process of Dyeing Velveteens has been discovered, which produces a PERMANENT blue black.

These Velveteens are now offered to the Trade by

ASHTON & CO.,
45, CHORLTON STREET, MANCHESTER.

Mrs. G. H. DIXON, 233, Upper Street,

LONDON, N. (Three minutes' walk from Highbury Station.)

The Hand-made Underclothing and Baby Linen supplied by Mrs. Dixon never fails to give the utmost satisfaction, and many ladies from all parts of the Kingdom have written testifying to the Excellent Needlework and charming description of the articles supplied. Trousseaux, £20, £35, £50, £80, and £105. Layettes, £10 10s., £20, £30, and £50. The following is copied from Mrs. Dixon's PRICE LIST, which may be had POST FREE on application:—

LAYETTE (No. 3) - - - - - - £20.

FINEST HAND WORK.

		£	s.	d.
6 Lawn Shirts	at 1s. 6d.	0	9	0
6 "	at 2s. 6d.	0	15	0
6 Monthly Gowns	at 6s. 6d.	1	19	0
6 Night "	at 4s. 9d.	1	8	6
4 Day Blankets	at 6s. 6d.	1	6	0
3 Night "	at 3s. 11d.	0	11	9
6 Long Petticoats	at 3s. 11d.	1	3	6
3 Twill Swathes	at 0s. 11d.	0	2	9
2 Flannel "	at 1s. 6d.	0	3	0
2 Mackintosh Pilches	at 1s. 11d.	0	3	10
2 Flannel "	at 2s. 6d.	0	5	0
2 Dozen Diaper Towels	at 9s. 6d.	0	19	0
2 Head Flannels	at 4s. 11d.	0	9	10
1 Embroidered Silk Head Flannel		0	10	9
2 Tucked Robes	at 8s. 6d.	0	17	0
1 Apron-fronted Tucked Robe		0	13	6

		£	s.	d.
1 Princess Robe		1	18	6
1 Mackintosh Apron		0	5	6
6 Quilted Bibs	at 1s. 3d.	0	7	6
2 Pairs Wool Boots	at 1s. 3½d.	0	2	7
1 French Hood		0	12	6
1 Braided Cashmere Cloak		1	5	6
1 Spencer		0	3	3
1 Basket Trimmed Muslin		1	3	6
1 Berceaunette Trimmed		1	13	6
1 Mattress		0	5	11
1 Pillow		0	3	6
2 Blankets	for	0	6	11
1 Set Sheets and Pillow Case		0	3	11
		£20	0	0

Any part of the goods in this and the following Layettes can be supplied, or any single article

JAMES SPENCE & CO.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

WAREHOUSEMEN,
MANUFACTURERS, &
SHIPPERS.

Wholesale & Retail Drapers.

WHOLESALE CITY PRICES.

PATTERNS FREE.

BUILT A.D. 1723.

TRADE MARK.

BLACK SILKS.

Manufactured by the world-famed C. J. BONNET et CIE. and are unsurpassed for Beauty and Durability.

No.	24 in. Wide.	No.	24 in. Wide.
1A. Quality ..	4/3	7G. Quality ..	7/6
2B. ,, ..	4/4	8H. ,, ..	7/11
3C. ,, ..	4/11	9I. ,, ..	8/6
4D. ,, ..	5/8	10K. ,, ..	8/11
5E. ,, ..	5/11	11L. ,, ..	9/9
6F. ,, ..	6/9	12M. ,, ..	10/6

These are 20 per cent. under Usual Prices.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Depression in the Black Silk trade enables us to offer a very rich Satin de Lyon at 3s. 6d. and 3s. 11d. per yard, full width, especially suitable for Christmas presents; the usual price being 4s. 11d. and 5s. 11d. per yard.

PATTERNS FREE.

Winter 1880.—SPENCE'S VELVETEENS, Registered.

GUARANTEED FAST PILE.

J. S. & CO. BEG respectfully to announce that they have now in **STOCK over 1,000 BOXES** of their well-known **GUARANTEED FAST PILE VELVETEENS,** as well as an enormous stock of every other known make of repute. **VELVETEENS** are made a **SPECIALITY** by J. S. & CO.; they were the first Wholesale and Retail Firm that introduced the Guaranteed Fast Pile Velveteens, and, with the **EXTENSIVE STOCK** they hold of all kinds, are able to offer the very best makes at considerably less than general prices. PRESS NOTICE.—"The Velveteens sold by Messrs. SPENCE & CO., St. Paul's Churchyard, are very good. They are soft Velveteens, with a thick pile, and soft Velveteens always wear the best."—*Vide* THE QUEEN.

Black and Coloured Guaranteed Fast Pile Velveteens.

BLACK.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.
	27in. wide.	27in. wide.	27in. wide.	27in. wide.	27in. wide.	27in. wide.	27in. wide.	27in. wide.	27in. wide.
	2s. 6d.	2s. 9d.	2s. 11d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 11d.	4s. 6d.	4s. 11d.	5s. 6d.	5s. 11d.

COLOURED.—Made in all the Newest Shades, 27in. wide, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per yard.

Coloured Velveteens from 1s. 11½d. per yard. Coloured Corded Velveteens from 1s. 11½d. per yard. Brocaded Velveteens, the Duchesse, and the Princesse, 2s. 9d. per yard.
Black Velveteens, "St Paul's" Make, from 1s. 6½d. per yard. Patterns Post Free.

NEW DRESS GOODS FOR WINTER WEAR, 1880.

JAMES SPENCE & CO. invite Ladies to pay a visit of Inspection to their large Dress Warehouse, now fully stocked with all the novel and useful Fabrics for the coming season. All goods marked at Wholesale City Prices, which means a saving of from 15 to 20 per cent., or 3s. to 4s. in the £. J. S. & CO. recommend Ladies who are unable to pay a personal visit, whether residing in Town or Country, to write for their Collection of Patterns. The mode of ordering by Post is now adopted by thousands; and owing to the completeness and efficiency of their Postal Order Department, JAMES SPENCE & CO. are enabled to supply all demands, however varied. To Ladies residing in the Country, this Department is invaluable, as it enables them to see a vast collection of Goods at their own homes. Our Patterns represent over **50,000 Pieces of Goods,** comprising Silks, Dress Goods, and other Novelties. We feel sure that Ladies once adopting this system of Purchasing will see the immense advantages it offers, and continue to use it in preference to buying in the Suburbs and Small Country Towns.

PATTERNS POST FREE. CATALOGUES POST FREE.

WINTER MERINOS AND CASHMERES.

40in. Cashmeres, all shades	from	......	1s. 4¾d.	per yard.
48in. ,, finest made	,,	......	3s. 3d.	,,
44in. ,, All Wool Merinos	,,	......	1s. 9½d.	,,
Our Special Merinos	,,	......	2 . 6d.	,,
Finest made ,,	,,	......	2s. 9d.	,,

BLACK CASHMERES.

42in. from 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 6¾d. per yard.
48in. ,, 1s. 11½d. to 5s. 11d.
Patterns Post Free.

AUTUMN AND WINTER SKIRTINGS.

46in. wide, 1s. 11½d. to 6s. 11d. per yard.
Patterns Post Free.

KNOCKABOUT CORDUROY CLOTH, OR WEAR-RESISTING CLOTH.

27in. wide, 1s. 2¾d. per yard.
Patterns Post Free.

POMPADOUR FLANNEL SERGES.

29in. wide, 2s. 11½d. per yard.

ALL-WOOL FRENCH WOVE DOUBLE-MILLED COATINGS.

32in. wide, 2s. 11½d. per yard.

FRENCH FLANNEL SERGES.

No. 1, 30in. wide, 1s. 11½d. per yard.
No. 2, 28in. wide, 1s. 9d.
SPECIALLY MADE FOR DRESSING AND MORNING ROBES.

SPENCE'S ULSTER CLOTHS.

New and elegant Autumn and Winter Fabrics, light, soft, and warm, manufactured expressly by J. S. & Co. for Ulsters, in the various fashionable colours and mixtures (4 yds. required for full-size Ulster).

54in. wide, price 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., 6s. 11d., to 10s. 6d. per yard.

Full Sets of Patterns Post Free.

SPENCE'S (TAILOR-MADE) ULSTERS.

Made from specially selected Ulster Cloths for Travelling, Sea-side, or Walking. Instructions for self-measurement and patterns of materials post free.

SPENCE'S PLUSH HOODED ULSTERS.

The Newest Styles and most fashionable Colours.
"The greatest Novelty as Ulsters."
Price 19s. 6d.

SPENCE'S LOW-PRICED ULSTERS.

Commencing from 10s. 6d. A great variety marked at Wholesale City Prices.

Instructions for Self-measurement and Patterns of Materials, Post Free.

KID GLOVES, FUR TOP, AND LINED (SPECIAL).

BLACK AND ALL COLOURS.

Ladies' .... 2s. 9½d. | Gentlemen's ...... 3s. 4½d.

The Springs are Warranted.
By Post, 1½d. extra.

JAMES SPENCE & CO.'S PERFECT FITTING GLOVES.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED TO WEAR.

2	Buttons, Black and Colours (all size)	....	1s. 11½d.
4	,, ,, ,,	....	2s. 4d.
6	,, ,, ,,	....	2s. 9d.

These Gloves are made for J. S. & Co. by one of the largest Glove Manufacturers from selected skins, and they hold a guarantee to change any Gloves made from defective skins, badly cut, or not properly sewn.

Special attention of all ladies requiring good Gloves at wholesale City prices. A sample pair sent post free for only one penny extra.

BLACK VELVETEENS.

THE ST. PAUL'S MAKE.

No. 1, 1s. 6¾d.; No. 2, 1s. 9½d.; No. 3, 1s. 1½d.; No. 4, 2s. 3d.; No. 5, 2s. 6d. All 26 in. wide.

BLACK & COLOURED SILK VELVETS, 1880.

We commence these goods at 2s. 11d. to 5s. 6d. Special makes for Mantles, 5s. 11d. to 8s. 11d. Real Lyons, all Silk, 11s. 6d. to 25s.

BLACK BROCADED VELVETS.

Very handsome patterns, at 3s. 9d., 4s. 9d., and 5s. 6d.

BLACK SILK VELVETS.

In exceedingly rich and beautiful designs, made by the Jacquard Looms, 8s. 6d., 9s. 11d., 10s. 9d., 15s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 21s. per yard.

COLOURED PLUSHES FOR MILLINERY AND DRESSES.

In all the Newest Dark and Light Shades.

Laces! Laces! Laces!—Now ready, our Photographed Illustration Sheet of this Season's Real and Imitation Laces, post free. NOW READY!—Our new Illustration Sheet of Underclothing. NOW READY!—Our New Illustration Sheet of French and English Millinery. NOW READY!—Our New Illustration Sheet of Embroideries, all free per Post. [PATTERNS POST FREE.]

Christmas Guinea Case.

Most wonderful value for the money. Containing a large assortment of original toys, specially suitable to Christmas time. J. S. & CO. were highly complimented by the press last Christmas for their wonderful Guinea Case, but they have no hesitation in saying that the 1880 Guinea Case will far surpass any of the previous years. The "Guinea Case" is securely packed in a strong wooden box, so that there is no fear of damaging the toys in transit to the Country. Special to Charities and givers of Christmas Fêtes. The "Guinea Case" contains—

Doll—Chinaman Box Paints—Jack-in-the-Box—Large Top—Money Box—Work Box—Gun Doll—Large Doll—Chinaman Zulu Chief—Noah's Ark—Clockwork Train—Box Cubes—Cup and Ball—Metallaphone—Doll—Small Box—Doll Furniture—Small China Tea Set—Skipping Rope—Magic Work Box—Note Book—Baby washing Nigger—Monkey, Spring Gun—Trumpet—Box of Bricks—Compendium of Games—Rabbit, with Clappers—Punch, with Clappers—Lamb, with Elastic—Lamb, with Little Red Riding Hood.

76, 77, 78, & 79, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

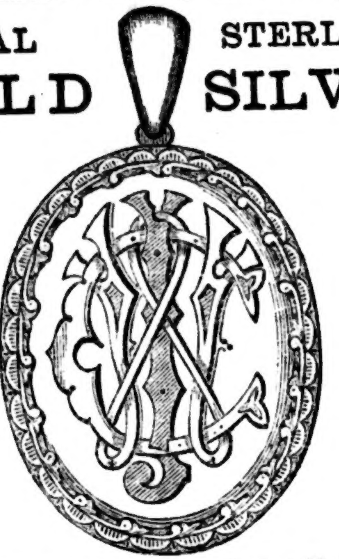
BUY FROM THE BEST MAKERS

THE CO-OPERATIVE JEWELLERS' ASSOCIATION,

408, Bristol Road, Birmingham.

REAL GOLD JEWELLERY

STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY



In all the Newest Designs supplied at Makers' Prices for Cash only.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED OF BEST QUALITY.

STERLING SILVER BAND BRACELET, 1½ in. wide, handsomely engraved, or parcel-gilt in brilliant colours, in artistic Japanese style, only 25s.; 1 in. wide, 18s. 6d.

STERLING SILVER SPRING-OPEN BRACELET, richly ornamented, ⅝ in. width to 1 in., 5s. to 9s. 6d.

STERLING SILVER BAND BRACELETS, many styles, from ½ in. width upwards, 9s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s., 18s.

STERLING SILVER LOCKET, full size, Japanese designs, or parcel-gilt to match Bracelet, only 12s. 6d.

STERLING SILVER BROOCH, to match, 7s. 6d.

STERLING SILVER COLLARETTES, 1 in. or 1½ in. deep, 21s. to 25s., with **BRACELETS** to match in width and pattern, at 12s. to 15s.

STERLING SILVER NECKLETS, in great variety, from 5s. to 60s.

STERLING SILVER HALF-SUITE (BROOCH and EARRINGS), from 4s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

FRUIT KNIVES, with Carved Pearl Handles and Silver (Hall marked) Blades, pretty present, 2s. 6d.

GOLD RINGS, set with real Gems, from 5s. each.

HALF-SUITES, in 15-carat Gold, from 20s. each.

GOLD JEWELLERY of every kind, in 9, 12, 15, or 18-carat Gold, at same low rates.

GOLD WATCHES from 50s. **SILVER WATCHES** from 25s. The Best and Cheapest in England.

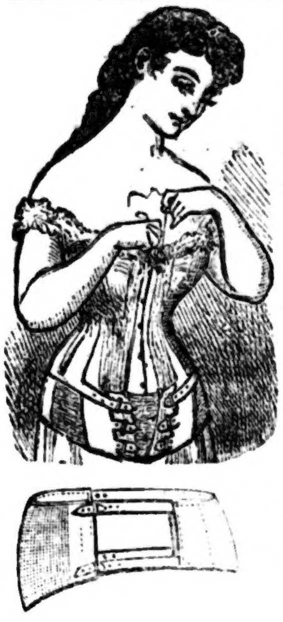
Watch Guards, Alberts, Brooch Chains, Chatelaines, Pendants, and Fancy Articles of every description in Gold and Silver.

On receipt of Cash, we forward any article *on approbation*, and return the full money if entire satisfaction is not given.

Our Firm has been repeatedly recommended by Madame Myra. See *Myra's Journal* every month.

The Trade, Home and Foreign, supplied for Cash, with every description of Jewellery, &c. at rates such as cannot be procured from any other firm in the world.

P.O. Orders to Richmond Harman & Co., Birmingham. Cheques crossed "Birmingham and Midland."



Extract from "THE LANCET."

"COMBINED CORSET AND ABDOMINAL PAD.—The Corsets of Madame Cavé are the best we have seen, and will give perfect support. Ladies inclined to *embonpoint* may derive benefit from them, the belt keeping the figure down to its proper proportion, at the same time ensuring great comfort, as it cannot by any chance slip out of its place, as so many belts do, causing great inconvenience and sometimes pain."

White—10s.6d., 15s., 21s., 31s. 6d.
Black or Scarlet—12s. 9d., 18s., 25s.

Finest Black Satin. 42s.
Belt only: Best quality: White, 9s. 3d.; Black, 10s. 6d.

May be had of all respectable drapers, through the principal wholesale houses, or by letter.

Mdme. Cavé, the Patentee,
HARRIS'S, 159 Piccadilly,
LONDON.

CIVIL SERVICE

COURT AND GOVERNMENT FURRIER.

Sealskin Mantles, Sables, and every description of Fur Sets, Muffs, &c., kept in stock at Wholesale Prices. Skins Dressed and Mounted.

FUR CLOAKS REPAIRED, DYED, &c. FURS CLEANED.

SPÉCIALITÉ FOR ALTERING OLD-FASHIONED SHORT SEAL JACKETS INTO THE NEW LONG PALETOT OR DOLMAN.

"Lady Coventry is very satisfied with the furrier's work and charges, as her Sealskin Jacket, though sent to him in a very bad condition, was returned looking like a new one."—Croombe Court, Worcestershire.

"Lady Bolton is very pleased with the way in which her Fur Jacket has been renovated."—Bolton Hall, Bedale.

Lady Heathcote Amory says: "You can use my name as a testimonial to the furrier's good workmanship, charges, &c., with much pleasure."—Knightshayes Court, Tiverton, Devon.

"The Hon. Mrs. William Tomline presents her compliments to Mr. G. K. Jacob, and has pleasure in saying how much satisfied she is with the doing-up of her Sealskin Jacket, which is most thoroughly well arranged."—5, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

"Lady Fowke is extremely pleased with the way her Sealskin is altered and repaired; it is most beautifully done, and she considers the charge very moderate."—Lowesby Hall, Leicester.

"I am delighted with my jacket, and will send another to be done up to-morrow."—Mrs. Fitzgerald, 9, Gloucester Crescent, Hyde Park, W.

"Lady Graves begs to inform Mr. Jacob that she is very much satisfied with her Sealskin Jacket, and finds it very comfortable."—Thanckes, Devonport.

"Lady Edmondstone writes to inform G. K. Jacob & Co. that she has to-day received her Sealskin Jacket which has been done up by them, and is much pleased with it."—11, Ainslie Place, Edinburgh.

"Lady Annora Williams Wynn is much pleased with her Sealskin Jacket, which has been well renovated, and looks very nice with the skunk fur round it."—2, Lower Berkeley Street, W.

"Lady Seymour is very pleased with the way in which her Sealskin Cloak has been dyed and re-lined, and considers the price very moderate."—Ambassador's Court, St. James's Palace, S.W.

Hundreds of similar Testimonials may be seen on Application.

Address—G. K. JACOB, 14, CAROLINE STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.

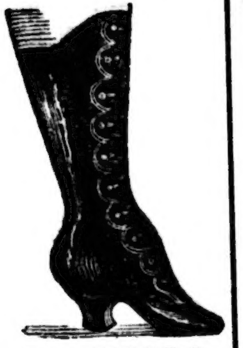
CHAUSSURES FRANCAISES.

Smallest appearance to the foot and greatest comfort.

THE PARIS BOOT COMPANY,

137—REGENT STREET—137 (1st Floor) LONDON, W.

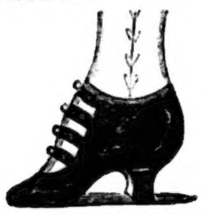
HIGH BOOT.



ALL KINDS.

HAND-MADE.
Louis XV. Heel, 27/- & 30/-
Ordinary Heel, 25/-
MACHINE-SEWN
Louis XV. Heel, 21/-
Ordinary Heel, 15/6 & 18/6

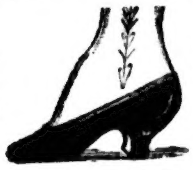
SANDAL SHOE.



HAND-MADE.
(Glace Satin or Patent)
Soles for Walking, 25/-
Soles for Dancing, 21/-

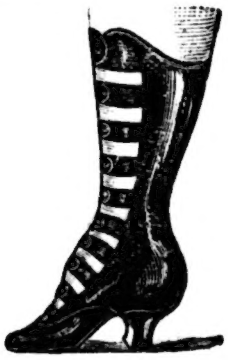
OXFORD SHOES.
(Same Prices.)
MACHINE-SEWN.
Ordinary Heel 13/6
Louis XV. Heel, 15/9

COURT SHOE WITH BOWS.



HAND MADE.
Glace Ordinary Heel, 9/6
Glace Louis XV. Heel, 15/6
Patent Ordinary Heel, 10/6
Patent Louis XV. Heel 16/6
BLACK & WHITE SATIN.
Ordinary Heel, 10/6
Louis XV. Heel, 16/6
OTHER COLOURS.
Ordinary Heel, 12/6
Louis XV. Heel, 18/6

SANDAL BOOT



HAND-MADE.
Louis XV. Heel, Kid, 30/-
Louis XV. Heel, Satin, With gold or silver Buttons. 33/-
Ordinary Heel, Satin, 24/-

ORDERS,—Send an old Boot by post for size. P.O.O. to accompany same, payable at Vigo St. } To **M. ARMAND,** *Manager.* { **Illustrated Catalogues Free on Application.**

BERLIN WOOLS

WHERE TO BUY THEM.

BERLIN WOOLS, SHETLAND WOOLS & ANDALUSIAN WOOLS, weighing 16 ounces to the pound.

THE VERY BEST QUALITIES.

Scotch Yarns, Welsh, Peacock, Victoria, and other Yarns, at the lowest prices. Fleecy Wools, Ice Wools, Crewel Wools, Crewel Silks, Filoselle, and Materials for every description of Art Needlework.

SAMPLES of any kind of Wools and PRICE LIST sent POST FREE IMMEDIATELY on application.

M. WHELLENS, 3, 5, & 6, QUEEN'S TERRACE, CAMDEN ROAD, LONDON, N.

MDME. HEITZ-BOYER.

MODES. CHAPEAUX.

Lady-like Bonnets. Stylish Hats.

(English spoken.)

6 BIS RUE DU QUATRE SEPTEMBRE, 6 BIS

PARIS.

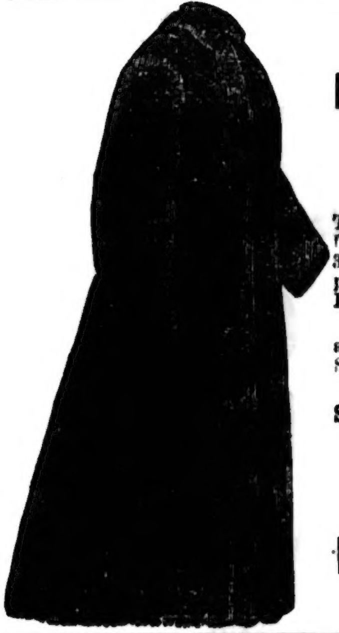
Mdme. LÉOTARD.

CORSETS. STAYS.

(English spoken.)

26, Rue Caumartin, Boulevard 26 des Capucines,

PARIS.



SEAL PALETOTS.

Summer Prices.

These beautiful **PALETOTS** are manufactured from the finest "Alaska Skins," 33 in. to 52 in. long, and are sent on approval to all parts of the kingdom. Price from 14 guineas.

The "Alaska Sealskin" is very durable, and superior to all other kind of Seals.

Sealskin Jackets skilfully altered to the New Paletot.

COOK'S
FUR MANUFACTORY,
373 Oxford St, London

RICH FUR SETS.

The New **FISHER RACOON** is very fashionable. Price from 4 guineas the set. The Fur is a rich Dark Brown, is very durable, closely resembling the Fisher Tail at 40 guineas, and is admirably adapted for Trimming Seal, Velvet, or Silk Paletots.

Fall of Houses in Oxford Street.

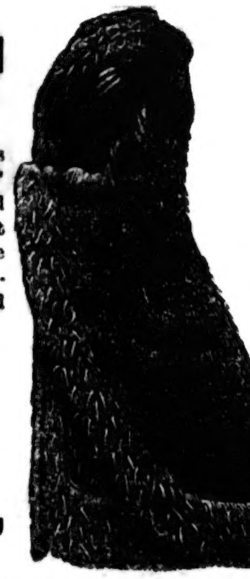
Messrs. COOK & CO., in thanking their kind patrons for the sympathy shown for the severe loss sustained in the destruction of their house of business, 71, Oxford Street, beg to state they have taken temporary premises, **373, Oxford Street, opposite Wells Street,** where their business is now conducted, until the re-building is completed. In consequence of the above unfortunate circumstance, Messrs. Cook & Co. are compelled to Sell their extensive and choice Stock of Furs at a very great sacrifice. They have manufactured for the present season some new and beautiful Seal Dolmans, Seal Paletots, rich Fur Sets, and a variety of other novelties.—Cook's Fur Manufactory, 373, Oxford Street. Established 1823.

RICH SEAL DOLMAN

This New and Beautiful **DOLMAN** is made from the finest "**Alaska Skins,**" trimmed with Silver Beaver and lined throughout with rich quilted satin; it is exceedingly graceful, and one of the most comfortable garments ever invented. It may be had plain or trimmed with any fur.

Sent on approval.

COOK'S
FUR MANUFACTORY,
373, Oxford St, London.



D. B. JOHNSTONE & CO.

Patterns forwarded Post Free to all parts.] **(UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.)** *[Patterns forwarded Post Free to all parts.*

VELVETEENS.	"Louis," the best makes from	1s. 9½d. to 4s. 11½d.
	Every make at lowest prices...	1s. 0½d. to 7s. 6d.
	Coloured, in all the new shades	1s. 11½d. & 2s. 11½d.
	Brocaded, in all the new tints.	at 2s. 6½d.
VELVETS.	Real Lyons Black, at 22½ per cent. reduction	8s. 6d. to 21s.
SILKS.	Black, in all the best makes...	1s. 4½d. to 10s. 6d.
	Coloured, in all the new shades	1s. 11½d. to 4s. 11½d.
	Silk Pompadours (lovely) ...	2s. 11½d. to 3s. 11½d.
SATINS.	Black, wonderful value ...	1s. 3d. to 5s. 11½d.
	Coloured, in all shades	at 2s. 6½d.
	Pekin, in Black	at 2s. 6½d.

ALL PATTERNS POST FREE.

FRENCH MERINOS.	Black, at wholesale prices from		1s. 3½d. to 5s. 11d.
	Coloured, in 80 shades ...	42 inches wide	1s. 6¾d.
	Wonderfully cheap	45 " "	1s. 11½d.
	In all new shades	45 " "	2s. 6½d.
	The best made	48 " "	2s. 11½d.
	The finest wool	50 " "	3s. 11½d.
CASHMERES.	Indian Foulé, all colours...	48 " "	2s. 11½d.
SERGES.	Indian Foulé, all colours		from 10¾d. to 1s. 6¾d.
	Estamene, in all colours		" 10¾d. to 1s. 11½d.
	Rough and Ready		at 7¾d.
	Diagonal cheap dress		at 6¾d.
SKIRTINGS.	Striped skirt lengths, wonderfully cheap worth		6s. 11d. only 4s. 6d.

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262, 266, 268, & 270, EDGWARE ROAD, CHAPEL STREET, BURNE STREET, LONDON, W.

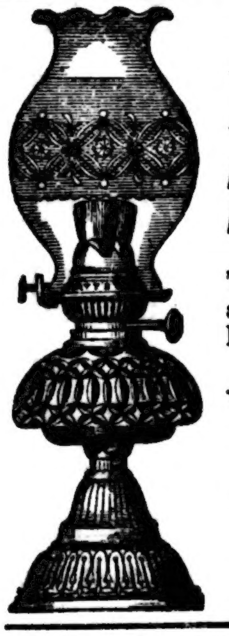
THE
Thyra Companion.

The Thyra Companion contains 100 assorted Egg Eye, Gold Eye, or Drilled Eye Needles; can be sent through the post in an ordinary envelope for 1d. Unlike most Fancy Needle Cases it is furnished with needles of the very best make, and forms a cheap and useful article for a Christmas, New Year, or Birthday Gift.

To be had from all respectable Drapers, Haberdashers, and Berlin Wool Dealers, or post free for 11 stamps from the Manufacturers,

LEWIS & WRIGHT,
CLIVE WORKS, REDDITCH.

who will forward at same time the address of the nearest shop where an assortment of their smallware specialities can be had.



ROWATT'S
PETROLEUM LAMP.

Patent Anucapnic Split Wick Burners.
Duplex and Single Flames in Six Sizes.

The Patent Split Wick nearly doubles the Capillary attraction, and a full flame is thus kept up till the very last. These burners give the largest and most brilliant light yet obtained by any maker.

Without Chimney.
Without Smoke.
Without Smell.

Retail of all Ironmongers and Lamp Dealers. Wholesale only of

THOMAS ROWATT & SONS,
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

WAUKENPHAST & CO.'S

Best West-end Boots & Shoes for Ladies at moderate prices for ready money only.

LADIES BOOTS AND SHOES FOR
"WINTER and ROUGH WEATHER."
Own Manufacture guaranteed by Trade Mark stamped on the Soles.

LADIES' TOUR BOOTS - - -	(No. 104)	26/-
LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS - -	(No. 118)	28/-
LADIES' BUTTON CALF GOLOSH	(No. 113)	28/-
LADIES' OXFORD SHOES - -	(No. 201)	23/-
LADIES' OXFORD GLACE KID -	(No. 202)	25/-

BOOTS. WAUKENPHAST. TRADE MARK. FIVE MILES AN HOUR EASY

59 & 60, HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W.

"LADIES' STORE" CIRCULAR FREE BY POST.

GENUINE OFFER TO ALL READERS.

MARVELLOUS DISTRIBUTION.

The best £5 5s. English Silver Patent Lever Watch in the World for £3.

IN ADDITION TO WHICH

500 SILVER WATCHES 500
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY AMONG PURCHASERS.

SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET OF WATCHES AND JEWELLERY at WHOLESALE PRICES, Post free.

MESSRS. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
WHOLESALE WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
15, LONDON ROAD, LIVERPOOL.

Peter Robinson, Oxford St.

PATTERNS FREE.
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NEW WINTER MATERIALS.

SATIN CASIMIR, very fashionable, in all rich Dark Shades, 26 in. wide, 1s. 6½d.

CACHEMIRE D'ITALIE, beautifully soft, in Black, White, and all Shades, 1s. 4½d. to 2s. 2d. per yard.

CACHEMIRE DE LA REINE, a new Material, in Black and Colours, 1s. 4½d. per yard, 27 inches wide.

CACHEMIRE DE L'INDE, all Wool, in a variety of Rich Shades, also Black, 47 in. wide, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per yard.

BEIGE DE L'INDE, very fashionable, all Wool, Winter Shades, 1s. 6½d. per yard.

CACHEMIRE MERINO, in all the New Colourings, 1s. 11d. to 3s. 6d.

CACHEMIRE DE PARIS, very fine and wide, 1s. 11d. to 3s. 3d. per yard.

BLACK CACHEMIRE and MERINO, from 1s. 11d. to 6s. 6d.

A NEW FABRIC, DRAP DE POUDRE, in all Shades, 48 in. wide, 3s. 3d. per yard.

WITNEY SERGE, Double Warp (Knock-about), 30 in. wide, in Black, Navy, Prune Brown, Green, and Bronze, 1s. per yard.

DEVONSHIRE & ESTAMENE SERGES, in Black and New Shades, 1s. 2½d. to 2s. 9d. per yard.

ANGOLA CASIMIR, very fine and soft, 1s. per yard and upwards.

RICH VELVET VELVETEENS, Black, White, and all the New Colours, in Plain, Striped, and Embossed, 1s. 11d. to 4s. 6d. per yard.

Also the New Black, as advertised, very wide, 2s. 11d. to 5s. 6d. per yard.

JAPANESE SILKS, in all new Light Shades, for Evening Wear. Plain and Damassé, 1s. 11d. per yard.

BLACK SATIN DAMASSE CASIMIR, 2s. 11d. to 3s. 11d. per yard.

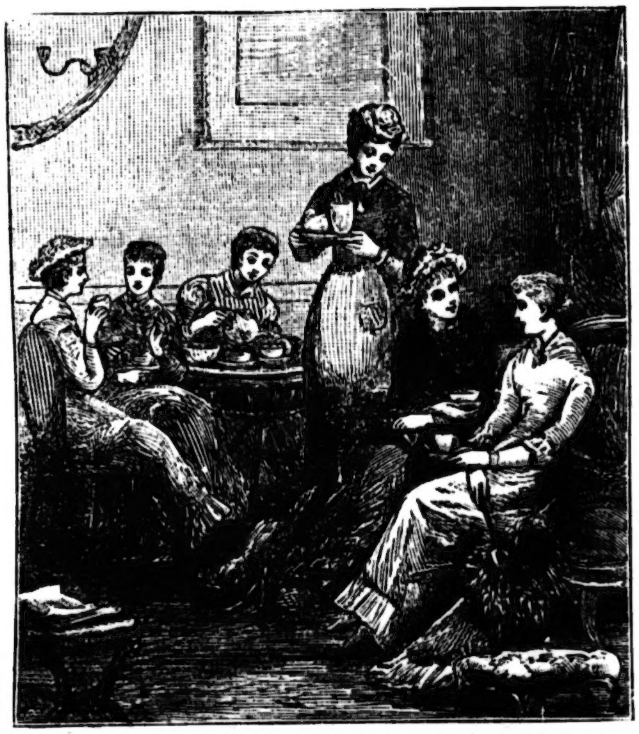
BROCHE CASIMIR, for Combinations, New Designs, 1s. 2d. to 2s. 11d. Very rich ditto, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

POMPADOUR & PRINTED FLANNELS, for Dressing Gowns, in all qualities.

NEW ULSTER CLOTHS, 53 in. wide, every Shade of Drab, Brown, Grey, &c., 2s. 9d. per yard.

ALL GOODS MARKED PLAIN FIGURES.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 TO 108, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.



2s. 0d.
2s. 6d.
3s. 0d.
3s. 8d.
Per lb.

In Packets of
2, 4, & 8 oz.

Sample free on receipt of 2 stamps, to E. MAC GEORGE & Co., Agents, 4, Bouverie Street, E.C.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

"Dear me, Lilla, wherever did you get this splendid Tea from?"

"Well, dear, I'm glad you like it. I have used it now for some time, and *every-body* praises it. I saw it spoken of so highly in my *Myra's Journal*, and the Editor recommended his readers so strongly to try it, that I bothered my Grocer for it till he got it. I was always prejudiced against packet teas before, and thought they were packets of bad tea freshened up, which is the case, I know, with a good deal of so-called 'pure tea;' but this speaks for itself, and I shall always use it in future."

"Yes, but you haven't told me whose tea it is."

"Oh, how foolish of me! Why, it's called

BREWERTON'S TEAS.

A REAL COMFORT TO WEAR!

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

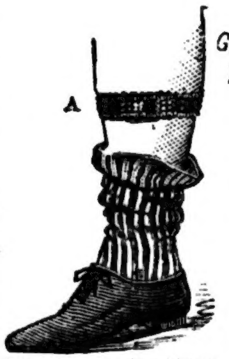
E. V. EMERY'S

PATENT

Invisible Suspender for Socks & Half-Hose.

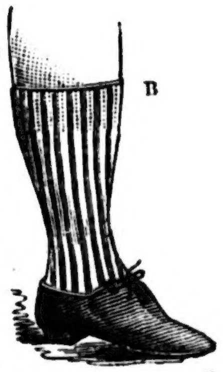
Protected by Letters Patent in
GREAT BRITAIN, THE COLONIES, AND THROUGHOUT EUROPE and AMERICA.

A



The Sock as it appears on the leg, worn in the usual way. A. *shows position for placing the garter.*

B



B. *The Sock as it appears without a wrinkle when worn with patent Invisible Garter.*

THIS novelty is constructed on entirely new and scientific principles.

It is the only self-supporting invisible sock suspender ever invented to hold on round the calf of the leg, or keep up in any other position required below the knee, so that it will hold up firmly Gentlemen's and Children's socks without pressure, the Garter kept in position by patent Suction Discs, the socks are always held up without a ruck or wrinkle.

This invention being self-supporting and simple in construction, can be easily put on and adjusted in an instant, as straps are not required.

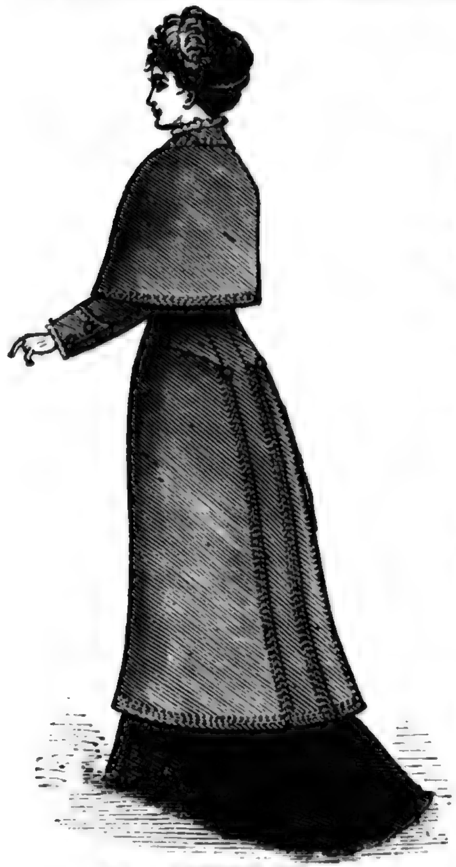
These patent Garters, when worn by Gentlemen and Children, are worn under the socks, therefore out of sight: the socks being thus held up without wrinkles, gives to the legs a smart and neat appearance, which can be produced only by this invention.

This novel invention, which, being invisible when worn, yet holds up firmly the Socks without rucks or wrinkles, surpasses all and every suspender or Garter ever introduced to the public.

Thus the great want of all Children and Gentlemen can now be supplied, and a great problem has been solved.

Sold by all first-class Drapers and Hosiers throughout England, Ireland and Scotland.

HENRY EMERY, MANUFACTURER,
CANONBURY STREET, ISLINGTON, LONDON.



LADIES' TAILORS.

LANSDELL BROTHERS,

MORTIMER STREET.

The New "FROCK" ULSTER, with Cape, a very Elegant Over-Garment, made from the Choicest Scotch Tweeds, &c., from 50s.

The "Newmarket" Coat Jacket,
As now worn, from 42s.

Ladies' Plain Jackets,
Made from the newest Worsted Coatings, from 42s.

BRAIDED JACKETS,

For which L. Bros. are noted, receive special attention, several new designs having been added this season; also a choice variety kept in stock, from 50s.

MANTLES are made in all the Newest Shapes and Designs, from 60s.

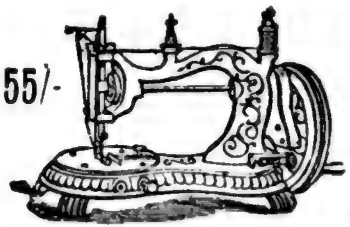
The "BENTINCK" COSTUME, a New Double-Breasted Jacket, very effective and pretty. PLAIN SERGE COSTUME, from 63s.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND PATTERNS POST FREE.

COUNTRY ORDERS.—L. Bros. give their prompt and careful attention to this Department, and forward Patterns and Illustrations, with Form of Self-Measurement (which will ensure a good fitting garment), post free.

LANSDELL BROTHERS, 54, MORTIMER STREET, REGENT STREET, W.

A month's free trial at Home, easy payments, 10s. Monthly Carriage paid. Prospectus post free.



WEIR'S 55s. SEWING MACHINES. Lock, Chain and Twisted loop stitch, all one price. Attachments included. Hand or Foot. Latest patented improvements, loose wheel, larger shuttle than any other Sewing Machine. Simple, silent, reliable, durable Guaranteed equal to any £10 Machine in the world, for Family, Household, Dressmaking, and Manufacturing purposes. J. G WEIR, 2, Carlisle St., Soho Sq., London. W.

LFFT-OFF CLOTHING.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris, of 11, Cumberland Street, Devonport, Devon, still continue to purchase for exportation all kinds of Ladies', Gentlemen's, or Children's Wardrobes, Underclothing, etc., in any quantity; also, old Uniforms, Swords, Epaulettes, Old Point Lace, Indian and Court Dresses, Silks, Satins, Boots and Shoes, Carpeting, etc., for which they will give the highest prices in cash. Purchases made by appointment. No agents travelling. All communications will receive prompt attention, or parcels forwarded will be fairly dealt with and full value sent by return of post. Carriage paid any distance, and the utmost secrecy observed. No post cards used.

LEWIS'S SPECIALLY CHEAP SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

PATTERNS FREE.

A Manufacturer's Stock of extra Rich Brocaded Silks, 23 inches wide, 1s. 4¾d., 1s. 11½d., and 2s. 11½d.; these are goods usually sold at from 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

Embossed Satins, a specially cheap lot, in New Shades, 9¾d., worth 2s. 9d.

Crepe Satins, in various Colours, only 1s. 0¾d., worth 2s. 9d.

Silk Plushes, in all Colours, 2s. 11½d. up to 10s. 11d.

Plain Coloured Lyons Dress Silks, 1s. 0¾d., 1s. 7¾d., 1s. 11½d., 2s. 6½d., 2s. 11½d., and 3s. 11½d.; some of these are half their usual prices.

Coloured Dress and Trimming Satins, all shades, 1s. 11½d., and 2s. 11½d.

Embossed and Brocaded Silks, Velvets, and Plushes, in Black and Colours, commencing at 2s. 11½d. up to 18s. 6d.

Embossed and Striped Velveteens in great variety. from 1s. 7½d. to 3s. 6d.

Black Silks, in every possible quality, of the best wearing makes, from 1s. 4¾d. up to 10s. 6d.

Black Satins; a well-assorted Stock; all prices, from 1s. 2¾d. to 16s. 11d.

Black Silk Velvets, suitable for Mantles, Costumes, or Trimmings; every price, from 1s. 11½d. to 23s. 6d.

Coloured Silk Velvets; all prices, from 1s. 11½d. to 7s. 11d.

Black Velveteens, the "Louis" Mancunium, Fast Pile, and other makes, from 1s. 7½d. to 4s. 6d.

Coloured Velveteens, at 1s. 11½d. and 2s. 6½d.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of **New Dress Materials,** at 4¾d., 6¾d., 8¾d., 9¾d., 10¾d., 1s. 0½d., 1s. 2¾d., and 1s. 4¾d. Send for Patterns and compare Prices with other Houses.

☞ PATTERNS FREE.

SAMUEL LEWIS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Silk Mercers and Drapers,
11, 8, & 9, HOLBORN BARS, and 2 & 3, CASTLE STREET, HOLBORN, E.C.

KANGRA TEA, as blended by the ORIENTAL COMPANY.
KANGRA TEA. Price, 3s. per pound.
KANGRA TEA. In 5, 10, and 20-lb. Tins; Half-chests, 50-lb.
KANGRA TEA is the most delicious of all Teas.
KANGRA TEA. Used by West-end Clubs.
KANGRA TEA. Sold only by the ORIENTAL COMPANY, 418, Oxford Street, W.

VELOUTINE DE FAYE

(Velvet Powder.)

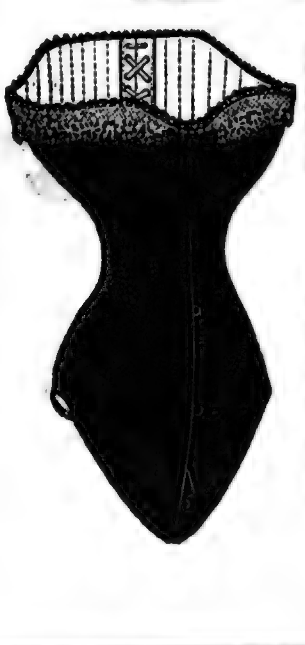
YOUTH, HEALTH, BEAUTY.

Veloutine gives the freshness of youth to the face, conceals wrinkles, lines, and marks, and is the only harmless Toilet Powder that defies detection.
Price One Shilling per box.

MADAME GOUBAUD, 39, Bedford Street, Covent Garden. W.C.

THE "DUCHESS" CORSET

(THOMAS'S PATENT).



Is constructed on a graceful model for the present style of dress, the shape being permanently retained by a series of narrow whalebones placed diagonally across the front, gradually curving in, and contracting the Corset at the bottom of the busk, whereby the size of the figure is reduced, the outline improved, a permanent support afforded, and a fashionable and elegant appearance secured.

THOMAS'S NEW

ENLARGING "DUCHESS."

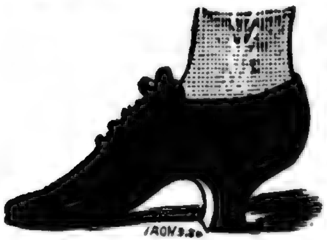
This highly important invention has been added to the Duchess Corsets, by which married ladies can, from time to time, enlarge them without trouble. This may be repeated on each side three times, graduated from one quarter of an inch at the top to one inch and a quarter at the bottom, increasing the size to the extent of nine inches, the Corset still retaining its graceful shape, giving the wearer the utmost comfort and support; requiring neither *Buckles, Belts, Elastics, Straps, or Laces;* all of which are useless, give much trouble, and cause a bulky appearance.

It is necessary to notify that the Patentee's name (W. THOMAS) is stamped on each Corset.

WM. THOMAS, 128 & 129, Cheapside, London.
May be procured through all respectable Drapers and Milliners.

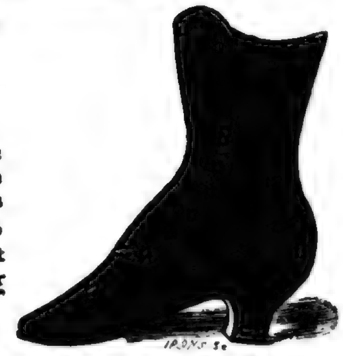
THE FRENCH CO-OPERATIVE BOOT COMPANY
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

167, REGENT ST., & 18, NEW BURLINGTON ST.,
LONDON, W.
(CORNER OF NEW BURLINGTON STREET.)
MANUFACTORY AT PARIS.



Dress Shoes, from 5s. 6d.

As we manufacture our own goods, we can offer single pairs at wholesale prices, which are at least 30 per cent. under retail prices.

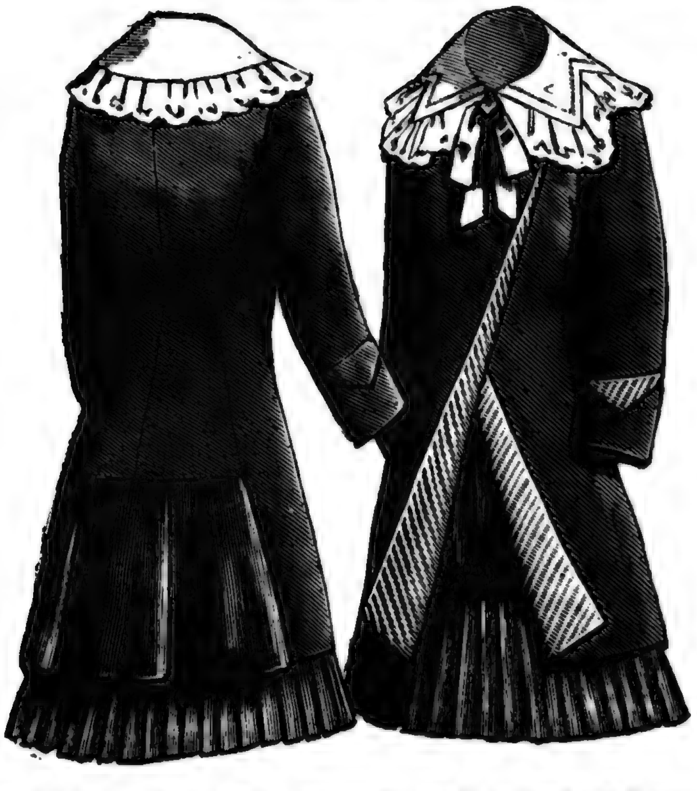


High Legged Kid Button Boots, 9s. 9d.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND RULES for SELF-MEASUREMENT Post Free on Application to

M. PAUL DUPREZ, Manager.

ALL GOODS DELIVERED FREE. P.O.O. AND CHEQUES PAYABLE TO THE MANAGER.



THE PAULET[illegible] COSTUME.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 3s. 6d.; untrimmed, 1s. 9d.; Flat Pattern only, 6d.; of Mesdames

ADOLPHE & MARIE GOUBAUD,
39 & 40, Bedford Street,
COVENT GARDEN.

ART NEEDLEWORK FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

BEING EXQUISITE PICTORIAL DESIGNS
PRINTED BY CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY
ON THE
FINEST WHITE SATIN.
ADAPTED FOR INSERTION IN ALL KINDS OF FANCY NEEDLEWORK.

Thirty varieties in the following subjects:—

No. 267½—"RUSTIC BEAUTIES."
No. 310½—"THE SISTER GRACES."
No. 273½—"SWEET THIRTEEN."
No. 315½—"WAR OF THE ROSES."
No. 362½—"GARDEN BEAUTIES."
No. 308½—"MAIDENS FAIR."
No. 306½—"GIRLISH DELIGHTS."
No. 307½—"SWEETLY REPOSING."
No. 317½—"JOCUND YOUTH."
No. 314½—"LITTLE MAIDENS."

Also, an immense variety of Christmas Cards in the same and other subjects.

Retail of all Stationers; Wholesale only of the Manufacturers,

THOS. DE LA RUE & Co., LONDON.

Freedom from Coughs in 10 minutes by

DR LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS

ASTHMA,
CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,
COLDS

Are Instantly Relieved and Rapidly Cured.
DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS TASTE PLEASANTLY.

15,293 Cures have been published in the LAST YEAR of Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Pains in the Chest, Phlegm, Shortness of Breath, & all disorders of the Breath, Throat, & Lungs—Hysterical, Nervous, Rheumatic, & Heart Complaints.

Dr. EVANS, of Lymm, says: "They act like a charm."
"All who try them, both Doctors and Patients, declare them to be the most rapid and certain remedy ever discovered."

To Singers & Public Speakers. They rapidly remove all hoarseness, & wonderfully increase the power & flexibility of the Voice. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box by all Druggists.

CHARLES RUSS,
COURT FURRIER

(GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878),

Respectfully invites inspection of his unrivalled stock of manufactured Furs and Skins for this Season.

SEAL PALETOTS THE GREAT SPECIALITY.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED. TERMS CASH, 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

70, NEW BOND STREET.

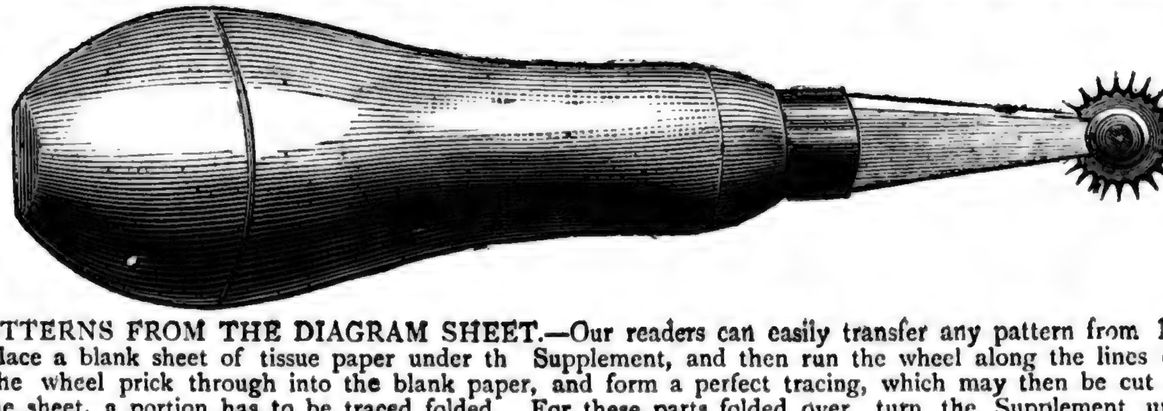
LEFT OFF CLOTHES.

MRS. GRAHAM
33, THOMAS STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON.

GIVES the utmost value in cash for every description of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's LEFT-OFF CLOTHING; also Furs, Boots, Gloves, Curtains, Beds, or Table Linen. All parcels will meet with prompt attention. Money orders instantly remitted for parcels from town or country. Ladies and gentlemen waited upon at their own residences. Established 30 years.

TRACING WHEELS.

PRICE
ONE SHILLING
AND SIXPENCE,
POST FREE.



PRICE
ONE SHILLING
AND SIXPENCE,
POST FREE.

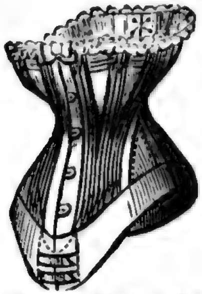
TO TRANSFER PATTERNS FROM THE DIAGRAM SHEET.—Our readers can easily transfer any pattern from MYRA'S JOURNAL by means of this Tracing Wheel. Place a blank sheet of tissue paper under th Supplement, and then run the wheel along the lines of the pattern you wish to transfer. The teeth of the wheel prick through into the blank paper, and form a perfect tracing, which may then be cut out with scissors. When a pattern is too large for the sheet, a portion has to be traced folded. For these parts folded over, turn the Supplement under to the line indicated, then fold the tissue-paper over the pattern to be traced, run the wheel along the lines marked, which are clearly visible through your tissue paper; this, when unfolded shows the full-sized pattern, without join. These useful Wheels are **1s. 6d** each, and may be obtained at

MYRA'S DRESS & PATTERN DEPOT, 39 & 40, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

CORSETS!

THE "PALESTRO" CORSET

(C. Bayer's Registered Design)



Is unquestionably the most perfect French corset ever produced. The designer begs to call the attention of Ladies to the fact that the belt is not carried all round, but terminating at the sides with a simple combination of side steels and elastic. No corset extant can for a moment compare with the "PALESTRO" in its perfect suitability for the present style of dress, lengthening waist and materially reducing size of hips, and affording support precisely where needed. Price in white, 21s.; hand made, 35s. 9d.; black, 12s. 9d., 21s. 9d. and 25s. 9d.

(See Mr. Bayer's Engraving in the following Advertisement.)

THE "DUCHESS" CORSET.

(W. Thomas's Patent.)

The "Duchess" Corset has been constructed with a due regard for health; it affords permanent support, reduces and improves the figure, and gives a graceful and fashionable appearance. In White or Black, 10s. 9d. and 15s. 9d. Black satin, 21s. 9d. and 25s. 9d. Send for List and Engravings free.

PARIS EXHIBITION CORSET.

This elegant Corset does not crease or ride up over the figure. The bones are moulded to the contour of the human form, and, while reducing obesity, allows perfect ease and comfort, while great strength is added to the wear by the introduction of "Medical Web," in part elastic.

No Corset yet made is so perfect in fitting, and adapted for walking or general wear. In White or Black. Busk 12½ inches, price 21s.

Send for Lists and Engravings post free.

Stays are cleaned by a new process, and the colour equal to new.

CORSETS!

BLACK AND COLOURED SATIN CORSETS,

Of every description, from 15s. 9d. to 45s.

FRENCH SPOONBILL CORSETS.

THE EMPRESS CORSET is satin-finished, of the finest texture, woven extra long in front and over hips, with additional bones and side steels, affording the greatest possible support to the figure. It clasps the hips tightly without undue pressure, and to Ladies who cannot wear the belt corsets it is the most comfortable corset made. Depth 15 inches, price 21s.; a second quality at 17s. 9d.

114 *bis*—A beautiful Shaped Corset, especially adapted for Ladies inclined to *embonpoint*, and is most effective in reducing the figure and keeping the form flat, thus enabling Ladies to wear the most fashionable garments of the day. Busk 13½ inches, price 10s. 9d. and 12s. 9d. Best quality, extra long, 17s. 9d.

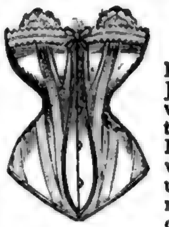
THE "ANATOMICAL" CORSET.

The new "ANATOMICAL" CORSET introduced by Mrs. Proctor is of superior shape, being constructed under medical supervision. All the movements of the body have been duly considered, and support given to those parts where specially needed, or the figure compressed to meet the requirements of the present style of dress. And being hand made it can be fitted to any figure, either by sending measurements, or a practical staymaker sent to wait upon ladies at their own residence.

☞ Mrs. PROCTOR begs to inform Ladies that it is impossible to mention in an Advertisement one half her stock of Corsets; but as she not only sells Corsets of every good maker, but keeps practical staymakers, who can take measures and make to any shape figure, her hand made Corsets at 21s. 9d., 35s. 6d. and 42s. have never yet failed to give entire satisfaction.

RETAIL WAREHOUSE for CHARLES BAYER'S PATENT CORSETS.

CORSETS!



"Ideal" Corset

(PATENT).

For slim figures, the leading Fashion Journals, Court Dressmakers, and Ladies who are wearing it, urgently recommend the "IDEAL" fitted with the "SPOONBILL," Busk, as the only Corset made by which any slim figure may be perfected under all dresses alike. The wearer can regulate it at pleasure to impart any degree of fulness and roundness of figure desired, and a contour of "ideal" beauty, perfectly natural, and never pressed out of shape. Depth of Busk, 13 inches.

Price 10s. 9d., 14s. 9d., and 17s. 9d.
Black, 14s. 9d. and 17s. 9d., by Post for 6d. extra.

Also other good Corsets for thin figures.

LADIES' WEDDING OR FOREIGN OUTFITS, £12 10s. £20 to £150 Hand Made.

A COMPLETE SET OF BABY LINEN for £2 16s. A Complete Set with Cloak and Robes, from £5 10s. to £50.

CHRISTENING ROBES, CLOAKS, HOODS, &c., and every requisite for Infants, ready for immediate use.

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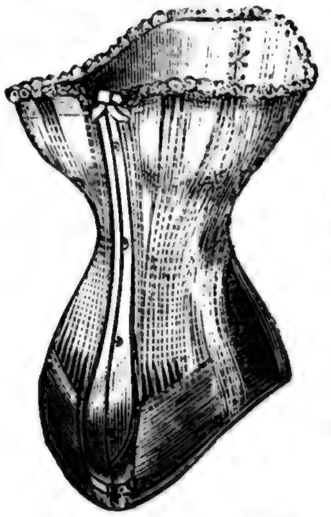
The "Combined Adjustee," Chemise and Drawers in one. The most essential garment for the present season, as it gives every necessary warmth without undue fulness. Made in scarlet or white flannel, price 6s. 11d. to 10s. 9d.; embroidered, 7s. 11d. to 17s. 6d.

The "Merino" Combined is another, fitting even closer to the figure than flannel. Price: Ladies, 12s. 9d., 14s. 9d., to 18s. 9d., made with high or low neck; the high necks are a little extra.

SEND FOR LISTS POST FREE.

Mrs. W. B. PROCTOR, Ladies' and Children's Manufacturing Outfitter and Corsetiere, 155 & 157, Brompton Road, London, S.W.



THE PALESTRO CORSET,
CHARLES BAYER'S
REGISTERED DESIGN.

THE PALESTRO CORSET.

REGISTERED IN ENGLAND UNDER THE USEFUL DESIGNS ACT, MARCH 18, 1878.

No Corset extant can for a moment compare with the PALESTRO in its perfect suitability for the present style of dress, lengthening waist and materially reducing size of hips, affording support precisely where needed, and imparting a graceful symmetry to the figure unattainable by any other Corset. The great reputation attained by this Corset, solely owing to its intrinsic excellence, has produced a flood of worthless imitations, and the Inventor feels called upon to warn ladies desirous of being "bien corseté" to see that the full name is stamped upon each half of the Corset. Of DRAPERS, OUTFITTERS and CORSETIERES throughout England and France.

English Ladies desirous of wearing the very best Corsets manufactured in Paris and Bar le Duc, should ask for those of CHARLES BAYER'S Manufacture, and see that the initials C. B. are engraved upon each fastener, a guarantee of the highest excellence in Corset Manufacture.

CHARLES BAYER,

Fabricant de Corsets de Première qualité soigné à la dernière mode.

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A PARIS, GUERLAIN RUE DE LA PAIX, 15.

FIRST-CLASS PERFUMERY.—PRINCIPAL PREPARATIONS.

EXTRAITS EAU DE COLOGNE IMPERIALE SACHETS.

1. Stilboide Cristallisé, a new preparation, much superior to pomades, to render the hair glossy and soft. **2. Eau Athénienne**, one of Guerlain's earliest productions, much esteemed for many years past for cleansing and perfuming the hair. **3. Eau Lustrale**, highly perfumed entirely free from alcoholic spirits, very highly recommended for washing, cleaning, and beautifying the hair, and *preventing its turning grey.* **4. Sapoceti**, a delightful toilette soap, prepared rom the purest spermaceti. **5. Ruspini Odontalgic Elixir**, a preparation in great repute for many years past for the preservation of the teeth. **6. Poudre Cypris**, a new and refreshing toilet powder, whitening the skin, *entirely free from Bismuth*, and unalterable. **7. Crême de Fraise**, a new and exquisite cold cream, possessing the agreeable perfume of the strawberry, and unchangeable in any climate. **8. Eau de Cédrat**, a toilet water of the very finest quality, possessing a fresh and delightful perfume, and very refreshing to the skin Excellent in tropical climates. **9. Eau de Chypre**, a toilet water with tonic and lasting virtues. **10. Ruban de Bruges**, a very ancient and much esteemed preparation of Guerlain for perfuming and purifying the air of apartments.

The Universal Hair Preservative Cream.

THIS unique preparation, which is composed solely of ingredients of the finest quality and most nourishing properties, will be found greatly to increase the growth and strength of the Hair, add to its beauty, and to render the skin soft and agreeable. It is strongly recommended to all, whether Adults or Children, who from the daily use of the bath find the Hair become dry and harsh. A small quantity applied to the roots of the Hair will prevent the formation of dandruff or scurf, and also, in the case of those who suffer constitutionally from a dry skin, it is most essential.

It may be particularly noted that a small quantity only is necessary at one application, as by this method of using all fear of disagreeable traces being left on the parts of the dress coming in contact with the Hair will be quite avoided.

In cases of incipient baldness the Cream will be found most beneficial, and also after illness, when the Hair is weak and liable to fall off, its use will in a short time be followed by a growth of new Hair, and the whole will be benefited in a degree scarcely credible until its efficacy has been tested. No family should be without it.

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In Bottles, 1s., 2s. 6d., & 5s. each, *to be obtained of all Supply Associations, Co-operative Stores, Chemists, Hair Dressers, Oilmen, Fancy Stores, &c., and of the Proprietor, as above.*

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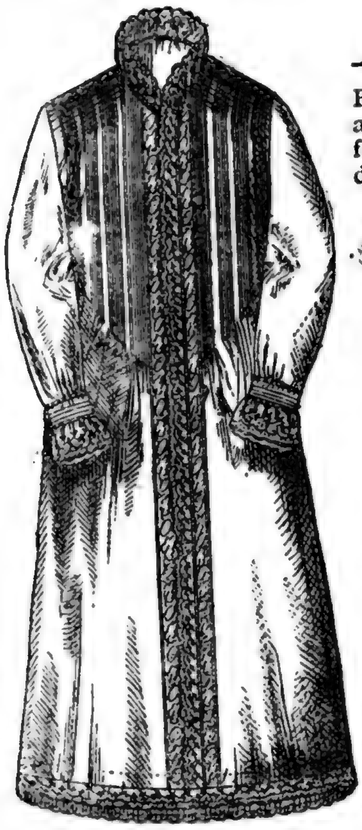
Furnishes remunerative employment to many hundreds of poor Irish peasant women, while the Beauty, Strength, and general excellence of their work have received the strongest commendation from Ladies of all ranks. The following illustrations are selected from many hundreds of equal style and value, to enable those of our patrons at a distance to form a slight idea of goods and value given,



"Shamrock" Hand Made
American Robe,
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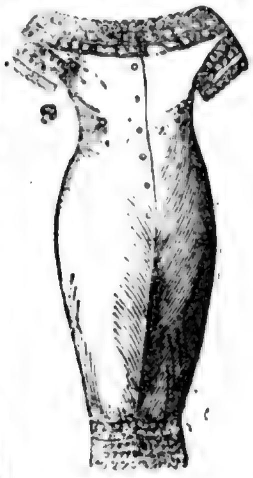
Fine Lock-stitch Machine, 12/9.



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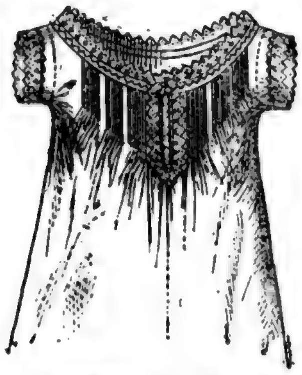
The New Combination Garment.
Best Lock-Stitch Fine Long Cloth, trimmed work, 4s. to 7s. 6d. Fine Flannel, White or Scarlet, 6s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.



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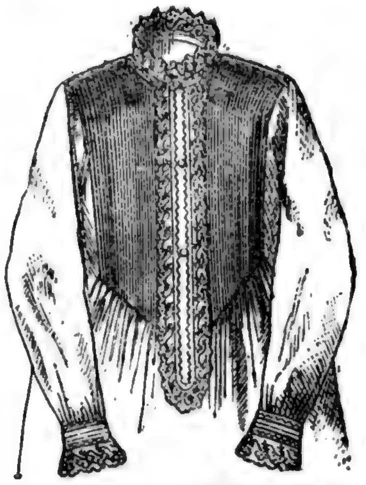

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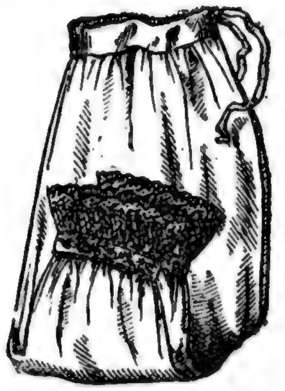

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OUR BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT employs about 100 Women. The Styles, Shapes, and Needlework are unequalled by the most expensive West-end Houses, whilst the Charges are less than a half.

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Made under advice from an eminent West-end Physician. Slip Bodies, 8s. 6d.; Vests, 9s. 6d.; Combinations, 15s. 6d. (the foregoing have an Outer Covering of Ingrain Twill Cotton). Skirts (Covered Flannel), 15s. 6d.

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Embroideries:

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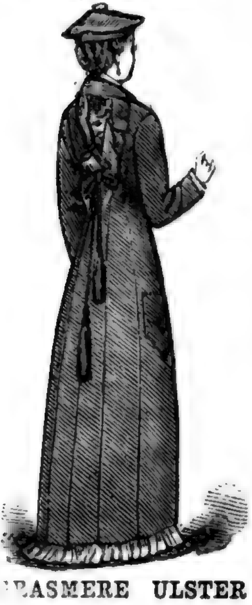
TAM-O'-SHANTER
WOOL HAT
2/3½, all colours.



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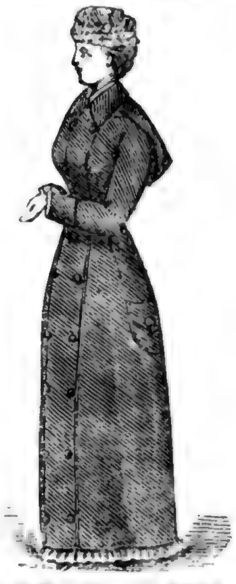
CLOTH HATS,
To match Ulsters,
from 4/11 to 6/9.



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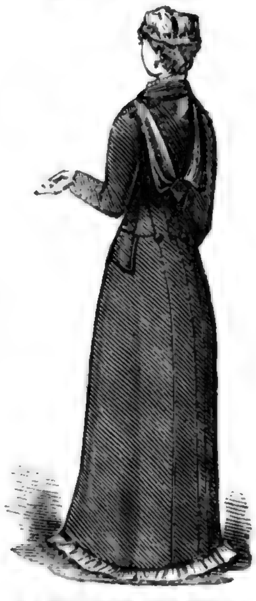

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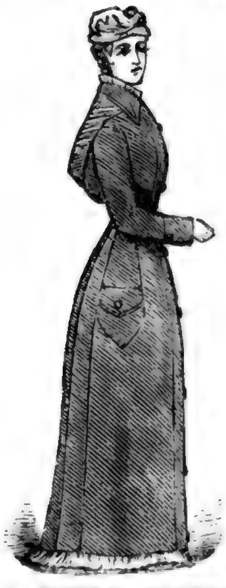

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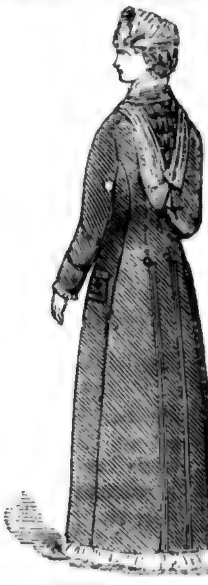
By First-class Artistes at
Economical Prices.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.



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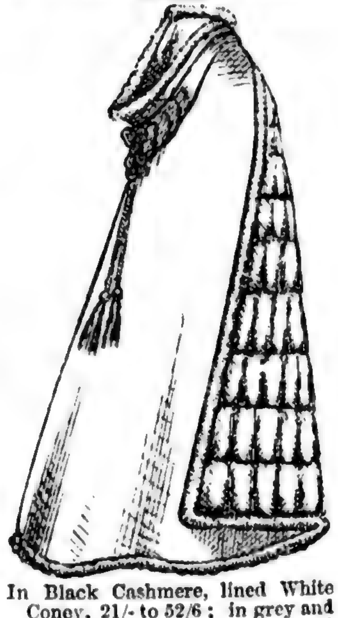

In Black Cashmere, lined White Coney, 21/- to 52/6; in grey and white Coney, 25/6 to 79/-; in real Squirrel Lock, 58/6 to 119/-; also in real Squirrel, black pulled Musquash, Hamster silver-grey rabbit, from 49/6 to 120/-.

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Le Voyageur Costume.

In Waterproof Meltons, 49s. 6d., 59s. 6d. In West of England Serges, 45s. 6d., 55s. 6d.
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Patterns of which are sent free on application, together with Forms for Self Measurement.

Also THIS SEASON NOVELTIES, the MOTHER HUBBARD Cloak and the ST. LEGER Costume and Jacket, *are now ready.*
ENGRAVINGS AND PATTERNS FREE. A GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

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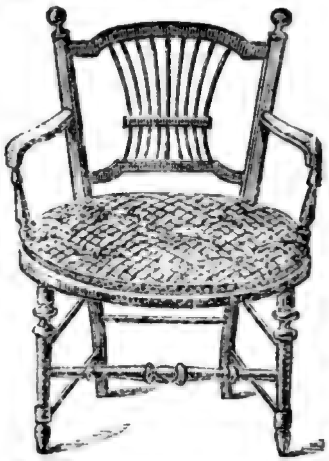
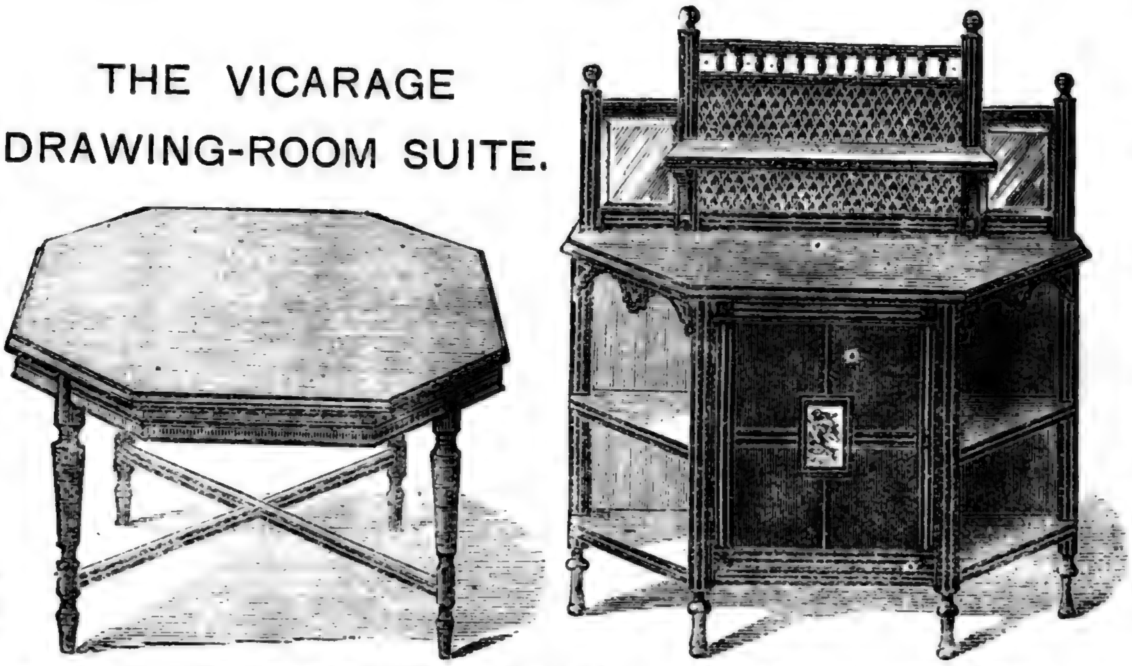
ART FURNITURE.—MAPLE & CO. have at the present time a most wonderful assortment of NEW & ARTISTIC FURNITURE on SHOW. An Illustrated Catalogue, containing the price of every article required in furnishing, post free.



ART CURTAINS.
ART CURTAINS.

ART CURTAINS.—The largest and choicest selection of all the new materials for curtains and the covering of furniture. Some of these are also used by ladies for dresses. Rich Silks, Tapestries, and, in fact, every artistic material in stock.

THE VICARAGE DRAWING-ROOM SUITE.



The Vicarage Ebonised Drawing-room Suite, consisting of 6 chairs and 2 easy chairs, with loose seats covered in silk plush; handsome cabinet, with 2 bevelled plates and decorated panel on cupboard door also centre table. **16 guineas.**

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ART CARPETS.—Just received, a large consignment of ANTIQUE CARPETS and RUGS, which have been bought for cash by agents especially despatched by Messrs. MAPLE & CO. Some of these are great curiosities, and worth two or three times the price asked.

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MAPLE & CO. have correspondents and buyers in India and Persia (who act solely for them), from whom they receive direct consignments of superior and first-class Carpets of guaranteed qualities. Purchasers are cautioned against large quantities which are coming forward of inferior quality, these having been made to suit the demand for cheap foreign carpets, especially Turkey. The trade supplied.

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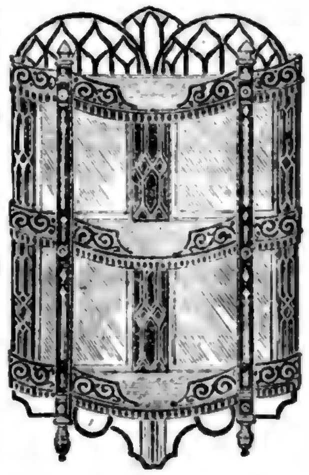
PARQUET FLOORING.

PARQUET can now be supplied to any room without disturbing the existing floor, the average cost (including laying and polishing) for surrounding with Parquet a Persian, Turkey, Indian, or Square Carpet being about £8.



The Gothic Chippendale Bracket, 4 Bevelled plates; size, 32 in. high, 20 in. wide. **£2 12s. 6d.**

CHIPPENDALE FURNITURE, DRAWING-ROOM CABINETS, from £7 7s. to 50 guineas. Some of these are very handsome. Glasses and Suites complete. Bedroom Sets and Dining-room Suites in the same style. Brackets and Fancy Ornaments, from 15s.—MAPLE & CO.

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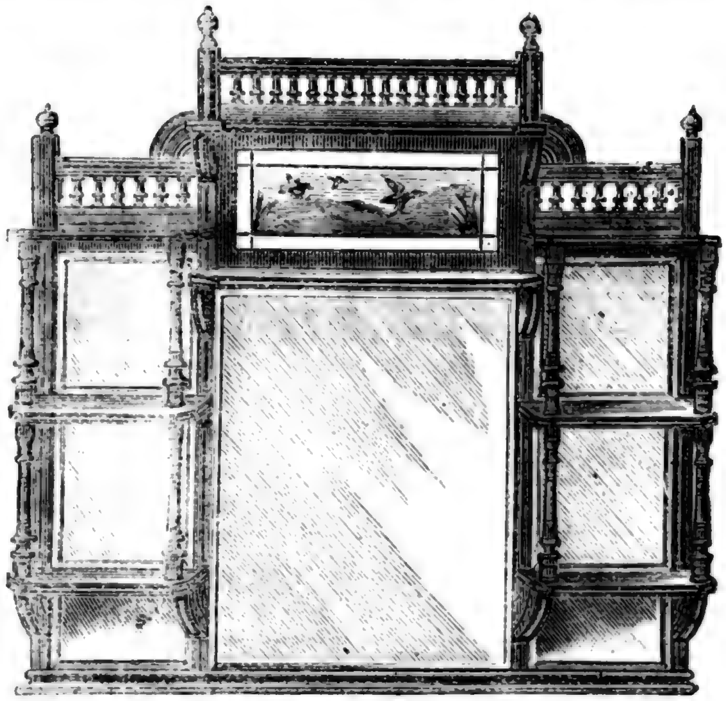
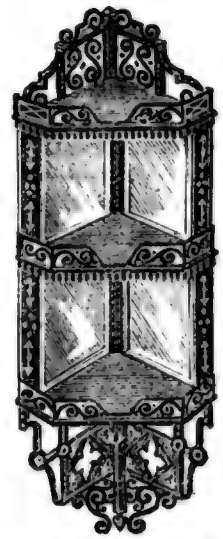
BEDSTEADS IN STOCK,
FROM 8s. 9d. to 30 guineas.

HANDSOME BLACK AND GOLD GLASS,
FOR MANTLE-SHELF.



Or to fix on wall, with bevelled plates, and decorated panel at top
3 ft. 9 in. high by 4 ft. wide. **£5 5s.**



Handsome Chippendale Corner Bracket, 3 ft. 2 inches high, with 4 bevelled plates. **28s. 6d.**

MANUFACTURERS of BED-ROOM SUITES.

200 BED-ROOM SUITES, from 6½ to 200 guineas, in stock.

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BED-ROOM SUITES in Solid Ash, with plate-glass door to wardrobe, 20 guineas.

BED-ROOM SUITES in Solid Walnut, in the Early English style with plate-glass wardrobe, 24 guineas.

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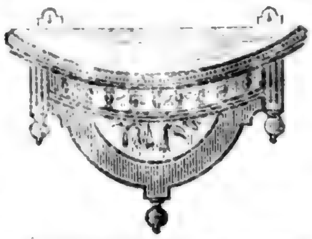
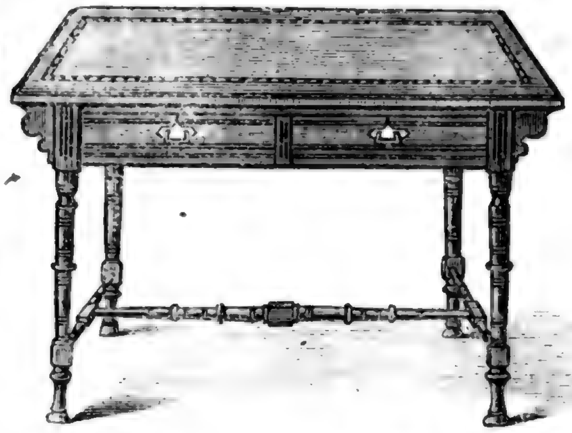
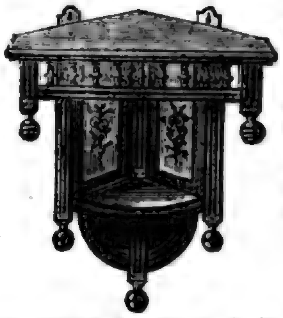
MANUFACTURED
ON THE PREMISES
AND
WARRANTED PURE.



Decorated Bracket for straight wall.
15 in. long. **10s. 6d.**



Ebonised Early English Writing-table with 2 drawers.
£3 13s. 6d.



Decorated Bracket to fit in corner. **10s. 6d.**

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Patterns sent, and quotations given, free of charge.

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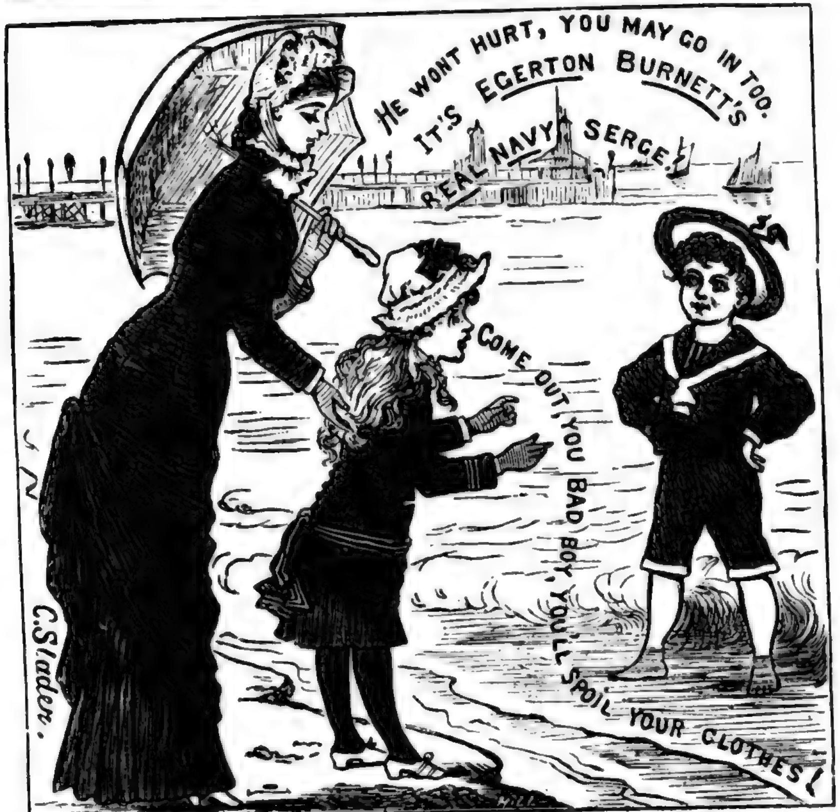
HE WONT HURT, YOU MAY GO IN TOO.
IT'S EGERTON BURNETT'S REAL NAVY SERGE!
COME OUT, YOU BAD BOY, YOU'LL SPOIL YOUR CLOTHES!
C. Staden.

And other Fashionable PURE WOOL FABRICS, repeatedly supplied to the Royal Family.

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H.R.H. PRINCESS OF WALES,
THE COURTS OF ENGLAND,
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Patterns Free on Application.
ANY LENGTH CUT.

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NEW PATENT FAST PILE.

IN THE MOST
Fashionable Colours.

Manufactured on an entirely new process, by which the threads are all securely interlocked. Full compensation made should disappointment arise.

Le Follet says: "The dye is said, by competent judges, to be the most permanent ever brought out. The surface to the touch as well as the eye is that of the best velvet—their finish is superb."

SEE THAT THE NAME
EGERTON BURNETT'S IMPERIAL VELVETEEN
Is on the back of the material.

Goods Packed for Exportation.

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AS SUPPLIED TO SCHOOLS OF ART NEEDLEWORK. *PRICE LISTS FREE.*

ADAMS & CO.'S NOTED SILKS always bear the NAME and TRADE MARKS of the Firm; they are sold at all Berlin Repositories and at the Factory,

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EMBROIDERY AND ART NEEDLEWORK DESIGNS.

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MYRA'S JOURNAL OF DRESS AND FASHION

VOL. VI.—NO. 12.] [DECEMBER 1, 1880.

CONTENTS.

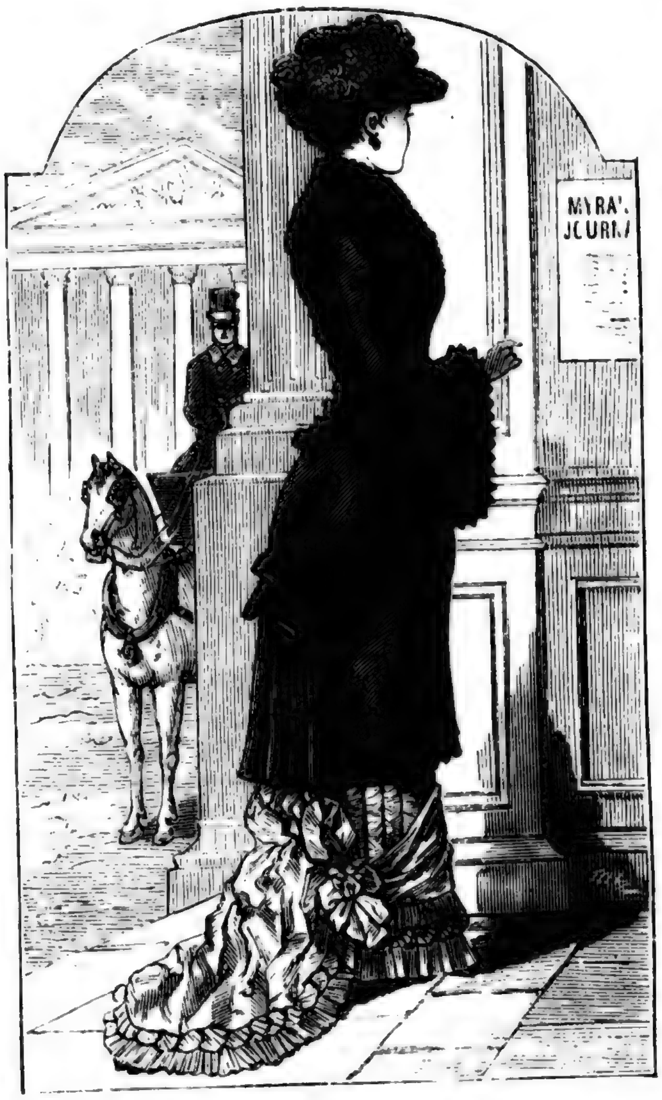
COLOURED PLATE: "His First Ride." **FASHION PLATE** of Ladies' and Girl's Toilettes. **DIAGRAM SHEET**: Containing Patterns of the Lamballe Pelisse and Roi de Rome Parure. Fashions at Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris. **CUT-OUT PAPER PATTERN** of the Princess Beatrice Polonaise. **DRESS and FASHION IN PARIS.** Novelties in Silks. **SPINNINGS IN TOWN.** London Modes. **MYRA'S ANSWERS.** Dress. Health and Personal Attention. Furniture and Furnishing. Books and Authors. The Cuisine. Miscellaneous. **LATEST FROM PARIS.** Fifty-five Engravings of the Latest Fashions. **NEEDLEWORK**: Designs for an Embroidered Slipper, Band in Berlin Wool-work, Knitting, Crochet, etc. **SUPPLEMENT**: Poem, "His First Ride." Thrift: its Necessity and Outcome. How to Invest. Royal Family. Officers of State. Great Epochs of Life. Housekeeper's Guide to Good Things. Calendar, Almanac, and Lectionary for 1881. Higher Education of Women. Guide to the Sights and Amusements of London. House Property. Assessed Taxes. Postal Regulations. Handy Reference Tables.

DRESS AND FASHION IN PARIS.

THERE is a great rage in Paris for plaid satin, a fashion which it is easy to account for, as the satin is so bright and rich-looking and combines wonderfully well with plush, velvet, and plain cashmere. A pretty costume of this kind for a young girl has the skirt of Russian green satin, the front and sides gathered in waves, and between the points of the waves plaid satin is visible, while two robings of verdigris plush form a framing to the satin. The train is of plaid satin, raised very high under a large butterfly bow of verdigris plush embroidered with gold, with wide ends like wings to the butterfly. The parements of the sleeves were likewise of plush, embroidered with gold. A lovely costume for a married lady is of violet cloth and damassé in the same colour. The skirt is of violet damassé, and over it fall two long points, one of cloth and the other of velvet, lengthening at the back into a demi-train with revers; the cuirasse bodice is of cloth and very tight fitting, with damassé sleeves, and a little hooded cape tied under the collar with a bow of damassé ribbon, completes this graceful costume. Our readers will see by this that neither hoods nor capes are démodé, and polonaises and paniers are as fashionable as ever; the polonaise, however, is now slightly altered, by having the drapery arranged to simulate the basque and bind the hips. Tabliers, also with draped points, have made their appearance, and are extremely stylish trimmed with plush.

We are pleased to see no diminution in favour of the cuirasse bodice laced at the back, which certainly shows off a good figure and a well-cut dress to the greatest advantage. One lovely costume of this kind has a half-long plain salmon-coloured plush skirt, and a Princess cuirasse bodice of broché de Lyon, in a most delicate shade of blue, with a tracing of pink on it. The tunic is simply draped on to the basque of the bodice and is shawl-shaped, edged with seven rows of silver braid, draped very high at the back, and falling in two ends lined with salmon coloured satin, the right side end showing the broché and the left end fastened over to show the salmon lining. Long sleeves with deep Trianon revers and lace flounces, and a wide Pierrot collar of soft surah and Mechlin lace.

For the benefit of our readers who may not know exactly the shape of the Pierrot collar, we will describe it. This collar is composed of a band of surah about an inch and a half wide, the size of the neck, on which is arranged a pleated surah flounce three inches deep, composed of two pieces of surah, separated by Mechlin or Valenciennes lace insertion, pleated with the surah, and the whole edged with a pleating of lace similar to the insertion.



NO. 260.—THE LADY FAIRFAX MANTLE.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 4s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 3d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

A magnificent reception toilette is of white brocatelle and white satin. The dress is Princess shaped, the front of gathered satin covered with lace and white beaded embroidery, and the train of brocatelle trimmed with narrow bouillonnés and pleated flounces, and edged with a coral satin balayeuse. The corsage is cut en cœur with a gathered satin plastron, and a beaded Médicis collar. Elbow sleeves edged with satin bouillonnés and lace, and an aumonière of coral and white flowers, fastened by a cord of flowers on the left side of the train.

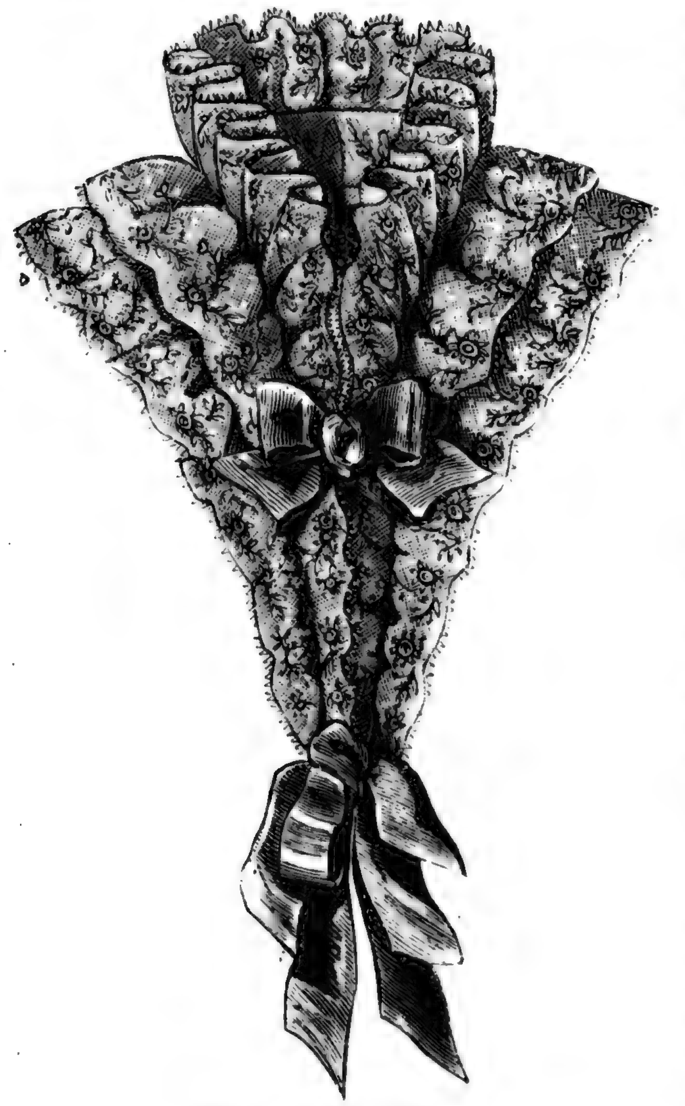
Historical costumes remain in vogue, and a Louis XIII. dinner toilette is of grey Duchess satin, the skirt trimmed with little flounces and bouillonnés, and edged with a grenat satin balayeuse lined with grey The bodice is of chequered damassé with gathered grenat waistcoat, worked with steel beads mixed with jet. The bodice has double paniers crossing in front, and the back is pointed, and from under it spring puffs of satin trimmed with steel beaded passementerie, and a fringe and tassels of steel and jet beads.

The trimmings, par excellence, this winter are fur and plush. We have seen some lovely costumes of these two fashionable materials, with either a seal-brown or Russian green plush skirt, edged with a satin balayeuse of the same colour, and a long paletot fitting the figure, trimmed with fur, and fastened with a double row of steel ivory, or carved bone buttons. Walking costumes are made quite short, that is to say, reaching to the instep, and the favourite materials for them besides plush are beige cloth, foulé serge, and Vicuna cloth; they are mostly trimmed with fur, light or quite black on beige cloth, and with the neutral colours of fur on the intermediate tints.

A charming novelty is the Henry III. cape, of dove coloured and white bunting; the first cape is white, the second dove coloured; the tiny collar is of dove colour and is fastened by long satin ribbons of the same shade; the collar and capes are edged with lace. A small hood of white bunting falls over the back from under the collar, the lining and revers are of dove colour edged with lace. Without appearing warm, this vêtement will be found extremely useful after dancing, for changing from a hot room to the open air, and, made in black lace and surah silk, is well suited for a dressy but comfortable cape for the elderly and chilly.

A new shaped hat has been introduced by our modistes lately, which is quite classic, and the same which was worn formerly by pages in Germany, and in which Rembrandt is often represented, but we do not predict that it will meet with great approval. It is made of plush or of velvet, with the long, traditional feather.

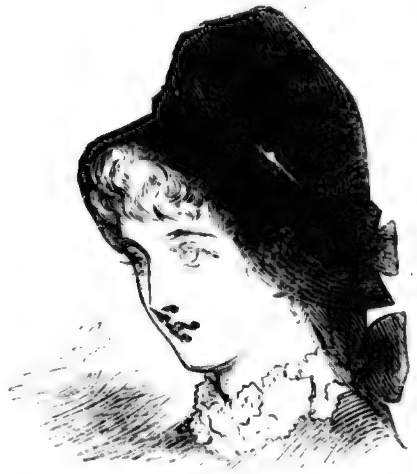
A very stylish model is of heliotrope plush and satin in two shades. The brim and drapery are of dark heliotrope plush, with a plume of short feathers to match at the left side of the front. The crown is of pale heliotrope satin, covered with bead work, and crossed at the top with a folded drapery of satin; the strings are also of satin. A very pretty capote has a diadem brim of velvet, covered with bead embroidery and fringe to correspond; two paroquets are arranged to lie behind the brim, with their heads crossing in front. Large capotes are ornamented with feathers, filling the space between the hat and head in front, and resting softly on the hair. A very novel style of hat is covered entirely with chenille instead of satin or velvet; a Directoire hat is very lovely, if somewhat bizarre, in blue, red, and gold chenille, the only trimming a plume of feathers, in all the three shades. Never were so many feathers worn as at the present moment, and it is not surprising when we see the immense size of the hats to be trimmed, for what good would a bouquet, or even a small parterre of flowers be on these enormous structures?


No. 261.—NEW PARURE.

Flowers have had their day all the summer through, when not a feather was to be seen, and indeed are still so much worn upon the corsage for evening toilette as to be dispensed with for out-door wear.

A round hat, almost concealed by feathers, is daily gaining in public favour, for the double reason that it is becoming to most faces, and that it is not absolutely necessary to be in one's première jeunesse to look well in one, so we may thankfully accept them "until times do alter."

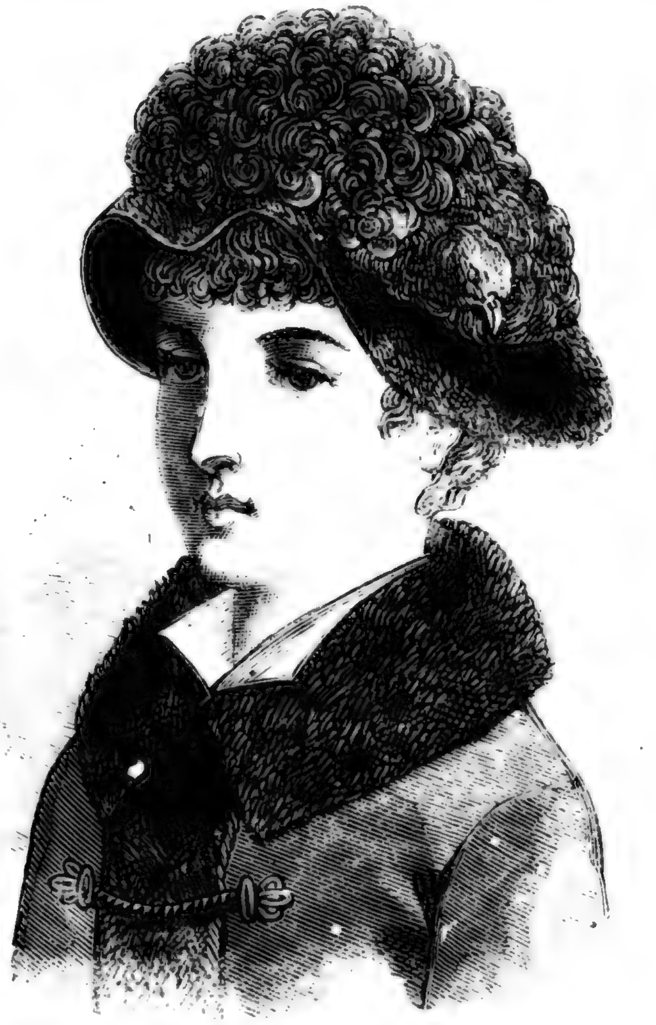
Hats are of every shape, and ornamented in the most fanciful style with handsome wild beast paws with golden claws. One very pretty toque is of striped plush, but ornamented with such a fierce-looking tiger's claw as to be positively alarming. Small capotes, on the contrary, are usually trimmed with large flowers, such as orchids and water lilies, with their petals surrounded with thick chenille. A lovely bonnet is of gathered Russian green satin with strings of a lighter shade, and a wreath of bronze green leaves in front; another chapeau is of duck blue striped plush, bound and lined with gold satin, and trimmed with a coquillé of gold lace and a bunch of shaded blue and gold poppies. The strings are of two colours, blue and gold; both these bonnets are in perfect taste when worn with corresponding toilettes. A pretty hat for a young girl is made of seal-brown chenille lined with seal-brown satin, and ornamented with a torsade of merveilleux surah the same shade, forming a rosette on the left side. Another pretty hat has the brim and crown of black velvet, a gold braid round the inner edge of the brim, and a large plume of black feathers on the left side; and another very favourite model is of red plush, the brim very open in front, forming a hollow filled in by a handsome feather; there is a feather on the left side and a bow of satin ribbon on the right side and on the crown. A stylish hat for the winter is a black bearskin felt, trimmed with tartan satin ribbon and satin strings; on the right side is a black feather and a tuft of pheasants' feathers, and at the back there is a small wild boar hanging from a gold ring, which falls on the curtain.


No. 262.—THE FOUNDLING BONNET.

For trimming chapeaux there is an endless variety of fanciful ornaments. Paws of animals, both wild and domestic, and claws of birds of all kinds and sizes are among these, the lions' and tigers paws being of natural fur with gilt or pearl claws. There are also spiders, alarmingly realistic in appearance, gilt forks, and a whole collection of cockchafers, dragon flies, pigs, squirrels, lizards, mice, tiny elephants, and long-haired goats in metal. One might really think we were in a menagerie.

Coiffures are prettier than ever; a lovely little model is of puffed pink surah trimmed with lace; on the left side is a bunch of small hyacinths; another is of biscuit-coloured muslin spotted with gold and trimmed with biscuit-coloured lace and tiny crayfish, so exactly imitated as to be life-like in form and colour. Crayfish now rank among fashionable animals, and we see them worked on ties and introduced in various ways into lingerie; in fact, no animal, whether large or small, comes amiss, from crabs, mice, and snails to goats and microscopic elephants. Happily, there are many other pretty ornaments for those whose taste does not tend towards natural history.

MARIE GOUBAUD.


No. 263.—THE RUBY CHAPEAU.

NOVELTIES IN SILK AT LES GRANDS MAGASINS DU LOUVRE, PARIS.

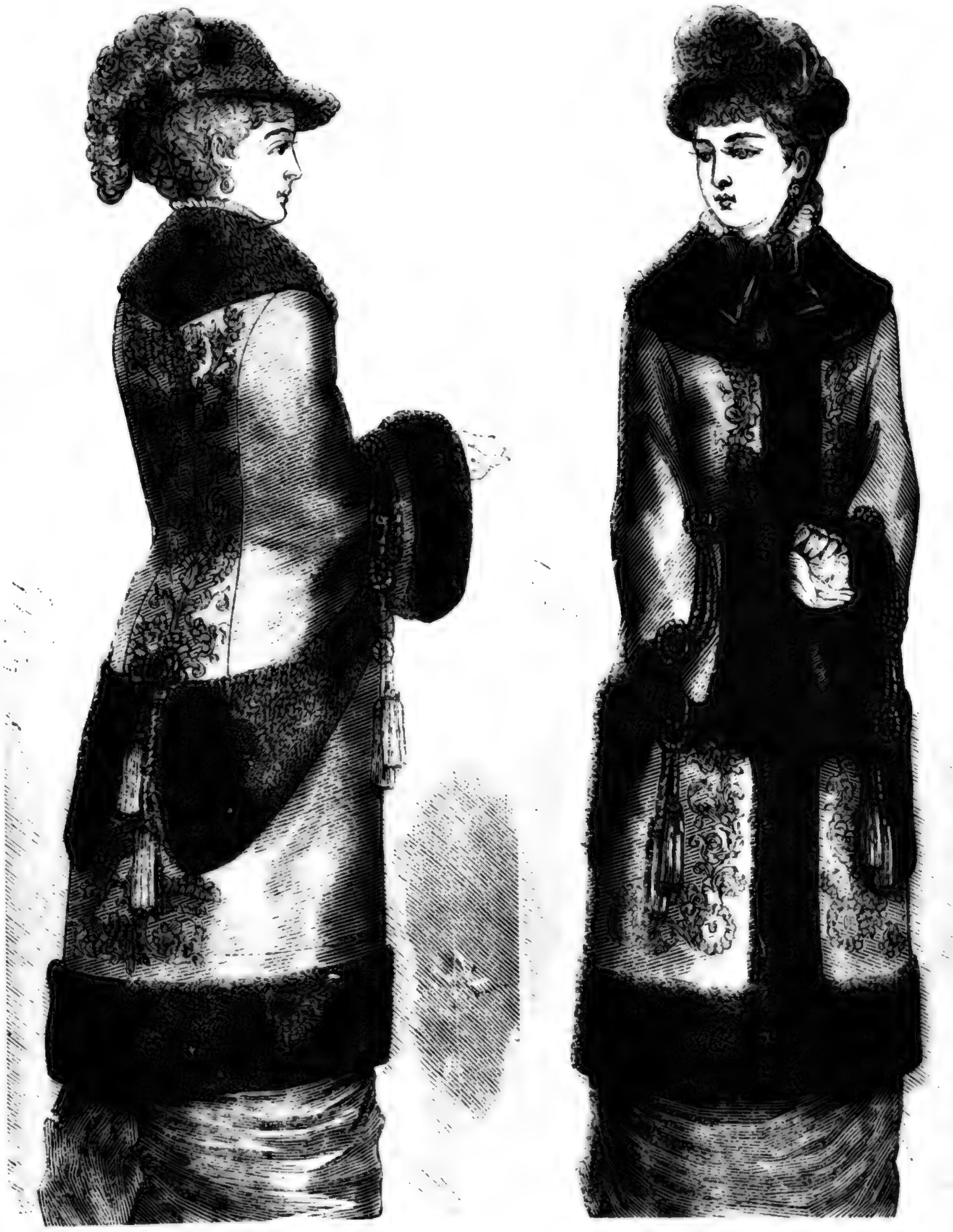
THE large number of new materials, and the varied purposes to which they can be applied, seem to give rise to the necessity of some kind of general guide, especially for ladies who, living in the provinces or at a distance from the best class of drapery houses, have no opportunity of seeing these novelties and judging for themselves. We will therefore endeavour to give a few of the leading principles.

Such silk dresses as have already been purchased can be worn, especially if combined with silk broché fabrics or figured velvet, but few new dresses are made of faille.

Satin rises on the horizon of fashion as faille sinks below it, and embraces every kind of style — brilliant satin, dead or *mat* satin, satin merveilleux (resembling the old satin *à la reine*), satin de Lyon (a close imitation of satin *Turc*), brocaded satin, damask satin, and satin with velvet figures. Faille, although less generally used, has been for a long time considered the only silken fabric suitable for young ladies, and the new materials do not altogether supply its place. The silk dress was a useful toilette, half way between the simplicity of the woollen costume and the dressy evening or dinner toilette. The want of it is now supplied by giving a look of more finished elegance to some of the woollen costumes by combining them with silk brocade, silk *nattés* in chequers of two colours, and with velvet, more particularly figured velvet.

But this is only temporary, and there is in reality very little doubt that we shall in time come back, if not to faille, at any rate to plain and shot silks; meanwhile surah merveilleux will be the silken fabric *par excellence* for young ladies, and for dressy costumes for those ladies who do not care to wear habitually such magnificent fabrics as satin, brocade, and damask.

For this winter, damask and brocart on a satin or half satin ground will be chosen for the majority of toilettes. The designs are some of them fantastical, and not likely to be long-lived—aces of spades, of clubs, of diamonds, or of hearts, dotted over the satin ground; more classical and graceful patterns are of flowers and foliage scattered over the satin ground in graceful confusion; these are found in damasks and brocarts. The same materials in black will serve for visiting, dinner, and evening toilettes, and will be arranged with plain satin or velvet, as two figured fabrics cannot be made up together. Princess dresses are made of these rich tissues, not quite plain as they have been worn, but in a single piece in front, and the back forming a corsage with basques and lightly draped train. A very handsome toilette of brocart need not be over costly; if combined with plain velvet, which can be used for the front of the skirt and bodice, the dress will take eleven yards of brocart and three and a half yards of velvet, the train being of moderate length. At Les Grands Magasins du Louvre a very rich black brocart costs from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per mètre, 10 mètres being about equal to 11 yards English measure. No trimmings are needed, nor, indeed, would they at all add to the beauty of the dress.



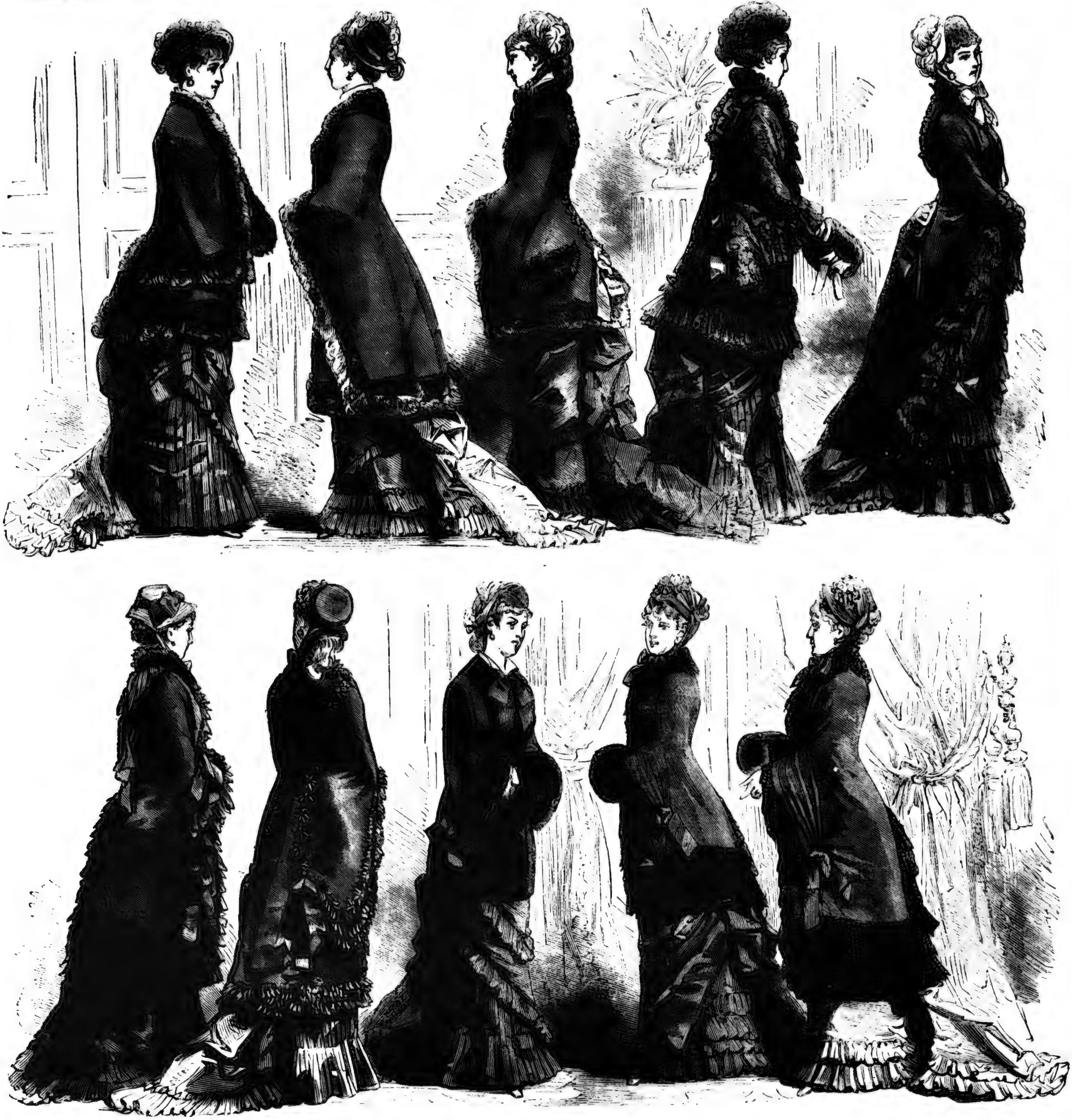
NO. 264.—THE CAMPENON MANTLE. (Back and Front Views).

Made-up Model, trimmed, 3s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 1s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

Some details upon the extraordinarily cheap *soieries* at Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris, will interest our readers. Faced satins begin at 2s. 6d. per yard, pure satins at 5s. and 6s. 9d., satin duchesse, as supple as kid, 6s. 9d., of prime quality 11s.; satin Calabré, 7s. 6d.; satin à la reine, a rich diagonal, from 5s. to 10s. 6d.; satin de Mai and satin renaissance, the same price; satin Aïda, in 14 fine colours, 10s. 6d.; bridal satins from 21s. to 25s.; chequered satin, sold only by the piece of 7 yards, 36 inches wide, £2 13s. 6d. the piece; and satin merveilleux from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 11s. 6d.; cotton-backed satin, 3s. 9d. The plushes are also wonderfully reasonable in price at the Louvre, a lining plush being 3s. 6d. per yard, a trimming plush 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per yard, a splendid plush at 15s. 6d., and a special make for mantles, which cannot be distinguished by sight or touch from real seal fur; it is made into pelisses, and is as light as it is warm and rich-looking; short plush, ribbed plush, and striped plush in two colours are among the novelties.

Woollen fabrics are innumerable; tartans are universal for complete costumes worn at all ages, childhood included, or as the ornaments on a dress of plain woollen material to correspond, or again as a pardessus with morning and wet weather costumes. Many waterproofs are made of tartan fabrics, in dark and neutral shades. Visites, and nearly all the pardessus worn by little girls are also of tartan; but the chequered visite is only worn in the morning with a plain woollen costume, while there is no more dressy material than tartan for little girls' costumes and paletots, and their plain every-day dresses are also made of this serviceable fabric. Tartans in all known and unknown combinations of colours may be seen at the Magasins du Louvre at 4d., 5d., 6d., 7½d., and 9½d. per yard; at 48 inches wide they cost 3s. 8d., 4s. 8d., and 5s. per yard; plain tartan, with border for trimming, is another novelty, and the width being the same, 48 inches, the price is 5s. 9d. per yard.

Travelling, carriage, and waterproof mantles are made of tartan, in all kinds of ways; mantles with a pleated skirt, deep cape open at the back, and metal buttons, cost £3, and redingotes with satin-lined hoods are the same price. Pardessus of all kinds are, in fact, very pretty and very inexpensive this season. A pretty shape for young ladies is the *mante* Parisienne, of Hindoo cashmere in all shades, trimmed with fur, and costing £2. Modified circular cloaks of the same cashmere, wadded and lined with bright coloured silk, cost the same price, £2. The *visite* Parisienne, also of cashmere, with a silk lining and border of black or grey fur, is even less expensive, £1 12s. 6d.; charming sorties de bal of cashmere in all shades, lined with silk and bordered with white fur, are £2, and the same model with a trimming of ostrich down, costs £3 3s.



NOS. 265 AND 266.—MANTLES, CONFECTIONS, AND PELISSES.
Models from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.

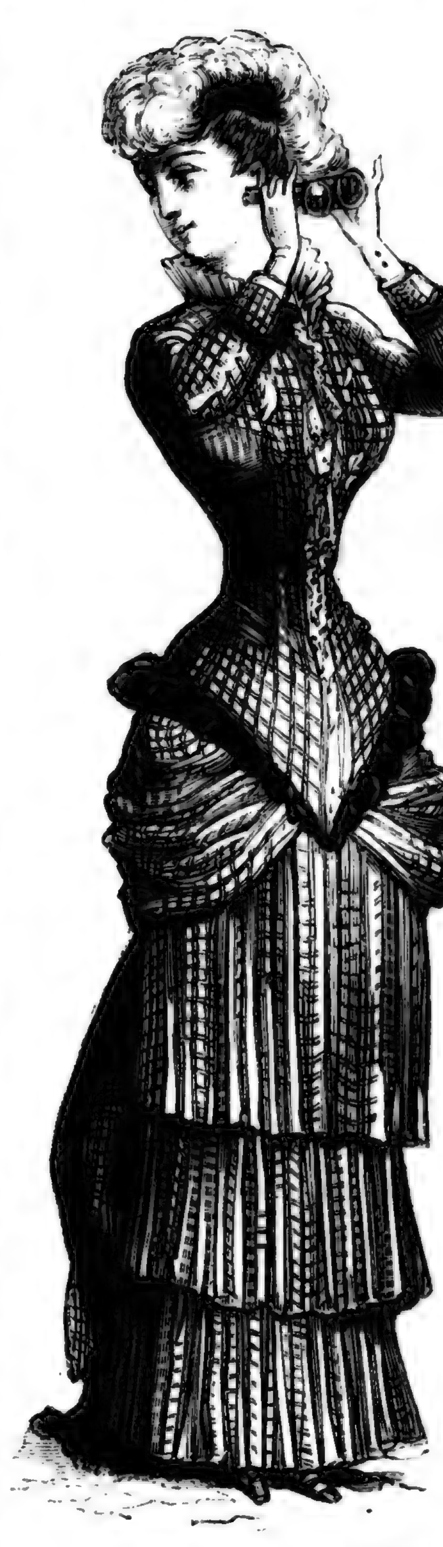
SPINNINGS IN TOWN.

"And in some perfumes is there more delight."—*Shakspere's Sonnets.*

IT has been said that in Shakspere we find allusion to almost every topic, to almost every subject of the day, and it would be a curious and pleasant study for those with leisure—if such happy mortals exist—to find exceptions to this statement. It is, however, certain that the *immortal Williams*, as the French term him, well appreciated the perfumes of his day, the pomander boxes, the knots of "sweetness dried," the musk and perfumed kerchiefs, scented fans, and other fopperies, all of which were then, as now, in vogue. Some scents displease, other perfumes delight; taste in these matters depends upon individual peculiarities, but the fact remains that "in *some perfumes* is there more delight," and each must follow their own taste in this matter, which is not by any means as unimportant as at first appears.

As Lord Lytton wrote, years ago, "one is not loved every day," and part of the most striking characteristics of generally beloved people is their sweetness, moral and physical. Delicate and subtle is the influence of physical sweetness, an abiding purity of person, an intangible perfume, like the breath of white violets, unseen, hidden by leaves, yet making their sweet presence known by their delicious breath. To attain such a sweet presence the strictest attention to cleanliness does not suffice; a perfume pleasing to one's nearest friends must be chosen, obtained in a condition of purity, used with extreme discretion. Say that our favourite wood violet is chosen, violet should perfume all the articles employed in the toilet, as soap, cold cream, powder, bath essence, hair-wash, pomatum, and face-washes. Violet should lie perdu in our sachets, and perfumed linen, and underclothing. And so on with note-paper, with perfumed muff, with flowers in the boudoir, all should breathe the same sweet harmony of scent. Many object to perfumes, and one can well understand that the sudden drenching of a handkerchief in strong, perhaps coarse or badly made scent, must offend delicate olfactories, but the suggestion of sweetness, the "violet breath," is a delight in which all confess enjoyment.

Of course, the important point is to obtain pure perfume, and not only pure but scientifically blended scents, and this more especially when the simpler perfumes are abandoned for those more complicated. Perfume is always a welcome present; and at this moment, when Christmas gifts are our study, we should be careful to choose our "sweet offerings" in novel and tasteful arrangements, such as may be seen at Mons. Rimmel's, 96, Strand, and 128, Regent Street. Mons. Rimmel's reputation for delicious perfume, and elegant caskets for its containance, are too well known to require any description, but each season brings its store of nouveautés, both in perfumes themselves, and in their outer coverings. The new perfumes are entitled Winter Blossoms, Autumn Blossoms and Spring Blossoms, the Stéphanie, Sarah, and Emma Bouquets, and Violet de Nice, which last is *the* perfume of the moment. Mons. Rimmel's Christmas novelties are endless; among the most popular may be mentioned the Lucky Shoe, a pair of wooden sabots, perfectly modelled, and each holding scent. Needless to say how delighted little ones will be with these Christmas-tree adornments. Their elders will appreciate the caskets containing cut-glass flacons of perfume, the boxes covered with Pompadour chintz, and Chinoiseries with satin à pois, and with plush. Plaid papier maché casquets are lined with violet velvet, and contain flacons of the sweet perfumes. Other cases with bottles of scent are of quilted satin, with framed Christmas cards on the top. Lovely little glove scent flacons, of silver gilt and ruby glass, for slipping in the glove, are of two kinds —one made to unscrew, another with a snap. Cigarette boxes, enamelled glass Venetian flasks, in various colours, to hang on the watch-chain, perfumed menu and guest cards, Carnavalina, or scent fountains, and enamelled pocket scent flasks, of exquisite beauty, a most suitable offering for ladies. The hamper baskets and packing-cases containing perfumery, are all of new design. The comic pocket-book is better than ever, and contains operette gems, illustrated by Faustin. Mons. Rimmel's Almanac for 1881 has portraits of the great sculptors, and is one of those things one cannot dispense with.



NO. 267.—THE VASELI COSTUME.

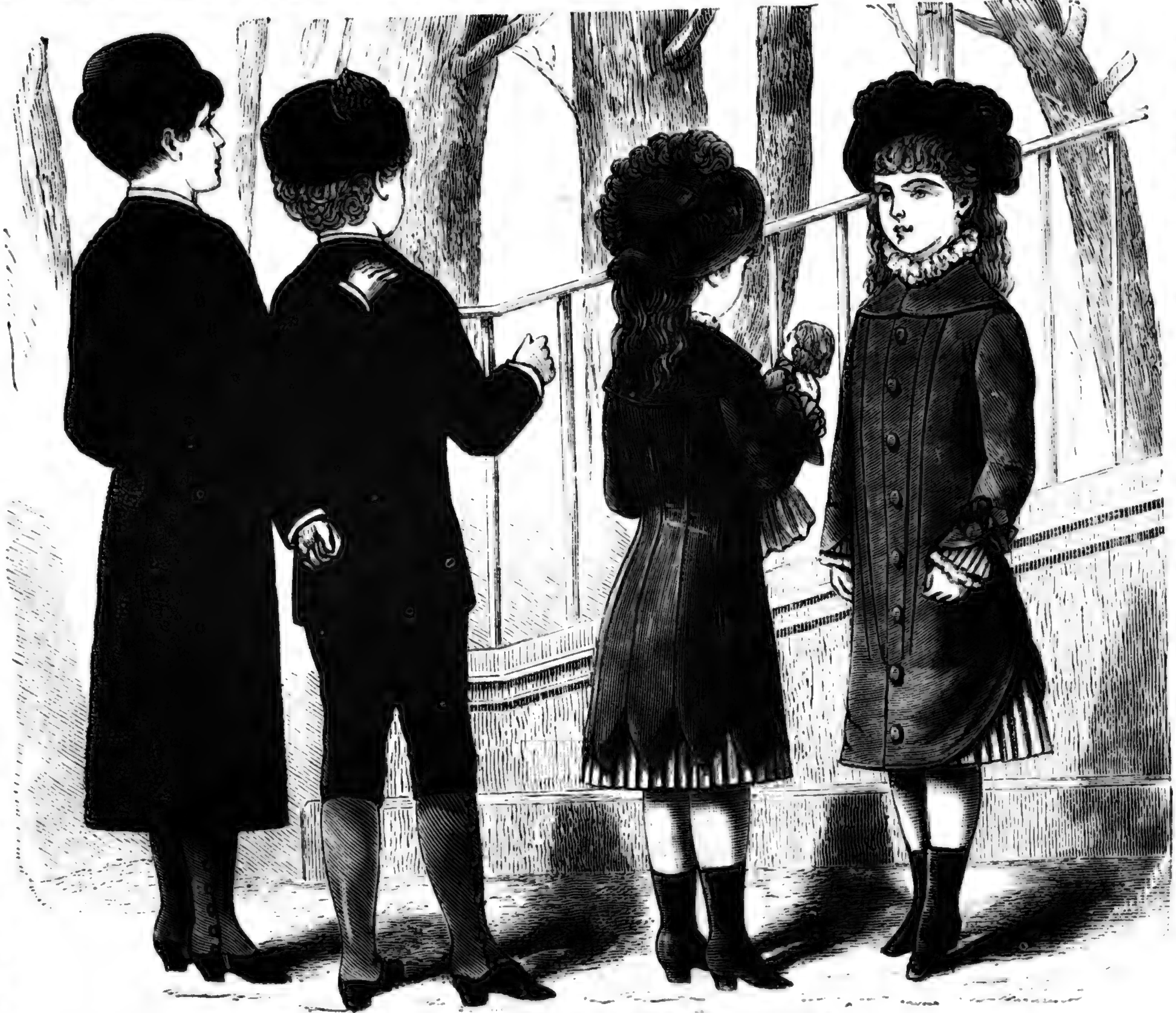
Made-up Model, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

Dear little ivory pocket powder-boxes, with mirror lid and tiny puff, are useful and pretty gifts to fair coquettes.

Charming are the perfume reticules—dear little bags of plush, with cords by which to suspend them, and containing bottles of perfume or a sachet. Plush purses also contain tiny flacons, but Mons. Rimmel's choicest Christmas offerings for ladies are undoubtedly his superb fans. The choice is marvellous, and would tempt any daughter of Eve to covet the possession of at least one specimen. Exquisite Brussels and Chantilly lace fans, perfect marvels of artistic work, are selected from the Brussels National Exhibition. The Point à l'Aiguille, Point de Flandres, Point Duchesse, Point de Gaze, and Point de Venise, are placed on ivory and pearl mounts; the black lace are mounted upon tortoise-shell, the Viennese feather fans are of ostrich, marabout, peacock, pheasant, eagle, or vulture, and have mounts of pearl, tortoise-shell, ebony or violet wood. Embroidered cashmere fans, painted silk and satin fans, fans, in short, of all kinds and of every nationality, are to be found at Mons. Rimmel's. Fans are liked by young and by old ladies; they may be presented to either young or elderly ladies for Christmas, New Year, bridal, or birthday presents. Mons. Rimmel has among his collection of fans some wonderful rarities, which the curious in these matters will do well to inspect.

Christmas cards are of endless variety, and include mechanical arrangements which are really pantomimic, so rapid are the changes effected by a touch. From bouquets we do not expect to see three cupids and a pretty page, nor from another group of floral beauties to see part of Cologne Cathedral, with choir and figures illustrating the sacred Christmas story; a floral fan changes into a triumphal car, and a spray of flowers into a chariot laden with Christmas offerings. Of course these mechanical surprise cards are less artistic in design than are the hand-painted satin single, double, and treble cards, which are lovely souvenirs of the blessed season at hand. Many brightly coloured cards in assorted packets can be had at 6d. per dozen, and give immense pleasure to little ones. The mechanical cards cost 1s., 1s 6d., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. each. Comic cards, 6d. and 1s. each. I think Mons. Rimmel's Sachets and Sultanas are lovelier than ever this season.

I notice that the very sensible fashion of wearing fur and wool-lined gloves is becoming every year more prevalent. Nothing tends more to check the capillary irritation of the skin than the use of skin-tight fitting kid gloves; many a fair hand is ruined in appearance by this. The cold produces chapping, and roughness and redness of the skin, which becomes much disfigured, not only for the time, but more or less permanently. To those whose hands are liable to red and rough appearances, or are not originally white and soft, we would point out an inestimable boon, which is now within the reach of all. So long as one or two centuries ago the art of preparing medicated gloves of soft leather was known on the continent. These Gants Gras were exceedingly effective in rendering the hands white and soft, with that clear smoothness of the skin which, in the hands especially, is so rare; but from their high price and liability to become bad they have for many years fallen into disuse. Mr. Philip Mason, pharmaceutical chemist, Gosport, the well-known manufacturer of toilet requisites, has introduced the pomade with which these gloves are medicated, under the name of Gants Gras Pomade, a jar of which he will forward post free to any address for eighteen stamps. The hands are anointed with this pomade at bedtime; a pair of soiled white kid gloves are then drawn on and worn during the night. I commend this unrivalled preparation to all those whose hands stand in need of improvement or of protection against the effects of cold weather. While on this subject I am reminded that those common annoyances, blackheads, or black specks on the skin, seem to become more aggravating and apparent in winter weather probably the skin, from defective circulation, is less able to combat their approach. A most effective remedy for them is Strachan s Acne Lotion, which will speedily eradicate them, and prevent their return. This also is prepared by Mr. Mason, of Gosport, who will forward a case of it free to any address for 39 stamps.



No. 268.—Winter Costumes for Boys and Girls.

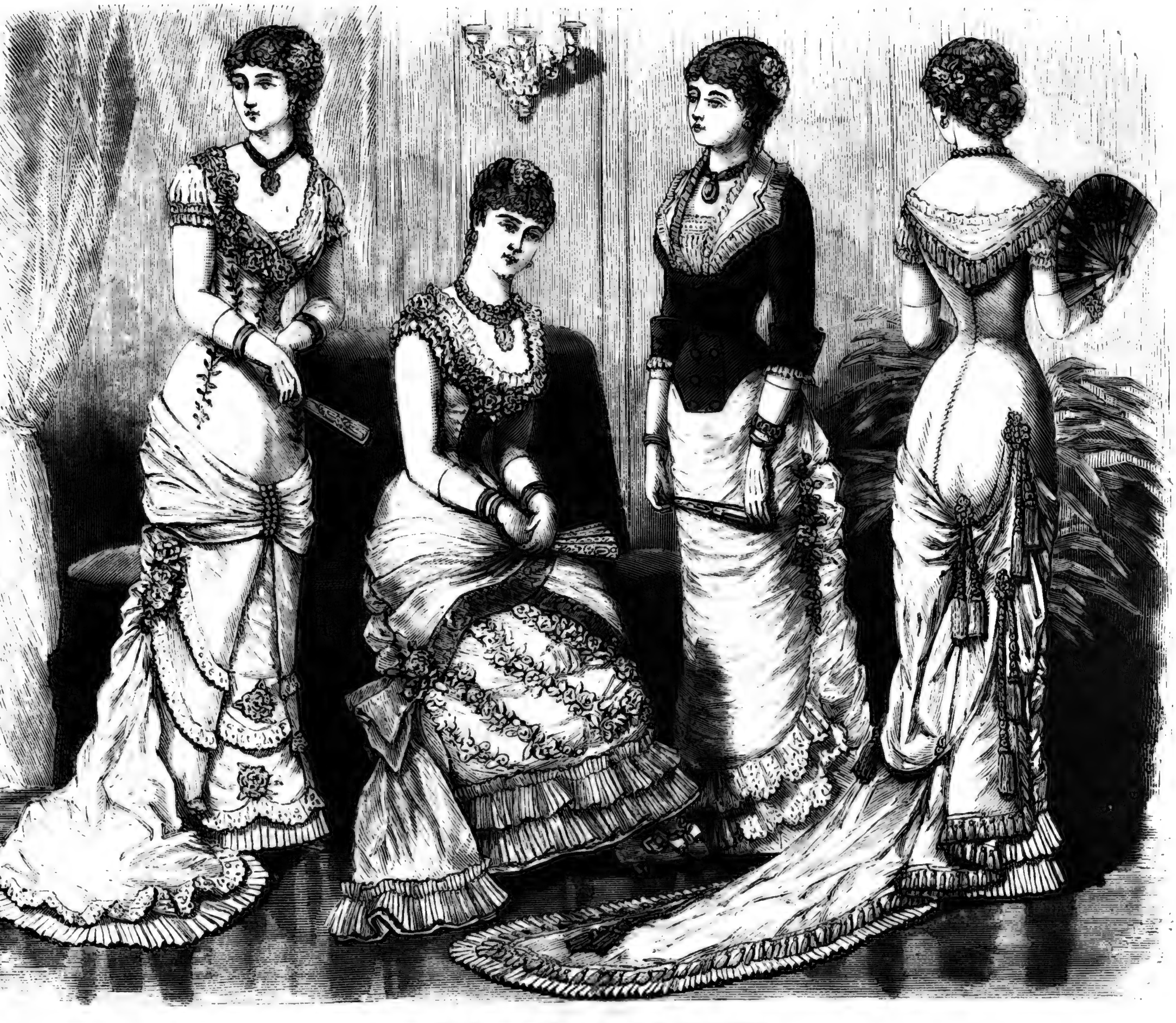
Made-up Models, trimmed, 3s. 6d.; *untrimmed,* 1s. 9d.; *Flat Patterns only* 6d.; of Mesdames Adolphe and Marie Goubaud, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

Chief amongst the novelties for walking dresses at Mr. Peter Robinson's, Oxford Street, are the plain and chequered spun silks for kerchief costumes; these are 24 inches wide, and cost 5s. 8d. per yard; the material is beautiful in quality, thick and soft; the plain silk is in all the fashionable dark shades, the chequers are of two kinds, very large in several colours, or merely three-quarter inch squares marked out on the plain ground by lines of a different colour, red on green, light blue on grenat, mauve on violet, etc. A pure twilled silk in large gaily-coloured chequers costs 9s. 6d. per yard, and is used for scarfs, etc., and a beautiful plaid surah with lines of gold thread intersecting the chequers is used for similar purposes and costs 13s. 9d. per yard. Plain surah merveilleux, one of the prettiest materials for evening dresses, is 3s. 6d. per yard, in a number of pretty and delicate shades. Plain silks, which also make a capital foundation for evening dresses, cost 2s. 11d. and 4s. 6½d. per yard, and in much better quality 5s. 11d. per yard. Very useful for trimmings and for skirts of dresses are the coloured reversible satins de Lyon at 5s. 3d. per yard in colours, and 4s. 6d. in black.

Ball dresses may well be pretty and gay this winter, when they can be trimmed with the brilliant Italian silk-faced satins at 2s. 11d. per yard, and ladies who wear black grenadine or tulle dresses will do well to line them with this material in black; not an expensive lining, as Mr. Robinson supplies a length of 12 yards for £1 19s. 6d., in excellent quality. Richer and heavier than these is the silk-faced satin Duchesse at 5s. 3d. per yard in all colours, and in beautiful quality in black at 9s. 6d. per yard.

There is no more suitable material than brocade for dinner toilettes, and dinner parties being very frequent at this season, brocades are likely to be in demand. There are many kinds of brocades; in silk and wool they begin at 3s. 11d. per yard, in many patterns and light and dark colours; brocades, with lovely oriental patterns on a white or dark ground, cost 4s. 6d. per yard; the Persian figured cashmeres at 5s. 3d. are still more lovely and very suitable for opera cloaks, being thick and warm, and the same may be said of the silk Persian cashmeres at 7s. 11d., which have a small pattern in colours on a black ground. Pure silk, and silk and satin brocades, cost 5s. 11d., 6s. 6d., and 6s. 11d. per yard, the prices being in all cases greatly reduced; the prettiest of these have patterns of detached flowers or leaves on a twilled silk or satin merveilleux ground, the broché surahs, with patterns of figured spots in the same colour as the ground, being remarkably pretty.

Velvet brocades, in black and colours, cost from 5s. 11d. to 10s. 9d. per yard, with the raised pattern in cut and uncut velvet, on a satin ground. Plain velvets are of two makes, Italian velvet from 4s. 11d. and 6s. 9d. per yard, and Lyons silk velvets beginning at 9s. 6d. per yard, and in good quality and colours, at 11s. 9d. per yard. A rich plush for trimming mantles and dresses costs, in all colours, 8s. 11d. per yard; it has a thick close pile, and is most effective. The striped velvets, costing from 3s. 9d. to 8s. 9d. per yard, have still many admirers, and the beautiful black silk and satin matelassés, at 5s. 3d. and 9s. 11d., will certainly find many, for they are exceedingly rich and handsome.



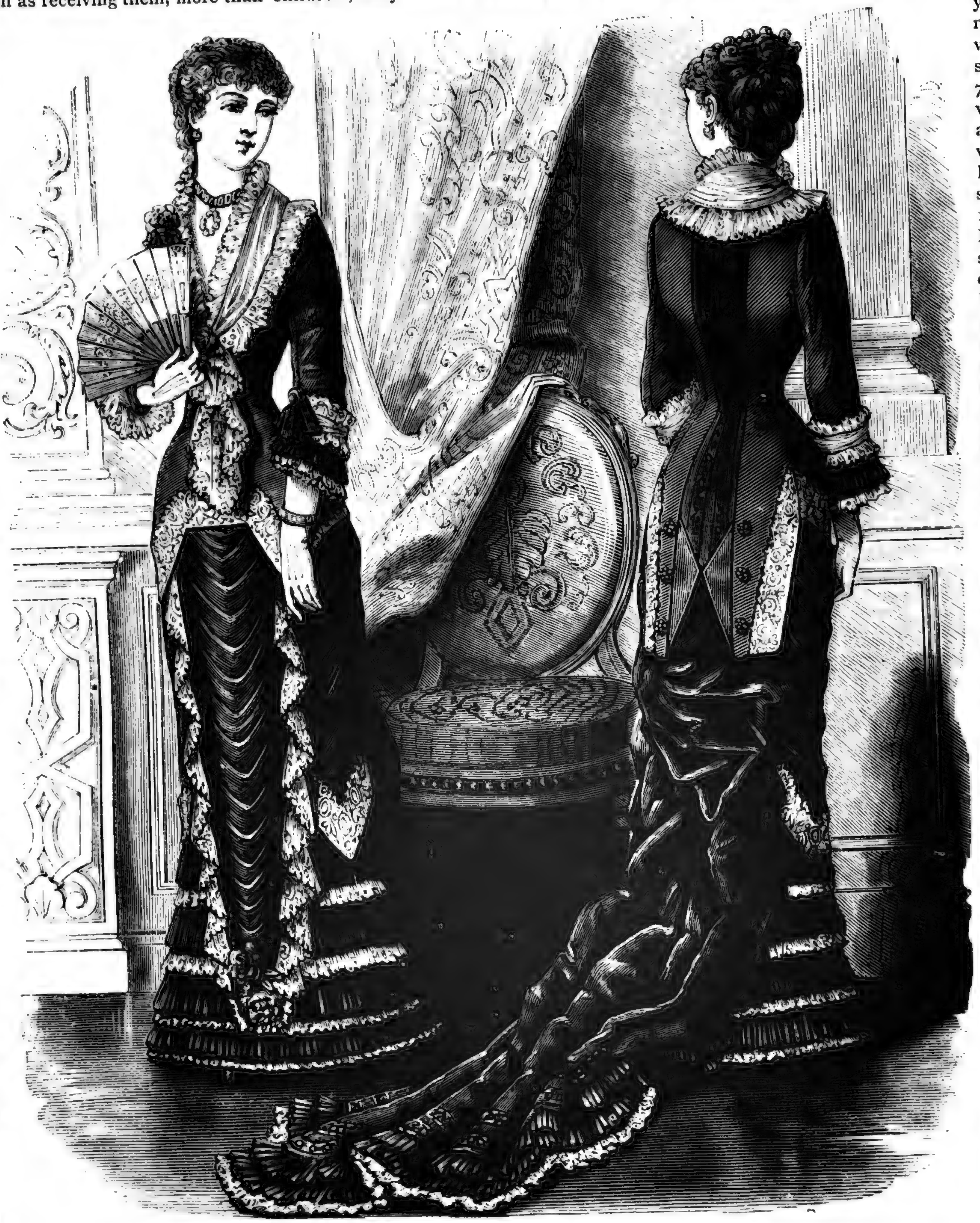
No. 269.—Toilettes for Balls, Dinners, and Soirées.

Made-up Models, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed,* 2s. 9d.; *Flat Patterns only,* 1s.; of Mesdames Adolphe and Marie Goubaud, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

However much fashions may alter in other respects, they are thorough conservatives in one matter, and that is in the use of flowers as ornaments and trimmings for ball dresses. The manner in which they are made up may vary, and one particular kind of flower may be more in vogue at one time than any other, still flower ornaments are essential for ball toilettes, and I am pleased to be able to tell my readers that very pretty "sets" of flowers can be had at Messrs. Hilder & Godbold's, Sidney Place, Leicester Square, from 12s. 9d. upwards. The set this season consists of a very long trail, nearly a yard in length, for the skirt, and two bouquets, one for the hair and the other for the shoulder. One pretty set, at 12s. 9d., is of large ox-eye daisies and foliage, the flowers being either white or cream coloured. A very pretty set, a little more expensive than the daisies, is composed of small asters, in all possible shades of pink and red; from the long trail fall at intervals shorter ones of the same flowers, and the bouquets for the head and corsage are clusters of small asters. Flowers of all kinds, however, and of all hues, can be had to suit the colour of the dress or the complexion of the wearer.

Very charming, too, and useful, are the pretty coiffures, fichus, and other adornments for evening toilette; the fichus are of Spanish blonde, of coloured surah, lace trimmed, of plush, gauze and muslin, and the coiffures can be made to correspond in any becoming shape at very moderate prices. Small fancy muffs in plush or velvet, with pleated satin ends lined with colour, and with or without the little pocket for the mouchoir cost from 12s. 9d., and my readers will also find here a capital selection of silk and kid gloves, and of mittens, for morning or evening wear, while everything that may be possibly required by home milliners can be procured here, from the bonnet shape to the last little bee or buckle that completes the trimming.

There are no people in the world, I think, who enjoy sending Christmas cards, as well as receiving them, more than children; they would like to send them to everyone they know and to everyone they have even heard of, but as mama's pocket has to bear the burden of this youthful generosity, she is bound, if she yields—and it is hard to refuse to do so—to study economy a little and buy cards as cheaply as she can. Unfortunately the cheap cards are generally sold in packets, and all the cards are alike, or nearly so, an arrangement that does not at all suit the views of young senders, who want a little amusement on their own score in looking at them. But now Mr. Kingsbury, of the Fulham Road, has had the happy idea of introducing packets of different Christmas cards, in many kinds and sizes, and the packet containing fifty cards costs only 1s. I have just been looking through one of these Champion Shilling Packets, and am astonished at the variety of these pretty cards; they will be an additional attraction to Mr. Kingsbury's usual Christmas bazaar, which with its bright array of dolls, mechanical and other toys, and pretty Christmas gifts of all sorts, is always so tempting at this season.



No. 270.—THE TESSANDIER COSTUME. (Back and Front Views.)

Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

Mr. Kingsbury has also sent me some patterns of inexpensive materials, which I can really recommend as gifts to the poor; and my readers know that I do not think the harshest and stiffest of all made fabrics are the best for this purpose. In dress materials I notice the Kensington, at 6¾d., a woollen diagonal in dark colours; Thames yachting, a rough, serviceable serge, at 7¾d.; Foulé, very warm and close woven, at 9¾d.; Brompton serge, at 10¾d.; a nice Estamene serge, at 1s. 0½d.; and a black Buckingham cord, 31 inches wide, at 1s. 3½d. per yard. A good scarlet flannel is 1s. 3½d. per yard, and a white Welsh flannel costs 1s. 0½d. per yard. A wide unbleached sheeting costs 10¾d., and a stout white twilled sheeting is 1s. 6½d. per yard; a white long-cloth, a yard wide, is 4s. 11d., and an unbleached Mexican calico 3s. 6d. per dozen yards.

I must not forget to mention the shilling packet of Coloured Scraps, quite as wonderful in its way as the packet of cards, and equally delightful to young decorators of boxes, screens, and scrap books.

"Pins and Needles" may be pleasant or unpleasant, but those I have to speak of now are all of the pleasant order; for I am surrounded by specimens of smallware specialities sent me by Messrs. Lewis & Wright, of the Clive Works, Redditch. There is something in these small goods specially attractive to the female mind, and I am no exception to the rule. I delight in these minute weapons, and so would my readers if they could see those before me at present. Please to imagine a series of delightful little boxes containing white and black steel pins, steel toilet pins in graduated sizes with black glass heads, safety pins in white and black, and also in graduated sizes, beginning at infant pins about half an inch long, and all with thoroughly protected points, hair pins in blue steel, and also japanned, very strong and smooth throughout, and all these can be had in boxes at from 3d. to 6d. each. Messrs. Lewis & Wright have also a capital make of needles called the "Thyra." These can be had in the usual packets, in plain or graduated sizes; but they are also arranged in pretty cases for gifts, with quotations from Shakespeare or Tennyson anent Christmas, the New Year, Valentine's Day, and birthdays. The needles are of capital quality, and placed on red silk, so that they are easily discerned, and the cases are flat and can be sent by post for one penny. These pretty and handy Thyra Companions, each containing a hundred needles, cost only 10d. or 1s., and are very nice and useful presents for friends to whom we wish to send some more substantial token of friendship than a card. Messrs. Lewis & Wright's specialities can be had of nearly all drapers.

Among pretty and also useful presents to mamas and daughters I may name mantles for mama and ball dresses for mademoiselle. Messrs. Swan & Edgar have a superb collection of mantles suitable for Christmas presents, which, were I paterfamilias, I should present to my family. I do not speak of the superb seal fur pelisses which are not within the reach of all, though I saw some remarkably cheap at 39 and 50 guineas, made of superb fur, and richly trimmed, but of the satin merveilleux fur lined mantles, edged with skunk, of the fur lined armure pelisses, of the satin pelisses trimmed with beaver, with seal fur, with skunk, or with black fox; of the jackets for young ladies, trimmed and lined with plush; of the plain but stylish cashmere vêtements fur lined and beaver trimmed, so ladylike and quiet, yet so stylish; all these confections—pelisses and paletots—float before my mind's eye as I give this reply in answer to queries of what can a father give as a *useful* Christmas box. Bonnets, like fans, are always welcome gifts, and at Messrs. Swan & Edgar's, of Regent Street and Piccadilly, I saw some charming specimens of chapeaux, from the modest yet becoming toque of soft and delicately coloured plush to the exquisite Parisian chapeaux of *souris content* satin. The shapes illustrated in these pages are to be seen at Messrs. Swan & Edgar's. I saw some lovely hats for young ladies. One called the Toréador is especially distingué. The type of hat is Spanish, but the shape is extremely becoming to English faces. Plush reigns in the modiste's dominion as elsewhere, and nearly all the models shown me are either made of plush, or else have plush in some form or other as trimming or strings. Plush flowers are very lovely, and are mingled with satin or with velvet with excellent effect. Mouse colour and cardinal are the colours in vogue for chapeaux, and, as they blend admirably, are used together on many bonnets. All shades of biscuit colour, down to deep brown or *burnt* biscuit, are also fashionable in plush for chapeaux. Our London houses are often supposed to be dearer than Paris maisons of the same class, but what will my readers say to charming hats and toques at 16s. 6d., 14s. 9d., 15s. 6d., 18s. 6d., and 21s.? A bonnet of *souris content* plush with shaded plush flowers and plush strings, suitable for a wedding, is only 2½ guineas, while white fur Tam-o'-Shanter hats cost 5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. only. I mentioned ball and evening dresses as making extremely suitable Christmas presents. I saw some lovely evening costumes in Spanish lace of all light colours, arranged over satin of the same or of contrasting hues.

Black Spanish lace looks admirably placed over rose colour, old gold, or cardinal red. Messrs. Swan & Edgar drape their costumes most gracefully, and combine the light but rich looking cream Spanish lace with plush and satin of these shades. This cream-coloured Spanish lace is exquisite over light shades of satin, while the black lace looks best over the richer and more glowing colours. Madras muslin is also utilised for ball dresses, and looks well over satin, and especially when draped by wreaths of flowers. The prices of Messrs. Swan & Edgar's ball dresses range from 21s. upwards; these are of tarlatan; the lace ball dresses begin in price at £4 18s. 6d.

Mr. Macmichael, of 42, South Audley Street, and 207, King's Road, S.W., as usual, introduces novelties in note-paper, the Nineteenth Century Box of Combined Note-paper and Envelopes being one of the most striking innovations upon ordinary stationery. Three sides of this paper are available for the note, the fourth bears the address upon half its surface, the other half folding under the flap and forming a complete envelope. The said flap is stamped by one of Mr. Macmichael's beautiful dies, the designs of which are as endless as the execution is perfect. The subjects of the stamping are various—birds, dogs, cats, emblematic, etc. Mr. Macmichael's box of beautiful birds contains repp note-paper in all the fashionable shades, stamped with twenty different varieties of birds, executed from studies from life. The envelopes to match are the oblong or bag shaped. The Correspondence Cards, with envelopes to match, are still newer, and will be much liked. These can be had ornamented with natural history subjects, or with the monogram or emblem of the writer. Mr. Macmichael also introduces the Luminous Match-box, which shines, and thus shows its whereabouts in the dark. The luminous match-box can be had to stand upon a table or to hang upon a wall. A Luminous Clock can also be had for 21s., and forms a capital Christmas-box, as does the new Inkstand, Pen-rack and Pen-cleaner combined. This most convenient ornament for a writing-table is also very elegant, as it holds the pen, supplies two kinds of ink, and effectually cleanses the pen when done with, by the case of fine bristles, which forms the centre of the miniature "Inkstand."

Mr. Macmichael's Christmas Cards are perfectly lovely this season, and the variety is as endless as it is lovely; but our readers must know that the prize both for beauty and fashion must be given to the "Lucky Cards," which are exquisite wreaths of red, pink, and white roses, in the form of a horse-shoe, with the Christmas greeting in the centre. Then we have charming little girls, holding out baskets of flowers, and others in quaint old-fashioned costumes, with ball and battledore. Tiny brown mice, peeping out of cosy nests, and scampering for acorns, and Mr. Frog, seated on his fairy table, proclaiming his good wishes to all his friends, and long-billed storks, trying to remind us indirectly that *bills* have also their share in Christmastide. Quaint blue square cards, with old china cups and saucers, or 4 o'clock tea services, and groups of children, hand in hand and hands across; these are specially for children, and we are quite sure they will delight the little ones. Then there are calendars of the four seasons, the skaters being particularly amusing, and an endless variety of lovely flowers, with pretty and good verses accompanying them, for the Christmas cards we send should always be selected for their appropriateness, as well as for their beauty. Some pretty river scenes are for our boating brothers, while a stately ship, on a somewhat boisterous sea, is for the sailor far away. Two old people sit and dream and we can see by their faces that the dream is a happy one, and the past and the present have alike been blessed; and there is a cross of flowers for those for whom a merry Christmas cannot be wished, and yet to whom we would convey some heartfelt greeting.

Haberdashery boxes are always welcome presents at Christmas or at any other time; but to see these in perfection we must go to Messrs. Debenham & Freebody, of Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, where they are accorded a prominent position among Christmas novelties and New Year gifts. The prices for ordinary boxes begin at 2s. 11d.; these boxes have prettily pictured lids; others at 4s. 6d. are of course larger and in all respects handsomer. As the prices rise the boxes naturally improve until the climax is reached in a superb box of olive wood with brass inlays, which opens out like a jewel case, the centre dividing and folding back outside the box on the beautifully made brass hinges; beneath the central divisions is a satin-lined drawer, and, again, below the drawer, a handsome writing-desk, brass bound and beautifully fitted. The haberdashery compartments are fitted with every requisite for needlework, and the box itself is a handsome ornament for any room in which it may be placed. The series of work baskets makes one wonder where all the ideas of shape into which willow can be twisted come from, so numerous are the styles of ornamental and useful baskets, of quaint arrangements and old-world reticules in æsthetic velvets, in antique-looking plushes, in rich embroideries. Funny little chinoiseries worked in rich silks upon velvet, curious little tassels, fluffy and puffy, adorn the baskets and brackets, the reticules and *videpoches*. Purses of coloured plush at 1s. each cannot be thought dear, and offer means of presenting a Christmas-box of the old sort with delicacy. Other gifts are albums for photographs, olive wood boxes for keys or trinkets, blotters in the early English style, plush and glasses, olive wood hand glasses, olive wood picture frames, easels in the form of a palette on which is depicted a *paysage* or a sea-piece, glove boxes of finely painted cork, pet-dog match-boxes, pugs, terriers, and other fancy pets, post-card cases, memorandum cases, etc.

A most charming Christmas-box is the registered Etui and purse, at 16s. 6d. and 19s. 6d.; the purse is of large size, and is carried by a handle, large enough to pass the hand through. On opening it one sees a purse with place for gold, for notes, and for stamps, etc., another opening shows a perfectly fitted etui for any repairs found necessary *en voyage*, and a mirror; another opening contains note-book and pencil, space for railway ticket, etc. This etui is made in plush and in leather, both plain and Russia leather.

Among welcome Christmas-boxes alike useful for ladies and children are pocket handkerchiefs, and especially so if the name or initials be embroidered on each. A charming mode of presenting mouchoirs has been introduced by Messrs. Robinson & Cleaver, of Belfast. The handkerchiefs are encased in a pretty case, which envelopes a dozen or half a dozen. The wrapper being illuminated in thirteen colours is extremely elegant, a design of blackberries and wild roses on a cream-white ground, encircling a seasonable motto. The handkerchiefs themselves present an endless choice both in quality and price. Bordered handkerchiefs are coming into vogue, as these are considered newer than the hem-stitched handkerchiefs. Children's white bordered handkerchiefs can be had at 2s. 10d. per dozen, in a nice, soft quality, comforting to small noses. Ladies' handkerchiefs begin in price at 3s. 6d., going on to 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 9d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 11d., 10s. 9d., and 9s. 3d. per dozen, bordered, and at 6s. 11d., 8s. 11d., 9s. 11d., 11s. 6d., 15s. 9d., and 18s. 9d. per dozen in hem stitched. The wrappers for presentation for either ladies' or gentlemen s handkerchiefs are 6d. per dozen, while the postage of a dozen handkerchiefs for ladies is about 4d., gentlemen's handkerchiefs requiring 6d. for postage. The handkerchiefs are all all-linen cambric handkerchiefs; the price of gentlemen's bordered handkerchiefs is 5s. 3d. (23 inches square), or 6s. 11d. (26 inches square) to 5s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 6s., 8s. 9d., 8s. 11d., 9s. 6d., and 13s. 6d., bordered, and 6s. 10d., 12s. 6d., 15s. 3d., 20s. 6d., and 24s. 6d. Hem-stitched handkerchiefs measure a little less than the bordered ones, as the borders are turned in to the various depths required. Few presents are more appropriate for gentlemen than a dozen of these pure linen cambric handkerchiefs, enclosed in Messrs. Robinson & Cleaver's illuminated enamelled case. Names and initials in white embroidery cost from 2d. per letter upwards. Orders should be given at once, as there is a great demand for this work at the present season. Messrs. Robinson & Cleaver also send by post Shetland wool shawls, at wonderfully low prices, a beautiful white shawl being sent for 1s. 10s. post free; the shawl measures 2 yards square, and is exquisitely fine, and is a marvel of cheapness, while it is a real comfort to the wearer, being light, yet warmer than many heavy wraps. The black Shetland and cardinal Shetland shawls are 2½d. dearer than are the white shawls, which, as I said, cost 1s. 10d. post free.

Silver watches are usually given to boys, but Messrs. Harman's 40s. half hunter silver watch is quite pretty enough for any young lady's first watch, and as little girls are quite as careless as are little boys, it is far better that they should not at first be trusted with a very valuable watch. The face of this wonderfully cheap watch is very clear and pretty, so much so, that I wished I could change the gold face of my own watch for so clear a front as that presented by Messrs. Harman's specimen. I wish that space allowed me to say a word about the silver jewellery sent with watch and chain—that can be had at very ittle cost, but I must reserve this subject also till another year, but I must add that the silver Albert chain, with hook or bar, is included in the price of the watch, both watch and chain being sent in a neat case by Messrs. Harman & Co., 408, Bristol Road, Birmingham.

Christmas cards pour in upon us; if the influx continues we shall be found pens in hands smothered in the pretty treasures. Each year shows marked improvement in both the design and manufacture of Christmas cards, and those sent by Messrs. Hildesheimer & Faulkner, of 14, Jewin Street, E.C., are no exception. Delicately painted sprays of flowers with shadow painting edge the verses, which are far above the average. It is not possible to enumerate all the lovely cards, but I will name a few of the most striking: Tea roses in sprays, cyclamen, sweet peas, apple blossom, periwinkle, and honeysuckle; children in the snow, under umbrellas, watching robin, with letters; girls skating, sliding, and throwing snowballs; three pretty designs of children, one swinging with a kitten in her lap, a sailor-boy with a ship, and a little one in a pinafore on a garden bank; a group of designs of girls tea-making in garden scenes; a group of infants in cradle, in a bath with a rattle, and feeding; a group of dogs; pugs in a basket, cats and dogs, a retriever, a fox terrier; wonderfully tinted groups of toad-stools; chrysanthemums that would delight the regretted Broom, of Temple celebrity; shaded sprays of ferns and hothouse flowers, roses *ad infinitum;* Faith, Hope, and Charity; berries of all kinds, holly-berries, snow-berries, hips and haws and mountain-cot berries; dances in the olden time, from the minuet to Sir Roger; ships at sea and coming home; river scenes and lake boating; landscapes of quiet beauty, and last, but not least, some exquisite cards from designs by Mrs. M. E. Duffield, with verses by F. E. Weatherby and by the author of "John Halifax," on the four roses, white, yellow, pink, and red, lines which are most appropriate. These cards are as reasonable in price as they are beautiful in design.

Messrs. Thos. De la Rue & Co.'s collection of Christmas Cards are cards not only for Christmas, but for all time. The chromo-lithographs upon satin offer a wide field to lovers of art-needlework, and also to those of less artistic tendency who yet delight in novelties and in adorning their salons with "things of beauty." To such, and their number is not small, I would suggest that the satin chromo-lithographs will make charming couvrettes, if arranged upon delicately tinted satin, or the designs being laid upon tarlatan, and united by lace insertion, the whole group being also lace edged. These lovely chromos can also be made into dessert d'Oyleys or arranged as panels. table mats, hand screens, mantelpiece decorations, sachets, watch pockets, etc. The twelve designs are in three varieties—rustic beauties, maidens fair, the sister Graces, girlish delights, sweet thirteen sweetly reposing, garden beauties, war of the roses, dancing girls, jocund youth, Fortunatus' lottery, little maidens—these titles will give a hint of the subjects; but the exquisite satin chromo-lithographs given with vol. iii. of Messrs. De la Rue's "Art-Needlework" require more "word painting" to do them justice than I have space for in a "Double Number."

Pretty pictures, artistic, romantic, and comic, abound in Messrs. De la Rue's Christmas cards; the delicious little figures printed on satin are reproduced here, printed on card and mounted on coloured cardboard with lines of gold, or pretty arabesques in gold, and lace borders; a happy idea in these lovely cards is the subordination of the printed congratulations, which are sometimes so terribly conspicuous that they quite spoil the general effect of the card. Then there are charming pictures of maidens, warriors, and children, in all sizes and attitudes, mounted and unmounted, and exquisitely scented sachets of large size.

The comic cards are really funny, without a trace of vulgarity; there are some quaint Japanese figures in black on a white or coloured ground, very finely engraved; a gay cavalier, in trunk hose and a Guy Fawkes hat, is playing with a series of large coloured balls, bearing amongst them a Christmas greeting; little gnomes are engaged in war, and monkeys in cooking and tasting the dinner; in fact there seems a likelihood that invention must be come to an end, and that there is nothing left that can be represented on Christmas cards next year, and yet, no doubt, when next year comes we shall find quite as many new subjects and clever ideas to delight us all as we have seen this year.

Some very new and beautiful Christmas cards reach me at the last moment from Messrs. Poulton & Son, photographic publishers, 12, Taunton Road, Lee. These are lovely photographs of flowers in groups, sprays, or single specimens, coloured by hand in the most natural manner and rich colours. They are of different sizes, the larger ones having borders of fine gold tracery on a pale grey ground. One of the loveliest specimens has a group of begonia leaves and fern fronds; an exquisite dark red rose has its rich colour thrown up by a background of dark green leaves and ferns. The maiden-hair fern is especially lovely in these cards, but it is impossible to describe all, and each one shows some new beauty. Pretty and appropriate verses accompany many of the cards, which are amongst the most artistic I have seen; the grouping of the flowers and leaves is most graceful, and they are of course rendered with a fidelity and truth to nature which cannot be attained by the most careful copying.

My "Spinnings" cannot terminate without a mention of Messrs

Marcus Ward & Co.'s new work for Christmas and the New Year, the Guest Book, in which we can record the visits of friends. The guest book is intended to be an autograph record of arrivals, departures, incidents, and impressions. The book is very handsomely got up, and is bound in artistic and appropriate style. The pages open widely, and give spaces for the name, residence, date of arrival, date of departure, the new address of the guest (a most useful item, as letters have to be forwarded), events, adventures, and remarks. The pages are further adorned with apt quotations on friendship and friends, from the poets. The guest book is an elegant Christmas present, and can be had of Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co., 67, Chandos Street, W.C., price 9s., although it is handsome enough to rank among guinea books.

Many readers have kindly written asking for the Silkworm's portrait, and also what they can send her in return. With much gratitude for the kindness of both queries, I am obliged to say "No," a very pretty little tiny "No," to the first, and to ask all who would do their Silkworm a kindness to think of the children's hospitals at this holiday season, and to give kindly words and kindly help to children in need. We may not each be able to do much, but we can all do a little to bring joy-lights into childish eyes. *Pour moi*, when good health reigns in my nursery, I am the happiest little woman alive, and need nothing.

Here Myra hands me a penwiper, much the worse for wear. Is it a hint that I need a new one? or to stay my busy pen? Perhaps I should take it in that light, and will use it, as soon as I have wished all my dear readers all Christmas blessings, and every happiness, and have signed myself **THE SILKWORM.**

DESCRIPTION OF OUR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 260.—The Lady Fairfax Mantle.

Mantle of satin de Lyon, trimmed at the back with fluted pleats, and at the sides with rich chenille and jet embroidery. Cape pointed in front and at the back, composed of Chantilly lace in narrow superposed flounces mixed with jet. Quantity required, 6 yards.

No. 261.—New Parure.

Net foundation covered with two lace flounces and a thick lace ruche round the neck. Bows of satin ribbon.

No. 262.—The Foundling Bonnet.

Bonnet for a little girl in plush or velvet with a ribbon bow and strings at the back. Model from Messrs. Debenham & Freebody, Wigmore Street, price £1 3s. 6d.; muff to correspond, with bouquet of flowers, £1 1s.

No. 263.—The Ruby Chapeau.

Hat of beaver felt trimmed with a bird and feathers.

No. 264.—The Campenon Mantle.

Visite of cloth, embroidered front and back, and bordered with a wide band of plush; a wide shaped band open at the back, collar, and bands on the sleeves of plush. Cords and tassels at the back and on the sleeves; lining of quilted satin. Quantity required, 3 yards.

Nos. 265 and 266.—Mantles, Confections, and Pelisses.

(Models from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris.)

Fig. 1. Carrick mantle of Indian cashmere, lined with wadded silk and trimmed with Indian beaver. Bow at the waist. Price £3 18s. 6d.

Fig. 2. Long vêtement of Indian cashmere, wadded, silk lined, and bordered with beaver. Price £5 12s. 6d.

Fig. 3. Vêtement of Indian cashmere, bordered with beaver, rich passementerie ornament at the back, and bow of ribbon. Price £3 8s. 6d.

Fig. 4. Vêtement of silk broché richly trimmed with lace; lace hood lined with coloured satin. Price £11.

Fig. 5. Long pelisse of black satin, lined with coloured satin lace trimming with hood. Price £14.

Fig. 6. Mantle of Hindoo cashmere, wadded, and lined with black or coloured silk; coquillés of lace, and hood lined with satin merveilleux. Price £7 16s. 6d.

Fig. 7. Mantle of Hindoo cashmere, wadded, and lined with silk; trimming of passementerie and marabout. Price £9 8s. 6d.

Fig. 8. Mantle for a young lady of seal-brown Hindoo cashmere, lined with silk, and bordered with plush. Price £3 12s. 6d. In cloth, with black fur, £2.

Fig. 9. Duchesse mantle of Hindoo cashmere, gathered at the shoulders; pleated sleeves finished off with a bow of satin. Price £3; the same with fur trimming, £2 8s.

Fig. 10. Douairière mantle of Hindoo cashmere, lined with silk; gathered at the shoulders, and pleated sleeves; trimming of chenille marabout. Price £5.

No. 267.—The Vaseli Costume.

Costume of woollen tartan and plain green plush. Skirt trimmed with three deep pleated flounces; bodice very pointed in front, and bordered by a plush puffing, from which spring two draped paniers. The back is Princess shape, slightly draped with a band of plain plush, and the whole of the front of the bodice is gathered to the waist. Quantity of material required—tartan, 14 yards; plush, 2 yards.

No. 268.—Winter Costumes for Boys and Girls.

Fig. 1. Pardessus for a little boy of ten in fancy cloth, with a pointed hood lined with the same material, and a band round the waist. Quantity of material, 4 yards.

Fig. 2. Costume for a little boy of eight. Jacket and knickerbockers of black velvet, bound with silk braid. Black Spanish felt hat and bird's wing. Quantity of material required, 4 yards.

Fig. 3 and 4. Dress for a little girl of six. Short pleated skirt and Princess tunic, raised at the sides and finished at the back in deep points. The point of the tunic is pleated nearly its whole length. Round cape collar and sleeves trimmed with pleatings and satin bows. Felt hat lined with velvet and trimmed with ostrich feathers. Quantity of material required, 5½ yards.

No. 269.—Toilettes for Balls, Dinners, and Soirées.

Fig. 1. Toilette of surah and voile. Trained skirt bordered with a pleating of surah trimmed with lace and caught up with sprays of flowers. Double draperies in front with lace and flowers. Long bodice laced at the back, the edge covered by a full drapery. Embroidery down the seams in front and drapery of voile round the neck. Quantity required—surah, 12 yards; voile, 8 yards.

Fig. 2. Toilette of satin and gauze. Skirt of satin with pleatings and a bouillonné front of gauze with diagonal wreaths of flowers. Corsage and tunic forming the train of satin; the tunic draped and crossed in front and bordered with beaded trimming. Wreath of flowers round the neck. Quantity of material required, —satin, 14 yards; gauze, 6 yards.

Fig. 3. Short skirt of surah, covered with bouillonné, Indian muslin, and trimmed with lace and flowers. Coat bodice of plush with a fichu collar of surah. Quantity of material—muslin, 5 yards; plush, 3 yards.

Fig. 4. Toilette of surah merveilleux. Full tablier bordered with pleatings; long Princess tunic draped across the front, laced at the back, and draped with richly beaded cords and tassels; tassel fringe round the edge above the pleating. Quantity of material required, 20 yards.

No. 270.—The Tessandier Costume.

Dinner toilette. The skirt short in front and edged with four flounces of heliotrope faille, alternating with white lace flounces; in the centre is a moyen âge point composed of pleats of dahlia satin, surrounded by a gathering of heliotrope faille, and with a coquillé of white lace on each side. Long train of dahlia satin trimmed with silk and bead embroidery and two rows of heliotrope pleating. Cuirasse bodice cut square in front, with short points at the side and long ones at the back, and a trimming of silk and bead embroidery. Indian gauze fichu and tight-fitting sleeves. Quantity of material required—faille, 16 yards; satin, 8 yards.

Nos. 271 and 272.—New Paletots, Mantles, Confections, Jackets, and Travelling Mantles for Ladies and Young Ladies.

Fig. 1. Mantle of chequered tweed with a deep cape, and kilted pleats in the lower part. Cape collar, passementerie and tassels on the sleeves. Quantity of material required, 3 yards.

Fig. 2. Redingote of striped cloth. Collar and parements of seal plush. Pockets at the side. Quantity of material required, 3 yards.

Fig. 3. Mantle of brocaded velvet trimmed with chenille and bead fringe, and passementerie ornaments to match. Square wide sleeves trimmed also with passementerie and with bead tassels. Quantity required, 7 yards.

Fig. 4. Mantle of striped plush trimmed with chenille and jet passementerie, and with rows of fringe forming robings at the sides and on the wide square sleeves. Quantity of material required, 3 yards double width.

Fig. 5. Coat bodice of black velvet with collar, parements, and pockets of embroidered plush; at the back there is a pleating of satin between each seam. Quantity of material required, 4½ yards.

Fig. 6. Mantle of seal-brown cloth bordered with plush. Collar and wide sleeves trimmed to correspond. Down the front of the mantle a handsome passementerie trimming ending under the sleeves. Seal-brown plush hat and écru ostrich feather. Quantity of material required, 3 yards.

Fig. 7. Duchess mantle of satin with deep points falling over a richly embroidered velvet band. Handsome passementerie at the back. Wide pointed sleeves with large velvet revers. Quantity required, 7 yards.

Fig. 8. Mantle of diagonal cloth, with a double cape edged with fringe and the lower part kilted. Quantity of material required, 4 yards.

Fig. 9. Mantle of black sicilienne edged with black plush, the trimming simulating peplum points with tassels. Wide pointed plush collar. Quantity of material required, 7 yards.

Fig. 10. Mantle of striped silk and satin trimmed with passementerie and chenille fringe. An embroidered velvet robing at the sides and down the back. Quantity of material required, 8 yards.

Fig. 11. Travelling mantle of chequered tweed with wide square sleeves and hood, trimmed with seal-brown plush. Quantity of material required, 4 yards.

No. 273.—The Lauriame Costume.

Short skirt of woollen material edged with three pleatings of bronze silk. Tunic plain at the edge and pleated above; the edge cut and united by bows of ribbon placed on a bias to match, bordering the scallops. Scarf of bronze green satin with a large bow at the side; train draped in regular loops. Jacket with revers, collar, and pointed waistcoat of plush. Quantity required—woollen, 12 yards; silk, 4 yards.

No. 274.—The Comtesse Mantle.

Mantle of silk damassé bordered with seal skin. Long square sleeves and square fur collar. Cords across the front, forming brandenburghs, and cord and tassel ornaments. Quantity of material required, 7 yards.

Nos. 275 and 276.—The Andrieux Casaque.

Bodice of brocaded velvet with long round basques in front, slightly open, and square basques at the back trimmed with old point lace. The front of the corsage is open and fastened across with satin bows. Half long sleeves ornamented with a pleating headed by a lace ruche and satin bow; chemisette of pleated surah. Quantity of material required, 4 yards.

No. 277.—The Constans and De Barral Toilettes.

Fig. 1. Skirt of Russian green Indian cashmere edged with four pleated satin flounces, divided by a row of cashmere tabs. Tunic composed of two draperies, one of striped green satin and the other of plain cashmere, kept in place by bows of ribbon. Long cuirasse bodice opening over a striped waistcoat and edged with a deep basque of the same material. Collar en revers, and pleated plain satin parements. Quantity required—cashmere, 12 yards; striped satin, 3½ yards.

Fig. 2. Dress of brocaded satin merveilleux edged with a deep kilted flounce; draped tunic trimmed with fringe. Mantle of black surah merveilleux, wadded and lined with Richelieu silk, and a pointed hood lined to match. Black plush bonnet trimmed with shaded red feathers and black satin strings. Quantity of material required, surah for mantle, 6 yards.

Nos. 279 and 280.—The Mancinella Toilette.

Toilette for a young lady of seal-brown cashmere, the skirt edged with three narrow flounces bordered with narrow satin flounces. Long polonaise, gathered closely back and front, and draped on the right side with thick cords and tassels. Small double cape piped with satin, and satin parements in the sleeves. Quantity of material—cashmere, 9 yards; satin, 4 yards.

No. 281.—The Dumaine Dinner Dress.

Toilette of green damassé silk and green satin. The skirt edged in front with a pleating of satin headed by a box pleating, and at the sides a slightly draped satin robing, separating the tablier from the train, both of damassé. Satin corsage with short postillion basques and a damassé waistcoat. Quantity of material required—damassé, 7 yards; satin, 8 yards.

No. 282.—The Angela Toilette.

Evening toilette of Nile blue surah and salmon pink satin. Skirt and train of satin, edged with two narrow pleatings of blue surah, and the whole of the front covered with alternate pleatings of the surah and white lace. Blue cuirasse bodice with pointed basques. Waistcoat of salmon satin bouillonné and Médicis collar. Elbow sleeves, the upper part formed of three satin bows. Quantity of material required—surah, 10 yards; satin, 10 yards.

No. 283.—Fashionable Tea-Gown.

Princess dress of silk, and woollen brown and copper-coloured broché, opening over a gathered plastron of copper-coloured surah, each gathering trimmed alternately with a little fluted flounce and a lace pleating. At the edge there is a band of seal-brown satin and a bow. Wide satin collar, pointed back and front, and châtelaine sleeves, bordered with wide satin revers. Silk cords and tassels round the waist. Quantity of material required—broché, 10 yards; satin, 8 yards.

No. 284.—New Mantles.

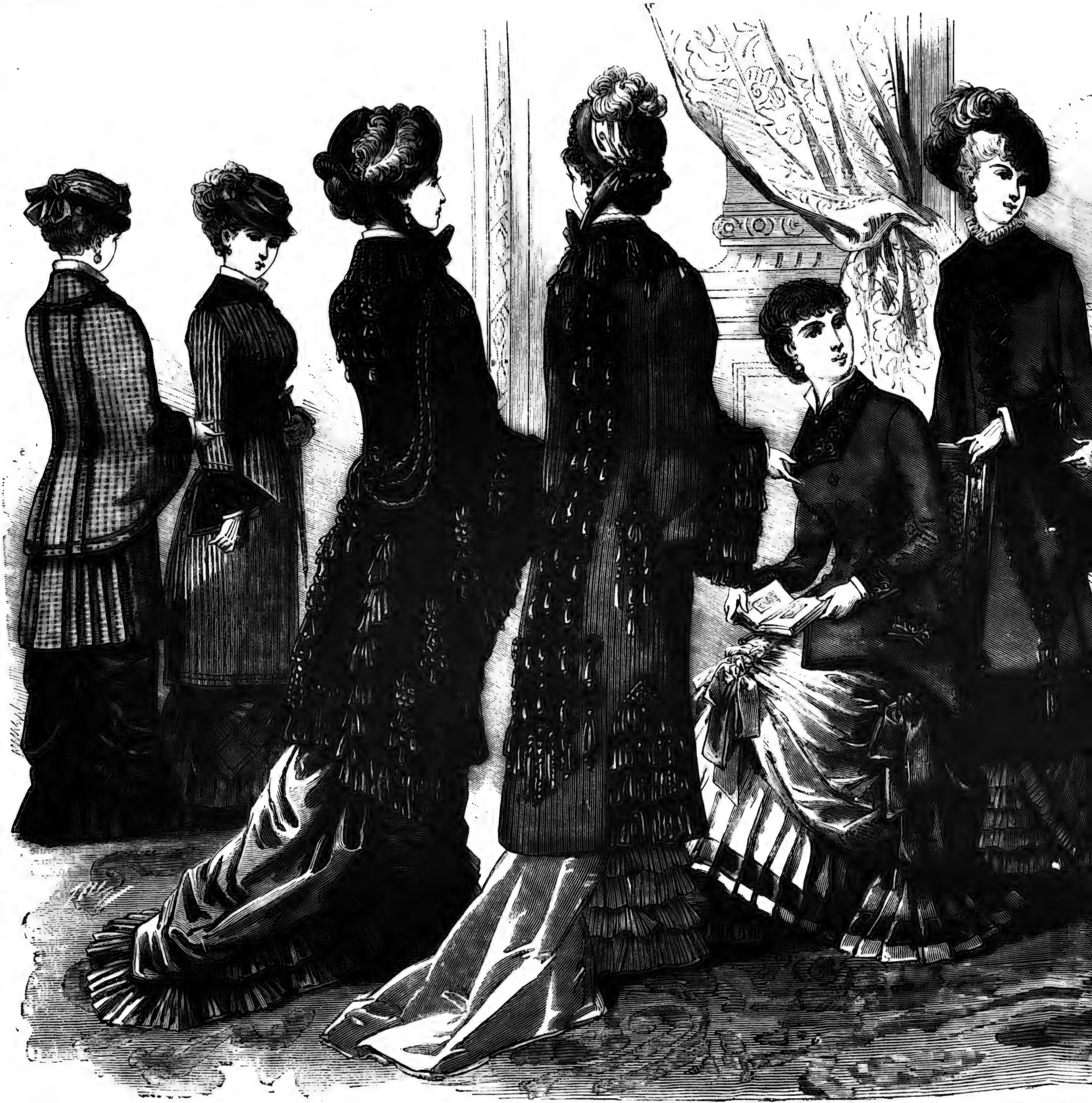
(Models from Messrs. Debenham & Freebody.)

Fig. 1. Mantle of drab or black vigogne, trimmed with fur and braid. Price from £12.

Fig. 2. Rich mantle of damassé satin trimmed with marabout and fringe.

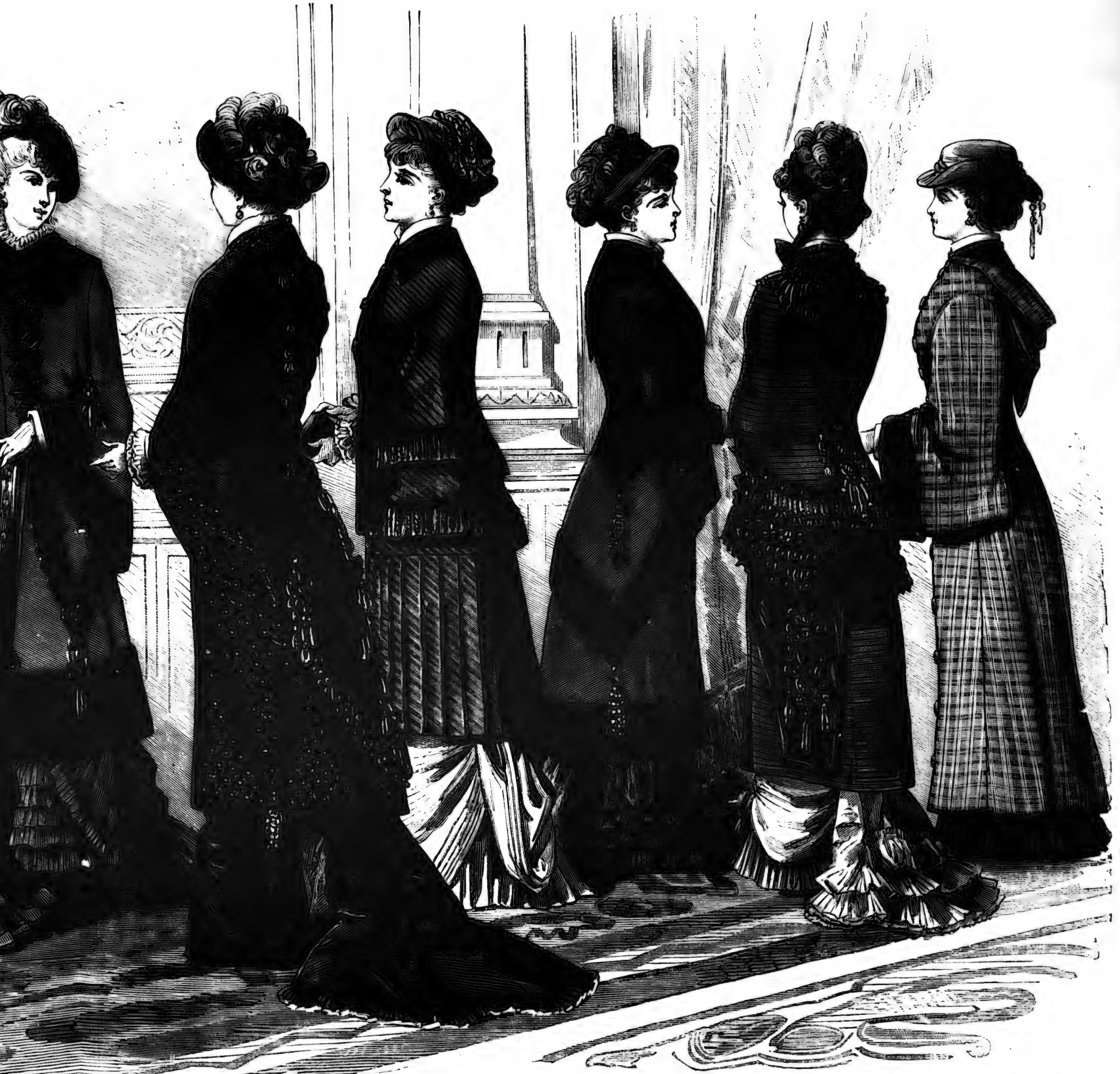
No. 285.—The Princess Beatrice Polonaise.

Skirt of cashmere covered with bouillonnés in front and pleatings at the side, divided by a coquillé pleating. Polonaise with points at the sides, ornamented with plush, and full draped back joined in at the edge of the bodice. Cashmere hood lined with plush. Plush hat with feathers. Quantity of material required, 10 yards.



Nos. 271 and 272. New Paletots, Mantles, Confections, Jacke

Made-up Models, trimmed, 3s. 6d.; *untrimmed,* 1s. 9d.; *Flat Patterns only,* 1s.; of Mesda



s, Jackets, and Travelling Mantles for Ladies and Young Ladies.

, 1s.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

MYRA'S WORKROOM.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. *Letters asking questions should be written on one side of the paper only, and one question only asked on the same page.*

2. *Letters requiring answers in next month's* JOURNAL *should reach* MYRA *by the 10th of the month. (But, as much as possible, letters should be written at the beginning of the month.)*

3. *Letters regarding the purchase, making-up, and alteration of dresses, &c., should describe height, figure, complexion and shade of hair, in order that each case may be artistically considered.*

4. *Photographs are useful and may be sent. These will be returned to the owners, but should always be accompanied by a stamped envelope.*

5. *Letters will be answered in the* JOURNAL *in the order in which they arrive.*

6. *Ladies are requested, when requiring replies in* MYRA'S WORKROOM, *to limit their questions to one or two subjects. The great number of applications for advice obliges* MYRA *to ask this.*

7. *In cases where immediate Advice is necessary upon any particular Toilette or Dress, or upon Health and Personal Attention, or other subjects,* MYRA *will reply to inquiries by post. In order to meet the expenses attending inquiries and correspondence, with letters requiring such answers by post, 12 postage stamps should be enclosed.*

All letters upon Dress and Fashion, and Editorial matters, to be addressed to MYRA, *Dress and Pattern Depôt, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.*

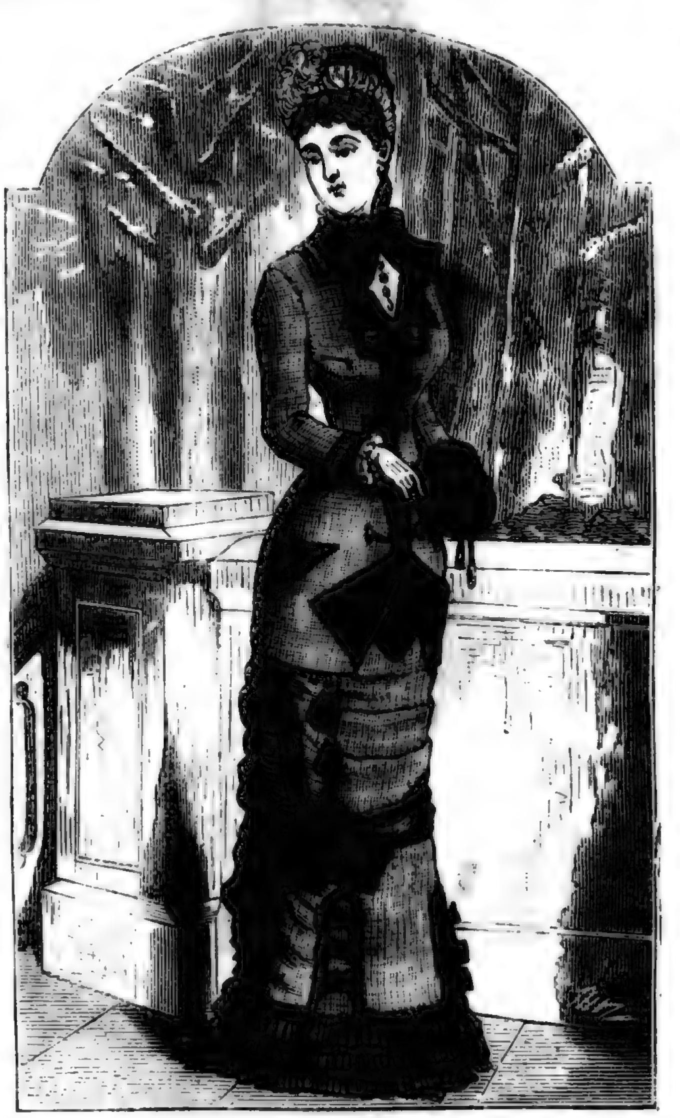
MYRA'S ANSWERS.

OUR readers will remark with some pleasure that we have attended to the suggestions kindly sent, and have placed a table of contents at the beginning of our December Number. This will, we trust, make reference easy in future. This, the last monthly number of the year, is also our Double Christmas Number, and is furnished with many pages of interest and utility for the whole year. All who have seen the picture, intended for framing, "His First Ride," are delighted with it, and so I hope it will be hung in many nurseries or else adorn many scrap-books.

Our Fashion Plate, our extra sheet of Modes, our Diagrams of the Lamballe Pelisse and Roi de Rome Parure, and the Pattern of the Princess Beatrice Polonaise will be found of extreme utility. The Almanack for the year 1881, and the Calendar of Sunday Lessons, will also be welcome, while the general information has been compiled by skilful and accurate hands, which have not before written for MYRA'S readers, although well known in the field of literature. When we state that the verses illustrating the picture are from the pen of the young and gifted author of "Connubial Bliss," *on a tout dit*, and, for our own part, we have to refer our readers to the variety of our illustrations and to our numerous fashion remarks and replies to queries on all subjects. But we cannot turn to our usual descriptions of dress and its accessories without once more thanking our readers for all their kind expressions towards us, and for the very practical form that kindness takes — that of recommending MYRA'S JOURNAL to their friends, a kindness which has greatly increased, not only the sale, but the capabilities of the Journal, enabling us to effect improvements of many kinds.

The mantles which we illustrate this month are numerous and varied, so as to suit all would-be wearers. The Lady Fairfax mantle can be worn for walking, if made of plain cloth, or for the carriage if of cashmere or velvet, with the rich passementerie illustrated. No. 264 shows the Campenon mantle, which is particularly graceful in style and comfortable in wear, the sleeves almost replacing the muff. This mantle can be trimmed with plush or with seal fur, and the bead embroidery can be replaced by passementerie.

The various mantles shown, Nos. 265 and 266, give the principal types of the mantles of the season. The models are drawn from mantles made by Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris, and include the new Pompadour pelisse, the Douairière mantle, the Duchess, and the Lamballe pelisse. Besides these eight mantles, there are eleven confections, paletots, and jackets illustrated upon our central pages, the most remarkable of which are the Carrick, the jacket, with gold embroidered collar and parements, the graceful mantle next to this figure, the Travelling cloak, and the mantle with pleated basques, which is an admirable method, we may say, *en passant*, of lengthening mantles of cashmere de l'Inde, which can always be matched, the pleating can be placed under the fringe, if preferred. The Comtesse is another elegant mantle (No. 274), most becoming and most comfortable. No. 277 shows a hooded mantle of novel style, the sleeve seam being continued to the edge of the mantle, while the sleeve is short. Elderly ladies will rejoice in the handsome mantle of damassé satin illustrated No. 284, while younger dames will wear the vigogne mantle trimmed with fur and braid shown on the next figure. For both these models we are indebted to Messrs. Debenham & Freebody, of Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square.



NO. 273.—THE LAURIAME COSTUME.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed,* 2s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only,* 1s.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

Having completed our survey of mantles, let us now remark the new parures (No. 261) and the Roi de Rome parure on the Diagram Sheet, both of which will be extremely useful to our readers. The Vaseli costume looks admirably in velveteen, and the bodice puffing can be omitted where it is not becoming. The ball dresses (No. 269) will be found very useful for Christmas festivities and social gatherings. The Tessandier costume is a handsome dinner dress. The Tessandier costume clearly shows how well either satin or velvet look combined with either plush or cashmere, and how easily either of these materials can be arranged to renovate a last season's costume.

No. 273 is a charming costume of cheviot cloth in plush, and composes a very stylish walking costume. The Andrieux casaque is of the fashionable broché velvet, the trimming being of embroidered steel and silver upon satin; of course, jet passementerie upon black satin would make the casaque less dressy and more useful.

Very ladylike is the Constans costume of cashmere and striped plush; another simple yet novel toilette is the Mancinella (Nos. 279 and 281), which is very becoming to slender figures.

As a dinner dress the Dumaine offers a pleasing model, while the Angela toilette is graceful enough to be adopted by "Miss Angel" herself,

Tea gowns are always in request, and my readers will be glad of these models.

The PRINCESS BEATRICE POLONAISE (No 585) forms the subject of our Cut-out Paper Pattern, for we thought that the new polonaise will be of great use to nearly all our readers. The Diagram Sheet gives the pattern of the novel and useful Lamballe pelisse, cut from the model introduced by Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, the shoulders and neck being gathered and the sleeves drawn. The mantle should be trimmed with Spanish lace and a wide ribbon bow.

The changes are still being rung on plush, velvet and satin, and nothing more lovely can be imagined than a combination of these in the rich beautiful tints which form such a contrast to the too often sombre aspect of the present season. Amongst all these, however, black still retains its prestige even for young ladies, with whom black satin is in especial favour. A toilette of this description has the short skirt bordered with a deep flounce composed of triple box-pleatings alternating with four-inch spaces ornamented with sprays of jetted leaves.

The tunic is bordered with jet, and the corsage, with deep basques, has a half Medicis collar of double satin gauged with fine wire; the sleeves are puffed at the shoulder, above the elbow, and at the wrist, leaving a frill of the satin; and a fine pleating of red satin is added at the neck, the sleeves and the edge of the skirt. To complete the costume for out-door wear is a long paletot of black satin, bordered with black fur, accompanied with a small capote of red ribbed plush, and a muff of the same bordered with black fur and ornamented with a cluster of shaded red leaves. A reticule bag of gathered satin with bows of black satin ribbon is suspended at the right side of the dress as occasion requires. A costume of brown velveteen and foulé serge of the same shade, has a jacket bodice of velveteen open in front, and laced over a pointed plastron of old gold satin bouillonné; the sleeves have deep cuffs similarly laced over satin. The skirt is of foulé serge with tunic of velveteen, draped with gold coloured cord and tassels, and at the edge of the skirt a pleating of satin of the same shade is placed inside one of brown satin.

Handsome visiting toilettes are a combination of black figured velvet and rich black silk; the corsage of silk has added on basques of velvet, with sleeves of silk puffed from the shoulder to the elbow, below which they are of velvet closely buttoned on the arm. The skirt is bordered with box-pleatings of silk, each pleat being gathered about two inches from the edge, the spaces between are filled in with pointed tabs of velvet; the top of the box-pleating is lined with velvet, and allowed to fall so as to show the handsome lining. The tablier is very finely gathered, and at each side of it are added folded draperies of silk carried round to the back, where they are entertwined mingling with the draperies of the tunic, then looped under rich chenille cord and tassels. A pretty costume for slight mourning is a combination of soft cloth granité, and black and white silk and woollen damassé. The jacket with long basques is of damassé, and has a deep gathered collar extending nearly to the shoulder, and leaving a frill round the neck; the full sleeves have a series of gathers at the shoulder, above the elbow, and at the wrists; and the tunic of granité is bordered with a band of damassé edged with chenille fringe the colours

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEEDLEWORK DESIGNS.

No. 144.—Border in Lace-Braid and Crochet.

The braid must be folded as shown in the illustration; on one side, work 5 single crochet on the folded braid, 3 chain, purl of 5, 3 chain; repeat.

2nd row: 1 treble, 1 chain, alternately.

3rd row: 1 single, 3 chain, purl of 1 chain, purl of 3, 2 chain, purl of 3, 3 chain, purl of 3, 2 chain, purl of 3, 1 chain, connect 3 chain, miss 5; repeat.

4th row: 1 single in middle of large purl, 7 chain; repeat.

5th row: 1 single in 4th of 7th chain, 5 chain; repeat.

6th row: 1 treble, 1 chain, alternately. These 6 rows form the heading.

The required number of stars must then be worked.

Make a ring of 7 chain, into this work 12 double crochet.

2nd row: 1 single, 5 chain into every stitch.

3rd row: 1 single in centre of 5 chain, 5 chain, repeat.

4th row: 1 single in 5 chain, 5 chain; repeat.

5th row: 1 single in 5 chain, 5 chain; repeat.

6th row: 1 single in 5 chain, 3 chain, loop of 1 chain, purl of 3, 2 chain, purl of 3, 3 chain, purl of 3, 2 chain, purl of 3, 1 chain, 3 chain; repeat.

7th row: 1 single in middle of loop of purls, 1 chain, purl of 3, 1 chain, purl of 3, 1 chain, purl of 3, 1 chain, purl of 3, 1 chain, purl of 3, 1 chain; repeat.

The stars are connected by the two middle scallops on each side, that is to say, the 1st and 2nd and 7th and 8th. From the 2nd purl of 12th scallop on the right hand make a chain of 9, fasten to the corresponding purl of 9th scallop on the left hand, fasten off. Then from 2nd purl of 11th scallop make 7 chain to 4th purl of 12th scallop, 3 chain, purl of 3, 3 chain to middle of 9 chain, 3 chain, purl of 3, 3 chain to 2nd purl of 9th scallop, 7 chain to 2nd of 10th scallop. This must be done between all the scallops. The next row is worked the whole length of the edging, and consists of 7 chain, purl of 3, 2 chain, 1 single in the middle of 7 chain, and continued at equal distances in the purls of stars.

The 2nd and 3rd rows are exactly the same.

4th row: 1 single in centre of last chain, 7 chain; repeat.

5th row: 1 treble, 1 chain, attaching to the folds of the braid, and making a purl of 3 in the centre of each open space.

No. 145.—Edging in Braid and Crochet.

Take a piece of vandyke braid the length required. On one side work 2 treble, divided by 5 chain in point of braid, 1 chain, 1 treble inside of point, 1 treble inside of next point, 1 chain; repeat.

2nd row: 3 treble in three middle stitches of 5 chain, 3 chain; repeat.

3rd row: 1 treble, 2 chain, missing 2 stitches, repeat. This forms the heading. Repeat these three rows on the other side of the braid and for the edge. Work 2 treble divided by 5 chain into one stitch of last row, 5 chain; repeat in 10th stitch of last row.

4th row: 1 single in second, 5 chain of last row, 3 chain, 1 treble, 3 chain, 1 treble, 3 chain, 1 treble in next 5 chain, 3 chain; repeat.

Nos. 146 and 148.—Silk Stocking in Open Knitting.

This is an extremely easy and quick way of knitting stockings in silk. It has no heel, but the knitting is so elastic that it at once takes the form of the foot and leg without the slightest crease. For a child of ten, cast on on three needles 72 stitches, and rib 1½ inch, 2 purl, 2 plain, then pass the thread forward twice, and knit 2 together for 1 row.

2nd row: Pass the thread forward twice, knit 1, letting the threads of the row before drop, and always knitting the knitted stitch; care must be taken that each needle begins with the passed thread. Continue this until the stocking is the length required, then knit plainly into each stitch 6 rows, and diminish for the toe; there will be 36 stitches every 9th stitch, 3 rows plain, then every 8th stitch, 2 rows plain, every 7th stitch 1 row plain, then every row until only 12 stitches are left on the needles. Cast these off together, leaving a rather square finish. If a stocking is required of full size, 96 stitches will be cast on, or more if that is not large enough. The best guide to length is an old stocking that fits well.

No. 147.—Embroidered Slipper.

The slipper is intended for bedroom wear, and is the shape known as a *mule*. The sole and heel are made in the usual way, and the front and side only are covered with embroidery. A row of beads ornaments the sole round the heel.

No. 149.—Border in Knitting.

Cast on 20 stitches.

The first and every alternate row are knitted plain throughout.

2nd row: Slip 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 10.

4th row: Slip 1, knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 9.

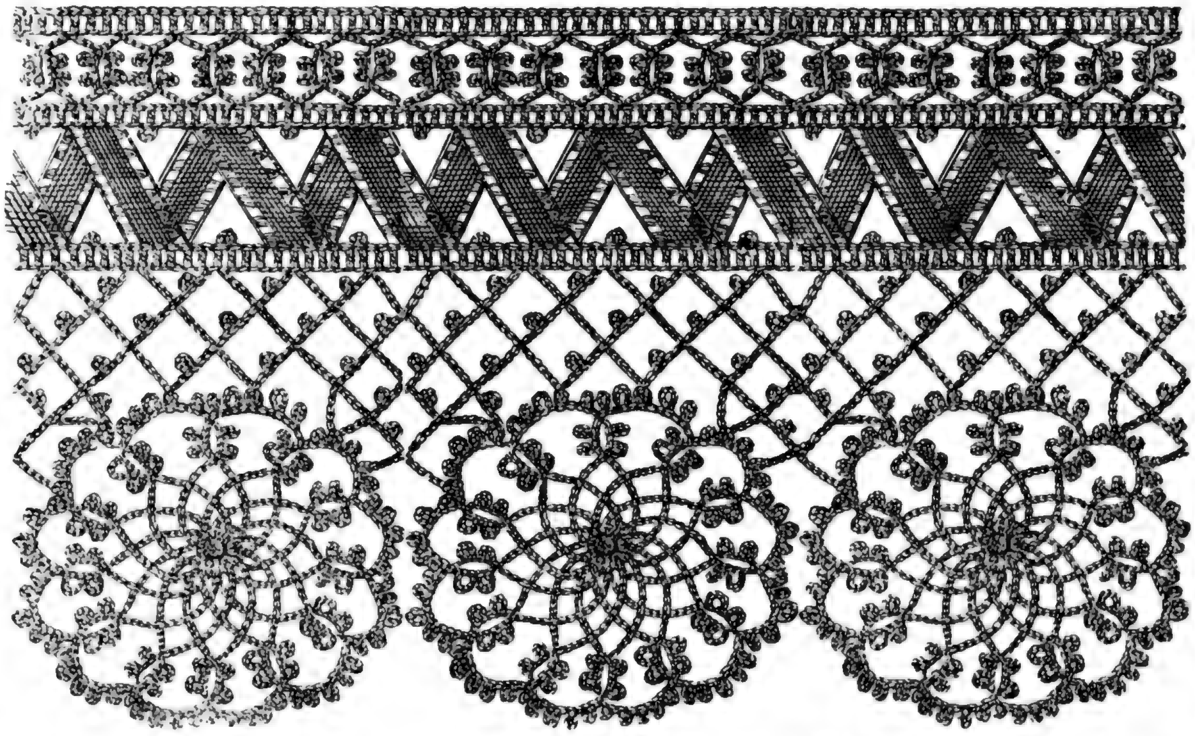
6th row: Slip 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 8.

8th row: Slip 1, knit 4, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 7.

10th row: Slip 1, knit 5, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 6.

12th row: Slip 1, knit 6, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 5.

14th row: Slip 1, knit 7, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 4.



No. 144.—Border in Lace-Braid and Crochet.

16th row: Slip 1, knit 8, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1. make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 3.

18th row: Slip 1, knit 9, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2.

20th row: Slip 1, knit 10, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1.

22nd row: Slip 1, knit 9, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2.

24th row: Slip 1, knit 8, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 3.

26th row: Slip 1, knit 7, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 4.

28th row: Slip 1, knit 6, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 5.

30th row: Slip 1, knit 5, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 6.

32nd row: Slip 1, knit 4, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 7.

34th row: Slip 1, knit 3, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 8.

36th row: Slip 1, knit 2, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 9.

38th row: Slip 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 10.

No. 150.—Band in Berlin Wool-work.

Twelve shades of wool and one of silk are required to work this pattern, and are arranged as follows:—Black wool for the plain black squares; three shades of brown; squares half black and half white, divided from corner to corner, dark brown; squares crossed both ways from the corners, medium brown; squares crossed from right to left corners, light brown; squares with small clear circles in the centre, light wood colour; these four colours will be seen in the lower part of the border on each side, the darkest shade being outside, Three shades of blue; black squares with a white diamond, dark blue; white squares crossed from the sides and top, medium blue; white squares with a white diamond, light blue; two shades of green: squares with close lines across, dark green; squares with downward lines, light green. Two shades of red; white squares with a black diamond, dark red; white squares with circle and dot, pink. White squares with a black dot in the centre are worked in gold silk.

No. 151.—Detail of Baby's Boot.

See description No. 155.

No. 152.—Front of Embroidered Slipper.

The work is executed on satin, with beads, silk, and fine silk cord or braid in shades of the same colour. The slipper is lined, and the sole covered with silk to match.

No. 153.—Embroidered Band.

This band is worked with coloured silks on cashmere, and can be used for trimming children's dresses.

No. 154.—Detail of Baby's Boot.

See description No. 155.

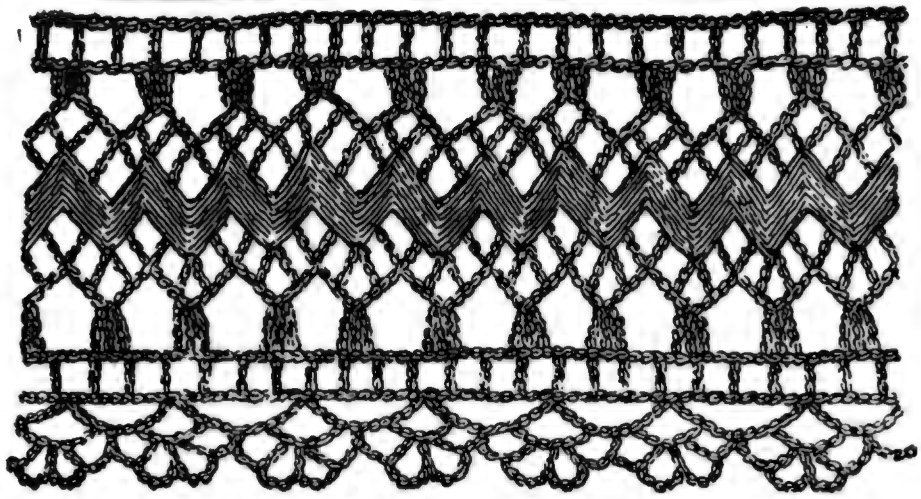
No. 155.—Baby's Boot in American Knitting.

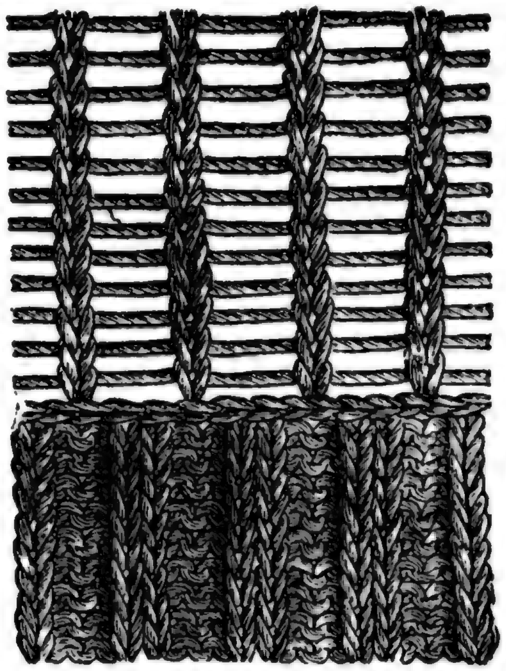
The boot is made in two colours—either blue, pink, or scarlet for the shoe, and white for the sock. Begin with the coloured wool. Cast on 3 stitches on 2 needles, increasing at the beginning and end of every alternate row by knitting two into one until there are 9 stitches, knit 9 rows backward and forward, increase again at the 10th; repeat this till there are 17 stitches, knit 9 rows plain. Then knit 1, pass the thread forward, knit 2 together till the end of the row, turn, purl 1, pass the thread forward, purl the knitted stitch, letting the thread passed forwards drop, turn, knit instead of purling the next row. The following row purl, always knitting the knitted or purled stitch, and letting the passed thread drop. Knit 6 rows backwards and forwards in this way, take 3 more needles and take up the stitches on the side of the sole till you have 50 stitches from one side of the toe to the other. The first row on the sole must be knitted two together, afterwards at the toe, only as the work always faces, it must be knitted and not purled. To shape the toe the sides must be reduced each row for 10 rows; cast off the 16 stitches in front, there will then be left 40 for the back of the shoe; work 6 rows backwards and forwards, alternate knitting and purling, reducing one at the beginning and end of each row; cast on 6 stitches at each end for the strap, and work 2 rows; cast off. The sock is worked separately, and sewn into the shoe afterwards. Cast on 14 stitches in white wool, work backwards and forwards in the same way, alternate knitting and purling, 11 rows; cast on 56 stitches on 3 needles, and work round for the leg of the sock 28 rows. The first row must be knit 2 together, which reduces the number of stitches actually on the needles to 42. Knit one row plain, and cast off. The sock is then sewn into the shoe, and a row of crochet-loops worked round the opening and on the top of the shoe in coloured wool, and in white on the top of the leg of the sock.

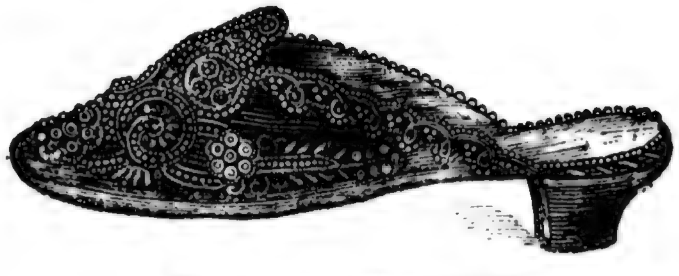
DESCRIPTION OF THE COLOURED FASHION PLATE.

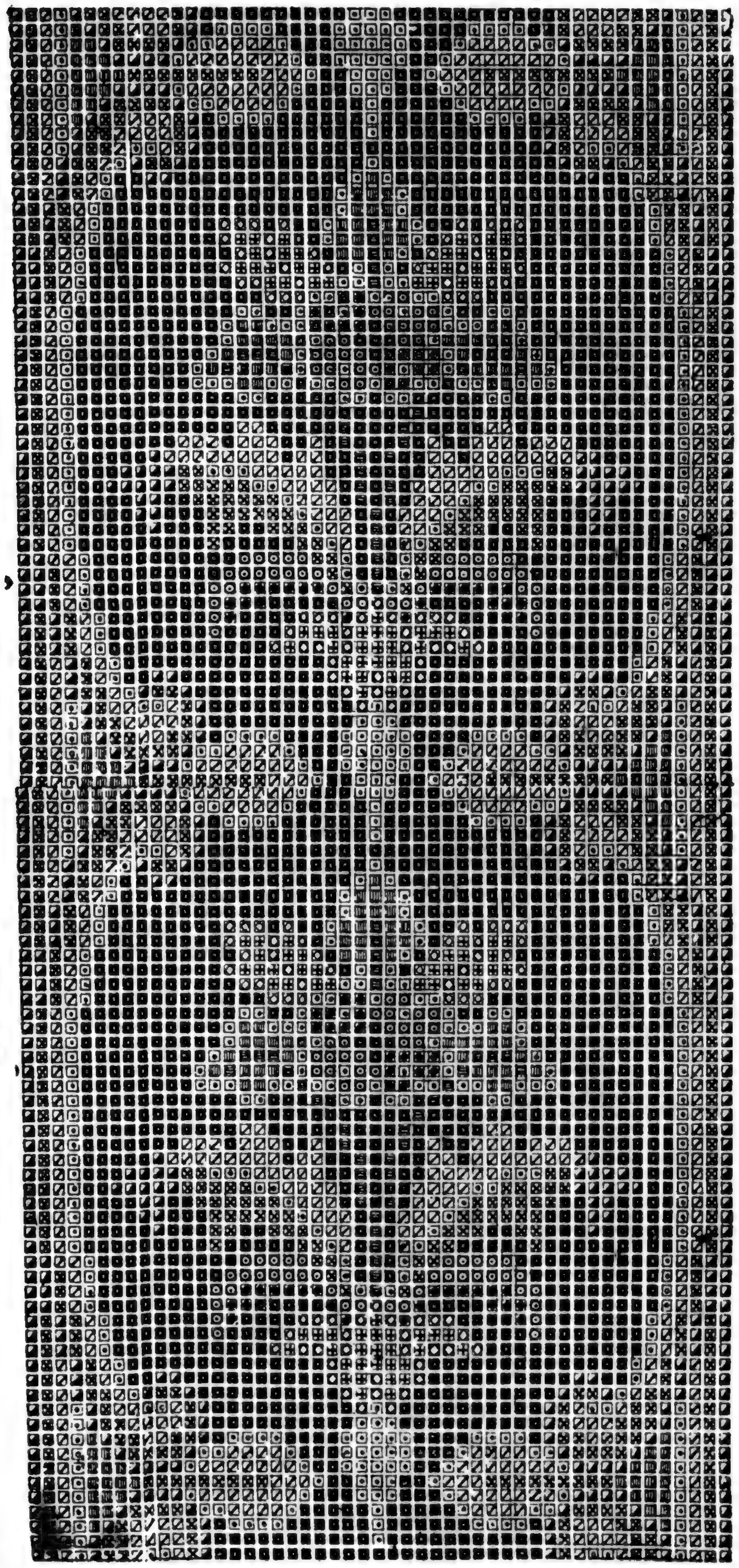
Fig. 1. Black silk skirt bordered with a pleated flounce of black satin; polonaise of plush, the upper part draped in paniers over a plain skirt, the back slightly puffed. Trimming of jetted passementerie and chenille and bead fringe. Plush bonnet lined with satin, and trimmed with ribbon and feathers. Quantity of material required—satin, 4 yards; plush, 10 yards.

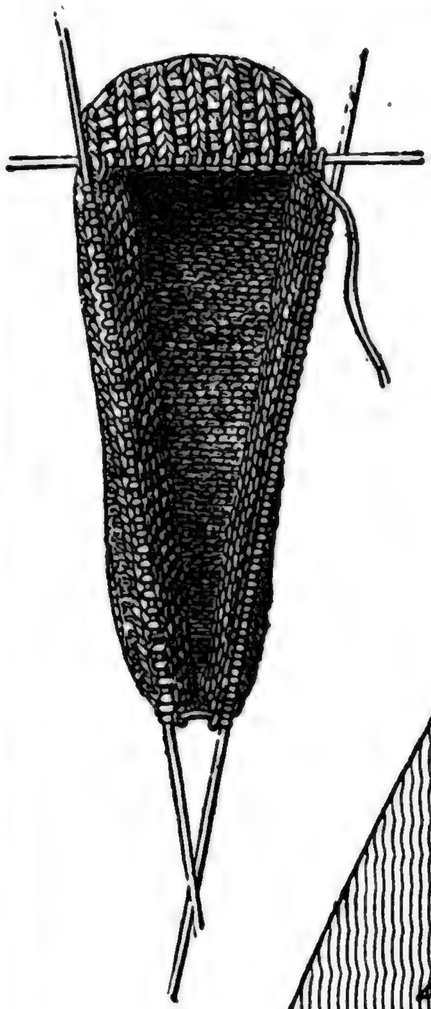
Fig. 2. Skirt of tartan satin merveilleux, with three

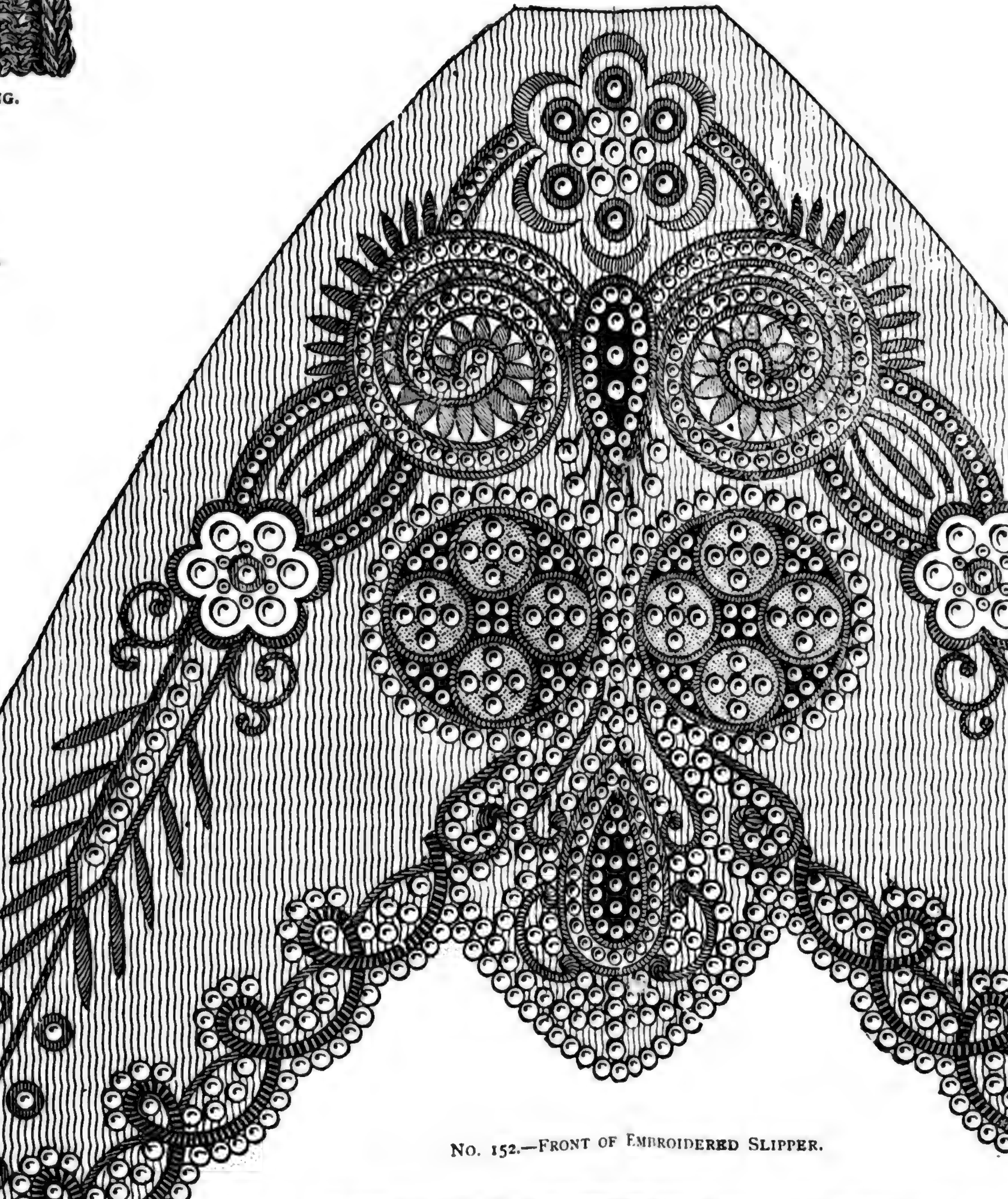

No. 145.—Edging in Braid and Crochet.

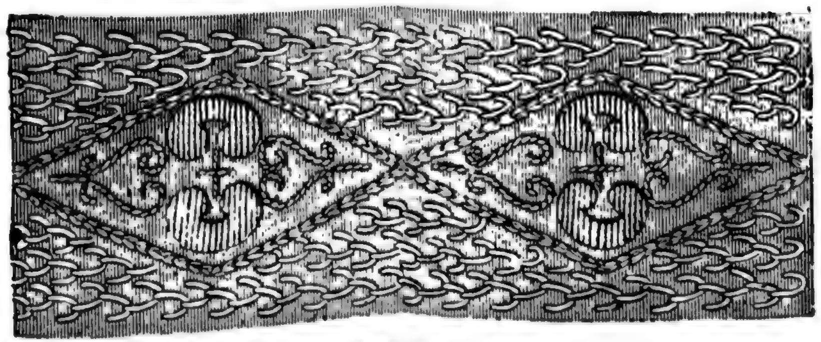

No. 146.—Detail of Stocking.


No. 147.—Embroidered Slipper.

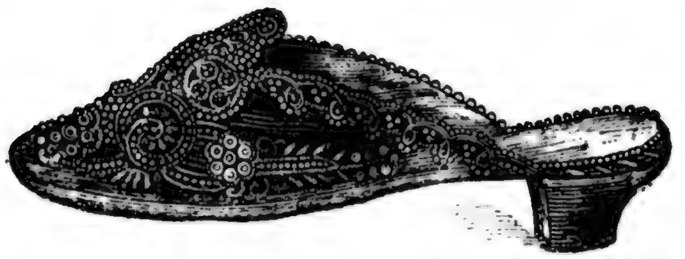

No. 150.—Band in Berlin Wool-work.

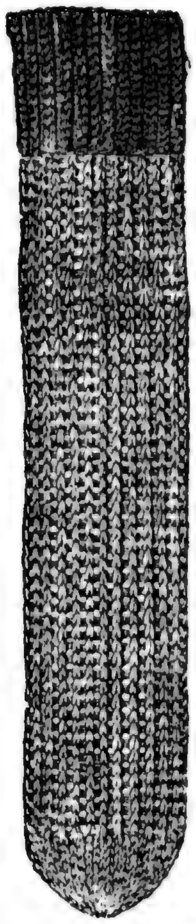

No. 151.—Detail of Baby's Boot.

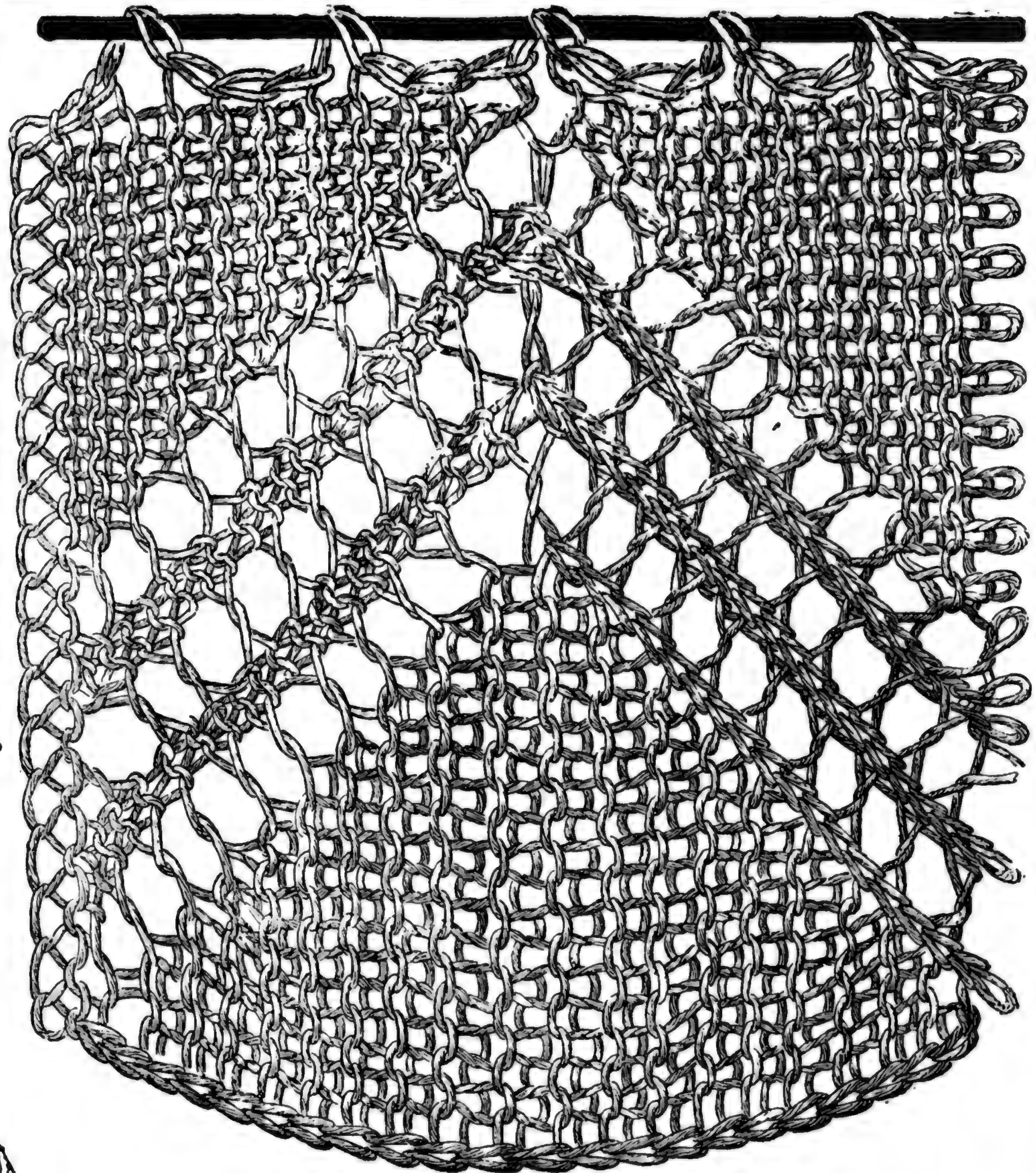

No. 152.—Front of Embroidered Slipper.

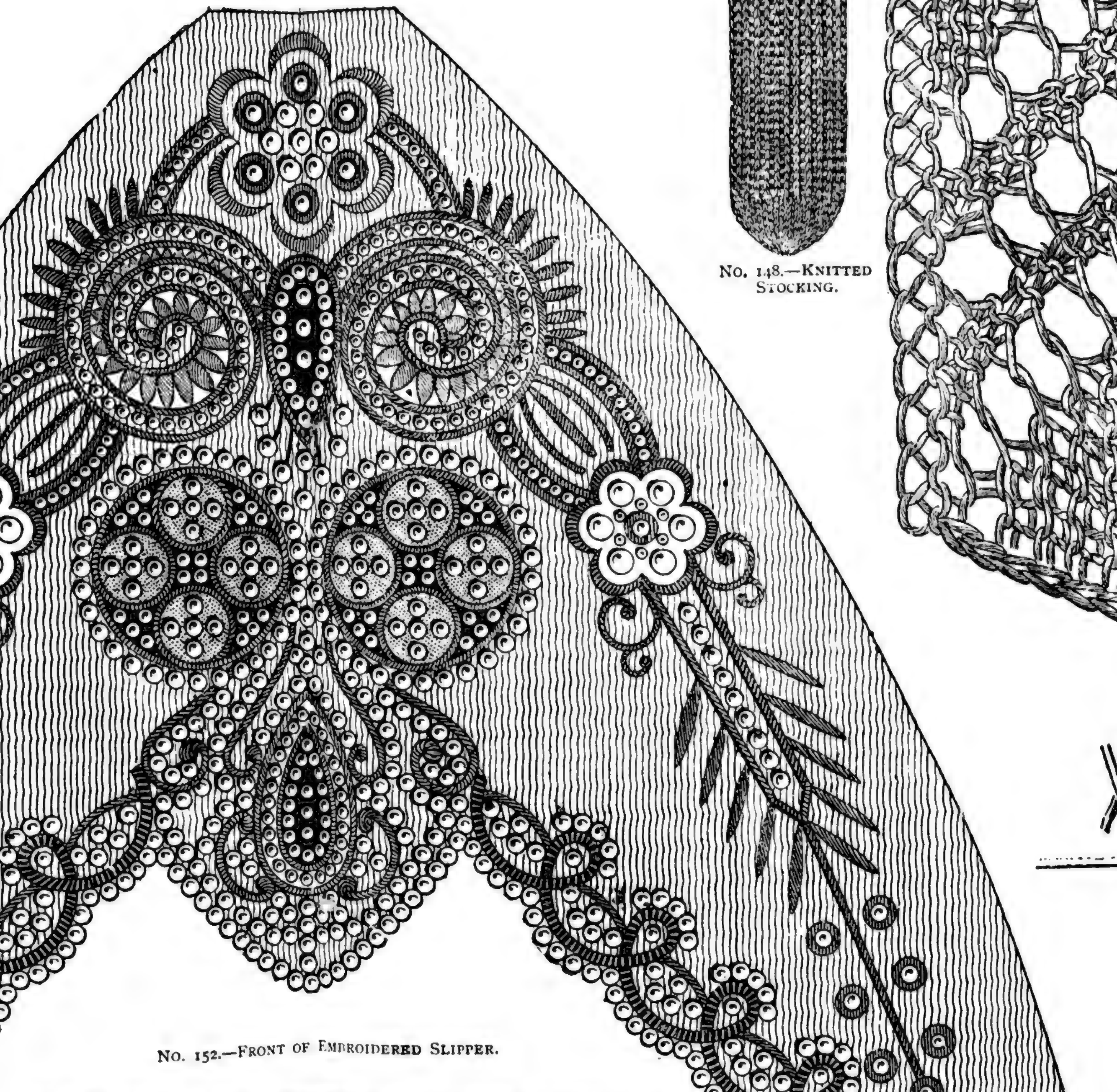

No. 153.—Embroidered Band.

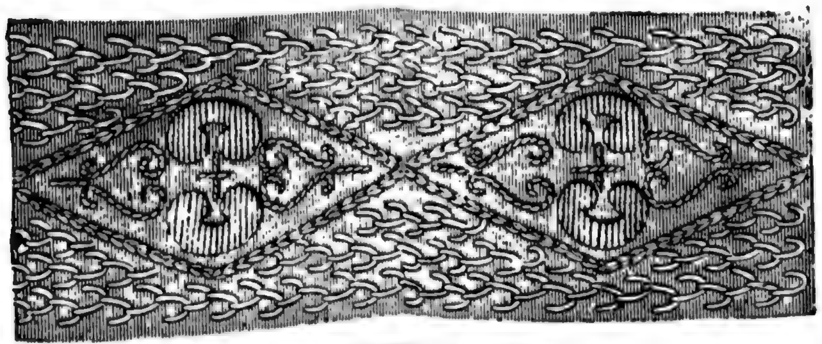
We beg to recommend Messrs. WALTER EVANS & CO., Derby, for every kind of Crochet an

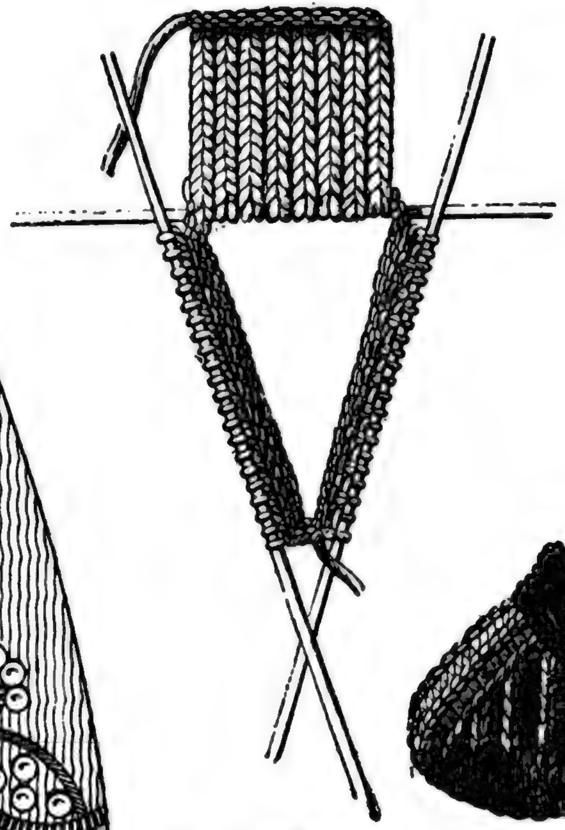

No. 147.—EMBROIDERED SLIPPER.

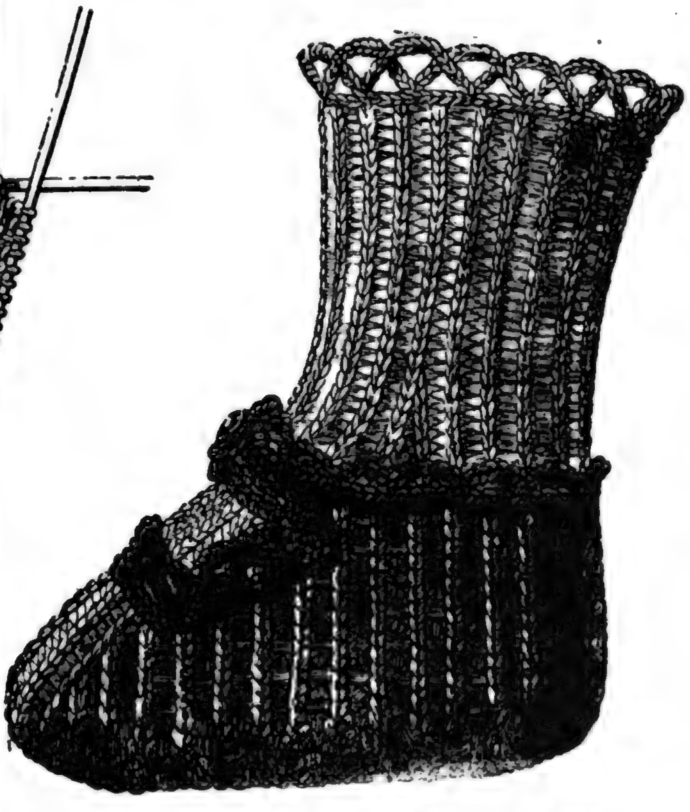

No. 148.—KNITTED STOCKING.


No. 149.—BORDER IN KNITTING.


No. 152.—FRONT OF EMBROIDERED SLIPPER.


No. 153.—EMBROIDERED BAND.


No. 154.—DETAIL OF BABY'S BOOT.


No. 155.—BABY'S KNITTED BOOT COMPLETE.

& CO., Derby, for every kind of Crochet and Knitting Cotton, Embroidery and Maltese Thread.

pleated flounces; tunic and bodice of seal-brown vigogne; the tunic edged and ornamented in front with gold braid and draped high at the back under the puffed ends. Bodice with panier draperies edged with fringe and a gathered plastron of plain brown surah; revers bordered with cord, and a knot of cord with aiguillettes on the front of the tunic. Plush felt hat trimmed with tartan satin and feathers; plush muff with pleatings of gold lace and bouquet of flowers. Quantity of material required—tartan satin, 8 yards; vigogne, 10 yards.

Fig. 3. Little girl of eight. Pilgrim costume of grey cloth trimmed with bands of black plush; paletot drawn in at the waist by a cord girdle with a plush bag on the left side. Deep cape fastened with a cord and tassels, and deep linen collar. Grey felt hat trimmed with cord and tassels. Quantity of material required, 2 yards.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DIAGRAM SHEET.

Side No I.—First Model: The Lamballe Pelisse. This model is made of broché satin or of Indian cashmere; it is wadded and lined with quilted satin. The front is cut straight and joined to the back at the letter A; below the waist at the back there is a box-pleat to give fulness to the skirt. The sleeve is joined to the armhole at the letter B; the shoulder part can be arranged in two ways, either by gathering the whole of this part with several rows of gathers, or making it fit the figure by means of the two pleats marked on the pattern; a narrow straight collar completes the mantle at the neck. No. 1, Front; No. 2, Back; No. 3, Sleeve; No. 4, Collar.

Second Model: The Roi de Rome Parure, made of light coloured surah or muslin, closely pleated and bordered with narrow lace. No. 5, Half of Parure.

Side No. II.—Mantles, Costumes, Chapeaux, etc.; Models from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Paris. For descriptions and prices see under illustrations.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CUT-OUT PAPER PATTERN.

The Princess Beatrice Polonaise. The pattern contains five pieces; the front, side-piece, back, back-breadth, and sleeve. The front buttons below the waist, and forms pointed panels at the sides, the drapings being close under the corner of the side-piece, which, as well as the back, is cut short. The back breadth is full and long, and is draped by numerous pleats; the upper part is gathered or pleated and joined on under the edge of the basque of the side-piece and back. The notches in the pattern show the position of the pleats for draping. Quantity of material required for the polonaise, 7½ yards, 27 inches wide.

NEEDLEWORK.

Gertrude.—You will find the directions for making the waistcoat in "The Ladies' Crochet Book," second series, published at 1s. by Messrs. Hatchard, Piccadilly, with all details as to kind and quantity of wool, size of needle, etc.

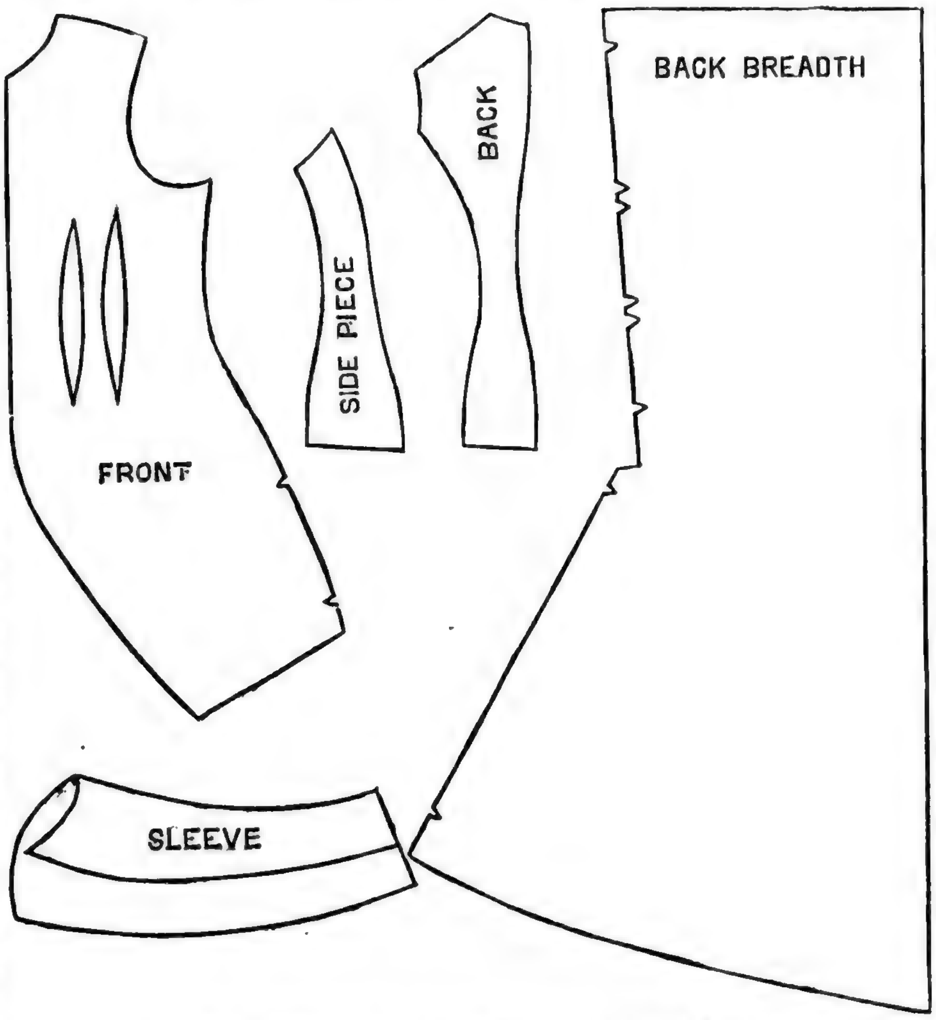
Auntie Do.—Advertise your work and try to dispose of it amongst your friends, and to gain orders through them; this is the most profitable plan, and the most certain. But if you cannot follow this out, send to Mrs. Genna, 12, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, and ask for the rules of her Work Society.

F. T.—It would be necessary for you to apply at different shops and to show specimens of your work; but we cannot give you the name of any shop in London where you would be certain to dispose of your work.

Help.—Since our former reply to your letter we have met with the Anchor Cotton and Needle Threading Box, made by Messrs. Clark & Co. This will perhaps answer your purpose better than the needle-threaders you have tried, and it appears to be a very clever arrangement. Ask for it at your linendraper's.

Lucy M. W.—The bodice is a silk jersey, and on this the beaded pattern is worked. The pattern can be of single dotted beads, little loops of beads, scrolls, or in fact any kind of pattern you prefer. Patterns could be sent to you by the Gentlewoman's Self Help Institute, 15, Baker Street, W. Your beads would look well combined with round jet or gold beads. In writing for a reply by post kindly comply with Rule 7 of "Myra's Workroom."

THE CO-OPERATIVE JEWELLERS' ASSOCIATION.—Cheapest house in the world for Jewellery.—See ADVT.



No. 156.—DESCRIPTION OF THE CUT-OUT PAPER PATTERN.

THE PRINCESS BEATRICE POLONAISE.

E. S. G.—Write to Mr. Bedford, Regent Street; there was a book of tatting patterns published some years since, which contained a very good design for a parasol cover.

T. B. Memorial.—We cannot promise to give this pattern, but you can cut the petticoat from the pattern of a dress skirt, reducing the width, but goring it in the same way at the top. The foundation of the petticoat is of unbleached calico, and on this the bands of list are either sewn by machine or herring-boned, having been first tacked in place. Children's petticoats are made in the same way, and a plain Princess shape is the best, the list being carefully tacked in and neatly fitted.

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS ANSWERED IN MYRA'S MID-MONTHLY JOURNAL, NOVEMBER 15TH.

Dress.—Pussy Cat, A Constant Reader, The Eldest Daughter, Varnish, Mrs. J., A Constant Reader, G. S., To Ruth, No Name (Bideford), Mrs. W., Mrs. V. J., Mildred, etc., L. S. D., Hawthorn, A Happy Mother, A Constant Reader, Rough and Ready, Two Sisters, J. C. R., Laura B., A Dressmaker, Impatience, A New Subscriber, In Doubt, Wild Duck, Lady B., Maypole, Unvernunftig, Marguérite, A Constant Subscriber, Incognita, G. B., Busybody, Nécessité Oblige, Miss R., Anne Mie, First Trial, Madame van F., Flora, A Penniless Lass, Mrs. S. S., Sans le Sou, Marian, A. B. C., L. G. Bedford, Isabel.

Health and Personal Attention.—Aunty, Arbor Vitæ, A Glasgow Lassie, Chestnut, E. L. P., Impecunious Maggie K., An Old Subscriber, Jessamine, An Old Customer, Oak Apple, Myrette.

The Cuisine.—Crown and Anchor, C. B., Expiring Frog, W. B., Inexperience.

Needlework.—Mrs. W., Madame, Nettie, Pussy Cat.

Furniture and Furnishing.—Varnish, Maggie, Fidget, A Poor Wife, Kitty.

Books and Authors.—The Eldest Daughter, Ella D.

Music.—Song-Bird, L. S. B.

Etiquette.—Pussy Cat, N. F., P. P. C., Mary Mary.

Miscellaneous.—A Subscriber, Georgette, Mrs. G. B., Rachel, Prudence, Evelyn, Venice, Vivian Grey, Enquirer, An Invalid, G. G., Travellers, A Mother, Constance, A Housekeeper, L. M. N.

EXCHANGES.

Songs Exchanged.—Wanted, "Rock Me to Sleep," "Three Fishers," "Once Again," "Sunset."—Mrs. FISHER, Great Ness House, Great Ness, Shrewsbury.

Songs Exchanged.—Wanted, "Sleep, My Love, Sleep," "Kathleen Mavoureen," "In the Gloaming," "Douglas."—Miss FISHER, Great Ness House, Great Ness, Shrewsbury.

Songs Exchanged. Wanted, "Dresden China," "Wild Roses," "When the Heart is Young," "The Chorister.—Miss DANGER, Great Ness House, Great Ness, Shrewsbury.

I will give in exchange for anything in Babies' Short Clothes or good Black Feather, 20 Drawing-room Pieces by the best composers. All quite clean. List sent.—Mrs. THISTLEWOOD, 33, Hockley Hill, Birmingham.

Miss GOODWIN wants offers in exchange for her eight guinea Sewing Machine; equals new.—28, Alma Street, Halifax, Yorkshire.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SALES.

[*The charge for inserting Advertisements in this column is* SIXPENCE PER LINE OF EIGHT WORDS. *Copy should be accompanied by remittance in Stamps or P.O.O.*]

Irish Embroidery. Trimmings by poor Girls. Patterns sent.—Miss CLARK, Largantogher, Maghera, County Derry.—No. 592, MYRA'S OFFICE.

To knit cheaply and quickly Shawls, Clouds, Vest, Night-socks, Stockings, two needles, double knees, Safety Overshoes (ice), Respirator, Fisherman's Cap, 1s. 6d. Queen Anne Cap, muslin, network, ribbon, 1s. 10d.—No. 605, MYRA'S OFFICE.

A Lady going abroad wishes to sell small Sealskin Jacket, trimmed light opossum; £2 10s. New black Velvet Jacket; quilted silk lining; stout figure; 29½ inches long, £3. Sable Muff, £2. Riding Habit; new; tall figure; £3 10s.; cost 9 guineas. Scarlet Indian Cashmere Shawl, embroidered white silk, 35s.—H. T.—No. 606, MYRA'S OFFICE.

Black Grenadine Dress, price, new last winter, 2 guineas, 12s.; scarcely been worn.—ANNE.—No. 607, MYRA'S OFFICE.

Indian Scarf Shawl to exchange for Sealskin Jacket to the value of 12 guineas; would not object to pay some cash in addition to the exchange for a really good jacket, or would take 10 guineas in cash for the shawl, which would make superb dress trimming for an actress, or lady who goes much to evening parties. Only ladies corresponded with.—INDIANA.—No. 608, MYRA'S OFFICE.

Beautiful Drawn Linen Cake, Fish, Dessert, and Cheese Cloths, 1s. 3d. each.—Miss CLIFFORD, 160, Commercial Street, Newport, Mon.—No. 609, MYRA'S OFFICE.

Twelve lovely Crochet Antimacassar and Quilt Patterns, 1s. 2d. Exquisite Edgings, 1d. each.—Miss CLIFFORD, 160, Commercial Street, Newport, Mon.—No. 610, MYRA'S OFFICE.

Ladies Dresses well and economically made, Dinner and Evening Dresses (MYRA'S style), own material. Country orders faithfully executed.—Mrs. STEEDMAN, 2, Mansfield Terrace, London Lane, Hackney.—No. 611, MYRA'S OFFICE.

Old English d'Oyleys for dessert, dinner, and tea tables; much admired; durable; 2s. set. Tray Cloths 1s. each.—No. 612, MYRA'S OFFICE.

A Lady, having an excellent Recipe for making the hair grow, will forward it upon receipt of 8 stamps.—HETTY.—No. 613, MYRA'S OFFICE.

A Pianoforte.—A Genuine Bargain.—A Lady must dispose of her elegant full compass (rich tone) Pianoforte, in handsome walnut (with maker's warranty of ten years). New six months. Cash being wanted, a reasonable offer will be accepted.—L. S., 125, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.—No. 614, MYRA'S OFFICE.

Fashionable Tam-o'-Shanter, 1s. 9d.; best wool; any colour. Dolls' Souter Johnny Caps and Tam-o'-Shanters, 4d.—No. 615, MYRA'S OFFICE.

I have nineteen Songs for disposal, by Gatty, Wagner, Rembault, Sullivan, Smart, Gabriel, Blumenthal, Molloy, Wrighton, Pinsuti, etc. Published at about £3; price, 4s. 6d.—Miss H. JENNER.—No. 616, MYRA'S OFFICE.

Ribbon Manufacturers' Remnants.—A box of assorted colours and widths, or all black if preferred, on receipt of P. O. Order for 6s. A profitable investment for a milliner.—MARY TAYLOR, 3, Hood Street, Coventry.—No. 617, MYRA'S OFFICE.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—T. O. SANDALL, Analytical Chemist, West Kensington, S.W., has discovered a perfectly harmless preparation for the hair, free from all sediment. It acts directly on the roots of the hair, imparting to them new life, and quickly restores the hair to its natural colour. It strengthens and keeps the hair from falling off, and if the hair glands are not decayed and gone, will cause new hair to spring from each living bulb. It is sold by *all* chemists and hairdressers in bottles, 2s. and 3s. 6d. 3s. 6d. bottles sent carriage free from the proprietor. This is the only hair restorer allowed to be sold in France by the French Government, it being found free from injurious ingredients.—[ADVT.]

of the dress. Another toilette for slight mourning is of black cashmere, and fine black material of a silky surface crossed with chequers of white silk. The jacket of chequered material has revers, collar, pockets, and small cuffs of velvet; and the skirt is bordered with a deep pleated flounce of black cashmere, and encircled with a cross-cut tunic of chequered material gathered lengthways across the front, then carried round, and formed into puffed draperies at the back, looped up with black cord and tassels. The chapeau to accompany this toilette is a capote entirely covered with very small black grapes and with strings of white surah, with several rows of gathers near the ends.

A walking toilette of black velveteen is made with a draped skirt bordered with a pleating; the corsage is open and laced in front over a pointed gilet of finely pleated satin of a deep red colour; the sleeves are laced outside the arm in the same way, with fine red silk cord, finishing with loops and small red tassels. The neck has a high gauged collar of black satin lined with red satin.

For simple evening toilette, corduroy velveteen in all pretty shades is preferred to thinner tissues by those to whom warmth at this season is essential. An ivory toilette of this material is of Princess form, laced in the back and ornamented in front with a gauged plastron of ivory surah; the sleeves fit tightly to the arm, and have a puffing of surah let in at the elbow with a double piping; ivory lace is turned back at the wrist, and a ruffle of similar lace finishes the neck.

Very pretty and inexpensive evening dresses are of pale blue, and pink Madras net, made on a foundation of sateen of a slightly deeper shade; or of cream colour net on a foundation of pale blue or pink. This net is taking the place, to some extent, of Indian muslin, which it equals in its soft, supple beauty. The skirt of these toilettes is bordered with three fine pleatings of sateen, and covered with draperies of the net; the corsage is gathered in front and at the back, and the sleeves are entirely of net finished with a pleating of lace to match, and bows of satin ribbon; a cluster of shaded leaves is placed at the neck, on the left of the front, or at the waist according to taste, leaves, for the time being, having to a great extent taken the place of flowers.

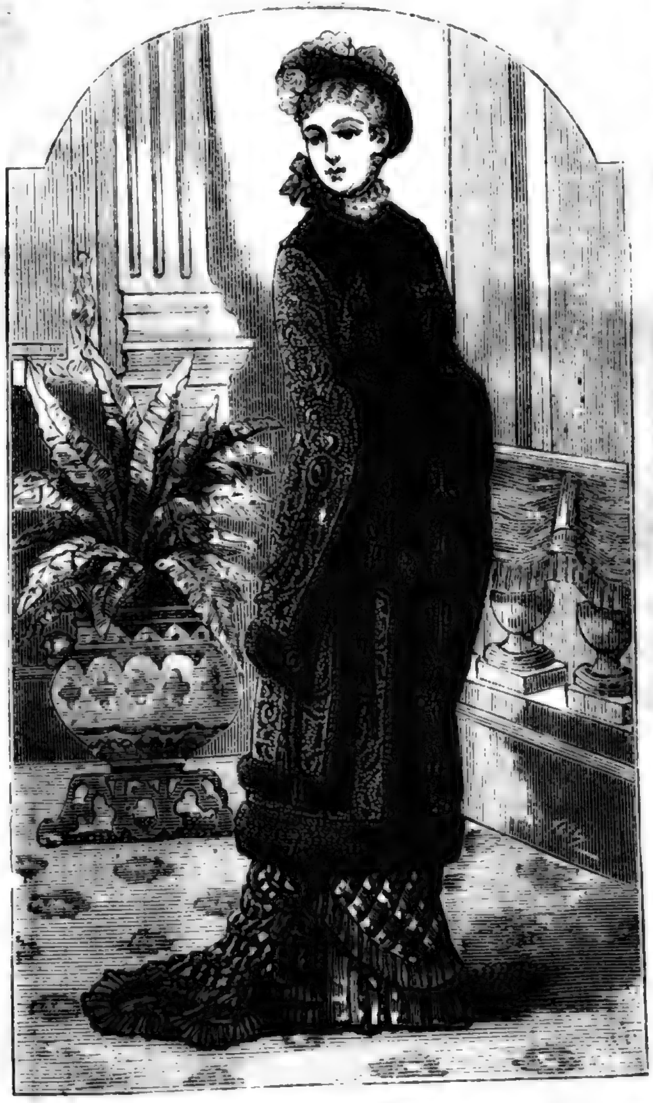
Handsome toilettes are of black Spanish lace, which is now made double-width to suit the requirements of skirts and draperies. Both lace and flouncing to accompany it are supplied at very moderate prices; and the dresses are made on a foundation of cream, gold, or red satin, and adorned with sprays of leaves of rich autumnal tints, a small cluster being worn in the hair, and on the corsage.

Somewhat fanciful toilettes made in the style of handkerchief costumes are of dark blue serge with triangular draperies, each corner-point formed of a square of red plush or cashmere, the sleeves and collar being of the same. Handkerchief costumes for slight mourning or otherwise, are of black cloth serge with grey and black striped bordering, which at the corners forms a small pattern of shepherd's plaid; the buttons are of chased silver, serving very effectively to brighten the toilette; chapeaux to accompany these dresses are of black velvet with silver ornaments, or of black plush shaded to silver grey, with an owl's head in similar tints; the muff is in keeping with the chapeau, being made of the same material.

Winter mantles are in all varieties, from those of the simplest to those of the richest materials. Amongst the latter the Duchesse pelisse is undoubtedly the most popular for the time being. A very handsome model is of rich figured velvet, with sleeves of gathered satin and gauged collar of satin lined with old gold; a band of skunk is carried round the edge and up the front, and the lining is of old gold quilted satin.

For mantles of a less costly description the visite form is generally adopted, and amongst other trimmings employed is grey squirrel fur, which for several years past has been used for linings only.

A visite of double cashmere is lined with this fur, and trimmed on all the edges with a five-inch band of the same. A very handsome visite of oriental cloth is bordered with sable and lined with black quilted satin, and one of figured satin with sable tail-trimming.



No. 274.—THE COMTESSE MANTLE.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 4s.; *untrimmed*, 2s.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

In chapeaux no special form predominates, large and small being equally well worn, according to the style and taste of each individual wearer. There are very pretty cosy-looking capotes composed entirely of dark green feathers as soft and smooth as satin, and with no trimming beyond the strings, which are of satin ribbon to match the feathers. Feather toques are also in great favour for young ladies and young girls. Chapeaux of peacock green satin are trimmed with ribbon of the same shade, edged at each side with peacock feather trimmings, and formed into a large Alsatian bow. A small curtain of these feathers fills in the back, and the strings are also of ribbon edged with feather trimming. Long-haired plush in two shades of the same colour is also employed for chapeaux of different forms; one of brown and gold colour stripes has a cluster of beautifully shaded chenille leaves at the left of the front; the strings are of brown and gold striped plush ribbon. The muff to accompany this chapeau is of plush in the centre, with full border of brown satin lined with gold satin; a cluster of chenille leaves similar to those on the chapeau adorns the centre. Very handsome muffs are of gauged satin, black or crimson, with bordering of Spanish lace and loops of black satin ribbon, the ornaments being of ribbon and red leaves. Young ladies who wear simpler muffs of black or grey fur ornament them with a piece of dark red or old gold satin ribbon passed through and tied in a bow on the outside; the colour of this ribbon must, of course, harmonise with that of the chapeau which it accompanies. In place of a bow, a large steel buckle occasionally serves for ornament: and for the same purpose owls' heads are employed with very quaint, comical effect. These heads are in all varieties of dark and light tints to accord with the colours on which they are placed, whether of muff or chapeau. For example, there are very pretty capotes of dark red ribbed plush with a bow of the same on the top, peering out of which is an owl's head in black tipped with red and gold, the keen, inquisitive eyes attracting attention first to itself, then to the dainty little chapeau which it ornaments.

Hoods, adjustable as occasion or inclination requires, are of gauged satin, forming a kind of pointed cape reaching to the waist in front, and bordered all round with a three-inch band of black or dark brown fur or sealskin. Favourite combinations are red satin with black fur, gold colour with sable, and brown with sealskin. Muffs to accompany these are of satin to match, gathered in the centre, and trimmed at each side with a band of fur similar to that on the hood.

Reticule bags are in many pretty varieties for evening toilette as well as for out-door and home wear. Some are of black silk or satin finely gathered, and suspended with black silk cord; others are of black silk richly embroidered with gold, steel, and rainbow beads or with jet, and with fringe of beads to match the embroidery falling at the edge. For simple evening or theatre toilette there are very pretty sets of fichu, cuffs, and reticule to correspond of pale blue, pink, red, or ivory gathered surah, and bordered with a frill of gold colour lace; the cuffs are made to wear outside a tight-fitting sleeve, and have a frill of lace at both ends, and the reticule is suspended with silk cord matched to the colour of the surah.

Many of the new caps are of Tam-o'-Shanter form, the materials employed varying as occasion requires. For example, one is of pure white figured satin, with three ostrich tips in front, held in place with a jewelled ornament. Another of the same shape is of rich white satin, with bordering of pearled lace; two white ostrich tips falling over the front are intertwined with several rows of pearls carried along the left side, then formed into a handsome ornament.

For simpler toilette these caps are of oriental silk, satin, or velvet, with border of gold colour lace, and bow of lace in front fastened with a gold or steel ornament. The Paysanne, or Normandy cap, is dividing the honours with the Tam-o'-Shanter, and, as a rule, is more becoming as well as simpler and more inexpensive, the only materials required for it being a few yards of lace, which need not be real, and a plain band of plush or velvet. In place of either of these, however, many young ladies and young married ladies are wearing Alsatian bows of plush ribbon, ribbed, plain, or chequered, and of velvet, satin, or satin ribbon harmonising in colour with the costume. For more dressy occasions these bows are of rich lace insertion caught with a gold or jewelled ornament.

Amongst the novelties in fans are those of red white, or blue marabout, mounted with pearl, with a row of peacock feather-trimming at the edge and another crossing the marabout half-way from the edge to the mounting. The curious assortment of colours is not without a certain kind of beauty, especially in artificial light.

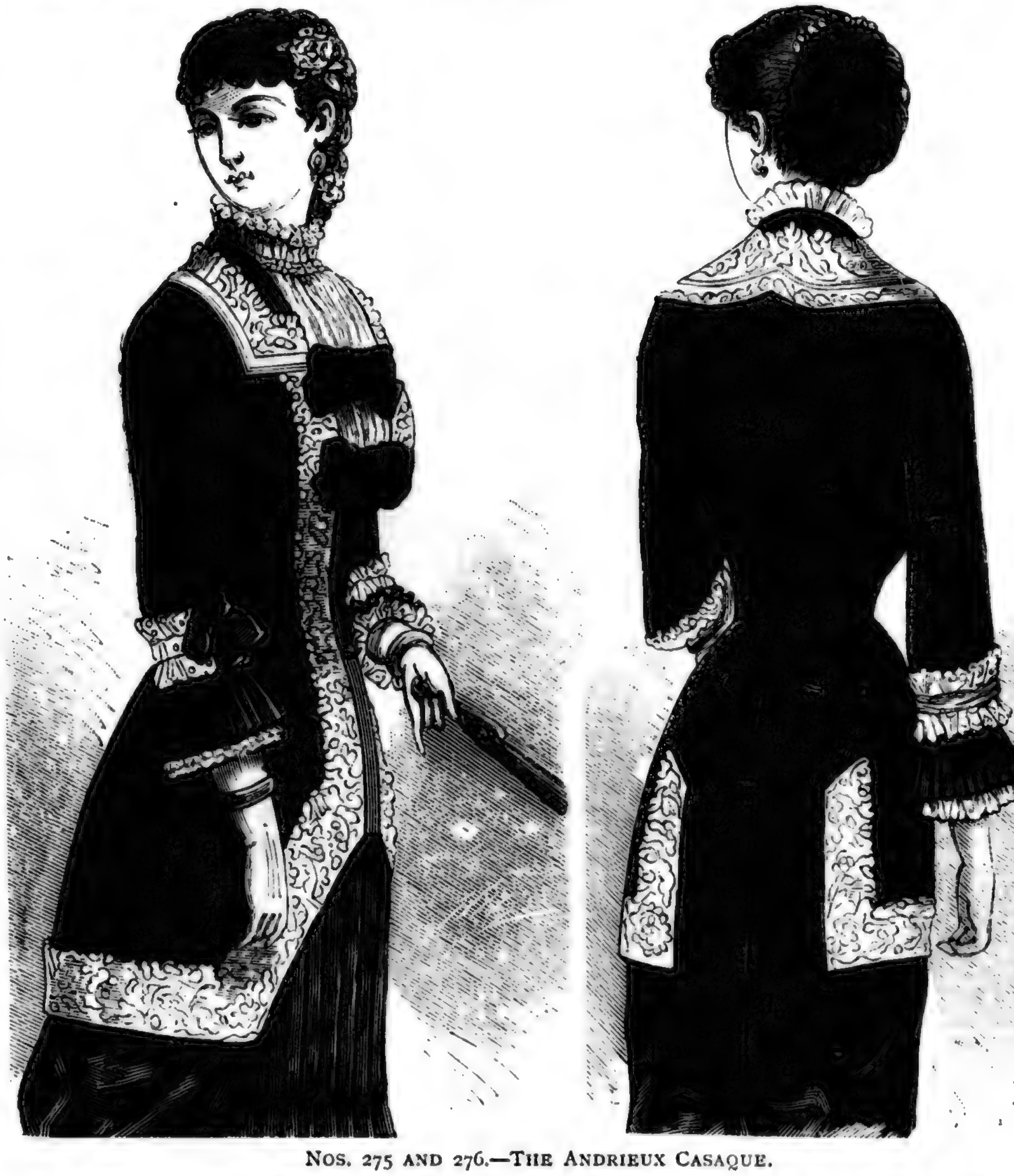
Mantles seem to be more numerous and varied than ever, but we have come to the conclusion, after seeing many lovely models, that none are prettier than the satin visites wadded and lined with some bright rich colour, the sleeves, profusely ornamented with jet, and the whole mantle trimmed with a handsome fringe or with a narrow band of fur. There is an attempt made this winter to introduce the Spanish mantle, which is a large amply pleated mantle, draped on the left shoulder, but it is certain, however much it is adopted in carriages, it will never be worn for walking; the model we saw was in grenat cloth with a large collar and cape lined with satin, passed under the right arm, and draped on to the left shoulder. There is absolutely nothing worn but plush for costumes, and a very charming but simple toilette we saw of it, the other day, made in the following manner:—The skirt was entirely composed of wide alternate pleats of seal-brown satin and plush the same shade, headed by a very sho tablier of Indian cashmere, pleated in front, and draped at the back, mixed with loops of plush and satin. A plush jacket fastened with tabs on a satin plastron, and the box-pleated basque at the back trimmed with two large satin bows. Tight-fitting sleeves and satin parements. But this pretty toilette was only one, of many, where plush was either the principal material or chief trimming in the dress.

Among the favourite chapeaux of this season, we have especially noted the Toréador, the Charles IX., and the Montpensier. The Toréador is exceedingly becoming to most faces, with its straight brim and plume of feathers at the back, and lace strings fastened loosely with some rich jewel or elegant device. The Charles IX. is also very pretty, and has its own charming votaries; we prefer it made in grey felt, trimmed with plush or velvet, but we must confess to thinking it too trying, excepting in a few cases, to be a general favourite, but the Montpensier chapeau is becoming to all, and liked by all, particularly in seal or plush, trimmed with a lovely flame coloured feather, shaded from red to yellow. For trimming capotes a sort of velvety plaid surah is used, and the favourite colour for it is a moss green, as then the brighter green of the surah contrasts admirably with it, giving the effect of green flowers on a carpet of moss.

A very pretty bonnet is of grenat plush, with a satin crown embroidered with beads and a plume of grenat feathers on the left side, and a pink feather inside the brim in front, strings of grenat satin; and another equally pretty is of black satin, with a plush brim turned down slightly in the centre, and trimmed with a black aigrette and a Paradise feather. A pretty model also is a plush capote spangled with gold and ornamented with two metallic plumaged black birds.

Among the new hats we thought some of the following exceedingly becoming and stylish:—A seal-brown hat with a rounded brim and a narrow rim of brown satin forming an aureole at the edge, and the crown trimmed with a drapery of brown satin, a brown feather and a gold dagger passed through the satin in front. A hat of seal-brown velvet with a raised rim is covered with a velvet bouillonné, and trimmed with a torsade of seal-brown plush and a plume of feathers and an aigrette covered with a network of beads. Another very stylish hat is of long-piled green plush, with a very high crown and turned-up brim, and trimmed with two silk cords and a large plume of feathers on the left side, under which is seen a tawny paw with golden claws emerging. A charming hat is of ivy green bearskin felt, with a turned-up brim in front, and the trimming composed of a long green feather and a green satin drapery pierced by a gilt fork; and another pretty model very becoming to a young face is of grey felt, with the brim very much raised on the right side with dark red velvet, and trimmed with a shaded red feather. We must not omit to mention a very pretty hat in the Tam-o'-Shanter style, but trimmed so as to be perfectly distinct from it, and worn off the face; this charming little hat is made of beige plush with a very long feather resting on the hair, and the stalk hidden by a bow of brown satin ribbon placed in front, a little on the left side.

Hoods are not suitable for very young children; we much prefer the simple collar, and think the following a nice little model for an out-door mantle for a child of three or four years, in white matelassé cloth, with a deep cape to match, and collar, revers, parements, and band of sapphire blue plush. This is, of course, rather dressy; but the same mantle looks exceedingly well in any coloured cashmere or Vicuna cloth trimmed with striped velvet or plush to match. For little children of five or six years of age, the blouse frocks are very pretty in plaid poplin, with the square sailor collar of plain poplin and parements to match, and the frocks with kilted flounces, and little jackets of red or navy blue cloth or of plush or velvet. These jackets are cut at the back in six pieces, cross over the chest in front, and are slightly open on the skirt. But, instead of a waistband, the two ends are joined and fastened with a handsome satin bow and ends. When these jackets are of cloth they may be trimmed with a plush collar and parements; but when they are of plush no other trimming or ornament is admissible, excepting a double row of silver buttons down the front and on the sleeves. Princess dresses are as much liked as ever for children, and are very pretty made in cashmere or fine serge, with a gathered drapery of surah down the back and front.



NOS. 275 AND 276.—THE ANDRIEUX CASAQUE.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 3s. 0d.; *untrimmed,* 1s. 6d.; *Flat Pattern only,* 1s.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

Our Coloured Plate, although sombre in hue, illustrates two fashionable novelties—the new Barière Polonaise and the Etruscan costume. The first, in velvet or velveteen, is of most curious cut, the panier being cut in one with the corsage and laid in fine pleats, so as to form a jacket, outlined by the new silver-steel embroideries. Jet passementerie can of course replace these, but the silver-steel is the nouveauté. The Polonaise is worn over a silk skirt trimmed with plush pleatings, and the Polonaise is draped by a large butterfly bow of plush at the back. The Etruscan costume is so called on account of its gold key braiding, which runs among the braid of the same colour as the dress, which is worn over a satin merveilleux jupon of gay colours. The artist has omitted the gold of the cord outlining the corsage revers. The child's costume is of *souris inquiet*, and trimmed with plush of a darker hue. The style is the *Pelèrin*: it is an easy and comfortable dress. These costumes all emanate from the atelier of Madame Morison, 14, Rue d'Antin, who will make the first in velveteen and plush for £10, with jet trimming, and £14 with silvered-steel. The second costume, in cashmere and satin, for £10; the child's dress, £4 4s. The Polonaise pattern can be had of Madame Goubaud, 39 and 40, Bedford Street, for 1s.; made up, 4s. 6d.

DRESS.

NO NAME.—The leading colours will be seal brown, lie de vin, all shades of velvet, claret, grenat, marine blue, and, above all, Russian green.

A MOTHER.—1. We regret that we cannot tell you the price; write to Mons. Bourguignon, Doncherry, Ardennes, France. 2. There is no remedy for the little holes; if you look at the material closely, you will see that the threads of the silk are cut through, and that they cannot be reunited. Bodice seams should be stitched by hand.

ALICE.—A short dress would be most fashionable, but you can make yours with a demi-train, rounded at the edge, if you prefer it. The Bertrande or the Irène toilettes, Nos. 250 and 250A, would be good models for you to follow; but you give no idea of the quantity of material you have, and we cannot, therefore, give you precise instructions how to make or remake your dress.

HORTENSIA.—1. See the illustrations in this number for fashionable shapes of mantles; your choice between a visite or a jacket must depend upon your figure, but as you already have a jacket, which can easily be made tight fitting and more modern looking, it would be better perhaps to have a mantle of Indian cashmere, lined with coloured silk, wadded and quilted, and trimmed with chenille fringe or plush. 2. There are a great many pretty new shapes of caps which would suit you; some of the handkerchief or turban caps are stylish and not common. (See "Myra's Answers," page 371.)

C. E.—1. The Irène costume, No. 250A, last month, will be an excellent model for your materials, but you will want a little plain satin in a dark shade for the front of the skirt, the pleatings, slashings, etc., to carry it out correctly. 2. Jerseys are becoming so démodé, that we cannot advise you to purchase one now; a bodice of velvet brocade would be far prettier and more fashionable, but you could not wear the cashmere fichu with it.

Maude.—1. The Madras muslin will make you a very nice evening dress. 2. Line the dress as you suggest, and make it up like the seventh figure on the Panorama Plate—the pink dress. The lining should show through the muslin. 3. No; Swedish kid gloves, in light shades.

A Reformer.—We do not think it is at all likely that the style of coiffure you advocate will ever become general. A rich chevelure is, and always has been, one of the chief ornaments of a woman, and very few will be prepared to sacrifice their long locks to the mere convenience of being freed from the operation of "doing their hair."

One who does not Wear a Fringe.—1. Large hats are not so suitable as small, close-fitting ones with your style of coiffure, but if you look at the illustrations you will be able to judge of the shapes now worn. 2. Messrs. Hilder & Godbold, 2, Sidney Place, Leicester Square. 3. The price depends on the quality, but all information will be sent you on application. 4. As the dress is intended for hard wear, it will be better to have it made as simple as possible, and trimmed with braid to match. Make the skirt of walking length, and border it with a pleating, and have a Princess polonaise with braid facings and braid round the edge, the skirt of it looped up with woollen cord and tassels.

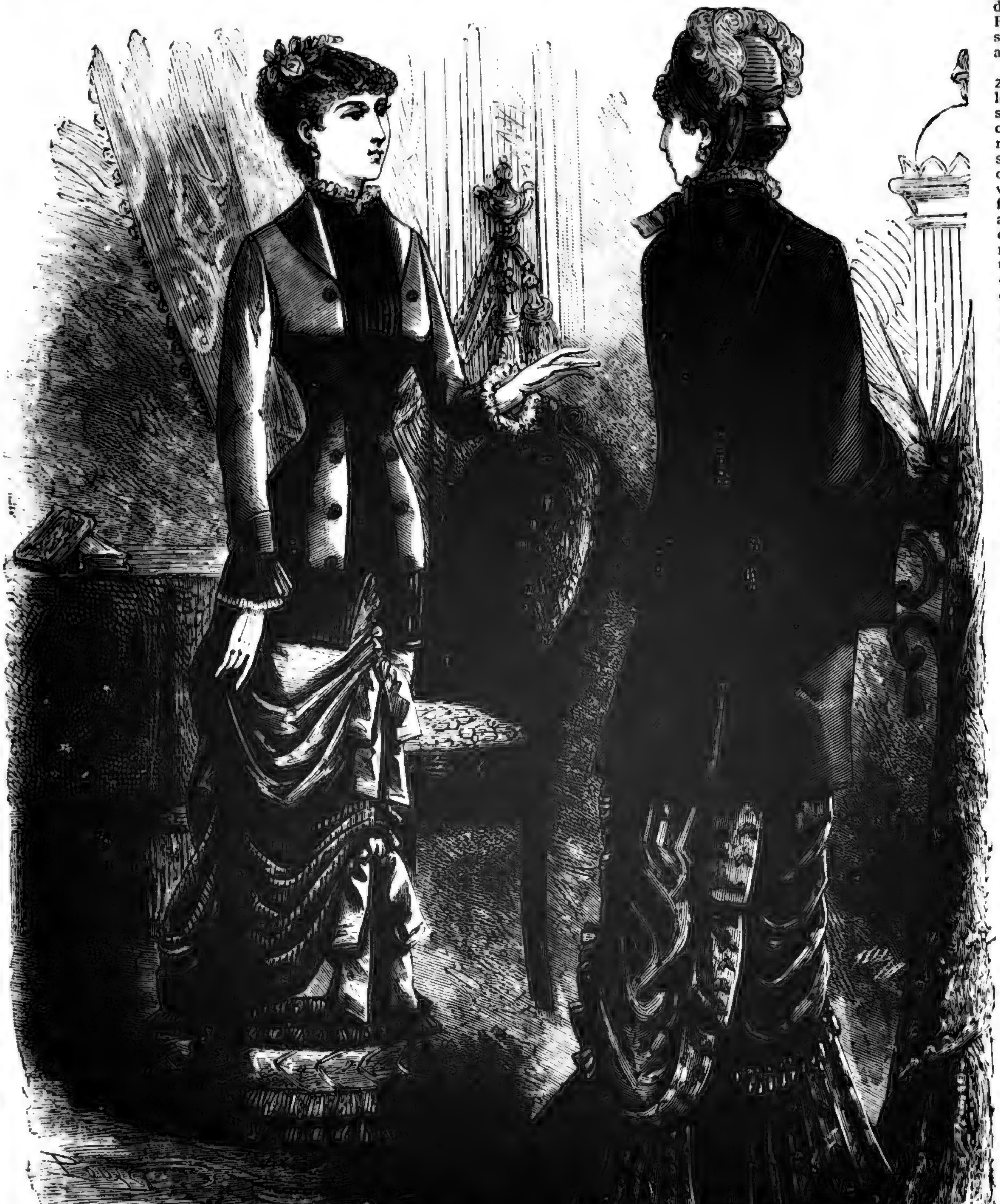
S. B.—Please see Rule 7 for replies by post. 1. If you are going to be married in your travelling dress, only one bridesmaid is necessary. 2. Certainly, under all circumstances, these dresses are made walking length. 3. The dress you describe would look well trimmed with plush or velvet (not with silk), and the hat would be of the same material as the trimming of the dress, or of beaver trimmed with plush or velvet. 4. Either light gloves or dark ones, the colour of the costume. 5. It is always in better taste for the bridesmaids to have dresses different in colour at least from that of the bride; those you describe would not be in good taste, braid not being either a suitable or pretty trimming for cashmere. 6. It is quite optional to have a déjeuner or for the bride and bridegroom to leave immediately after the ceremony, and bouquets are not necessary. 7. Not necessary, but quite a matter of taste and opinion.

Inquirer.—1. You will find a number of new models of winter bonnets in this Journal and in the last, one of which you can copy for your black velvet, trimming it with plush ribbon, the colour you find most becoming, and your feathers if they are in good condition; the strings of plush ribbon like the trimming. 2. You will see illustrations of skirts in this Journal, from which you will find that pleatings and draperies in some form or other are indispensable. For example, see Nos. 279 and 280.

Easy Breezy.—1. Sleeveless bodices, such as you describe, are not now worn; the sleeves can be of net or lace. It would be better for you to have a dress of Indian or Madras muslin, made up on a foundation of pink or pale blue sateen. Almost any of the evening toilettes in this Journal could be made up as short costumes by suppressing the trains and draping the back of the skirt, adding pleatings of sateen (if you choose that material) and bouillonnés of net or muslin round the edge. 2. If the dress suits your figure, it need not be altered, being in keeping with the present modes.

White Violets.—1. If you can wear gold colour, choose surah of that shade, to combine with your white Japanese silk, and re-make it in something the same style as No. 282 in this Journal, making the train of silk, bordered with flounces of both materials, the jacket of silk with plastron of surah, and the front covered with flounces of alternate silk and surah, or of silk and gold-coloured lace. The collar should be of white, lined with gold colour, and the sleeves may be of gathered surah edged with pleatings of silk and gold-coloured lace. 2. The two could not possibly be combined; wear the velvet bodice with a black skirt of satin or velvet.

North Country.—1. A Princess dress with sma



Nos. 277 and 278.—The Constans and De Barral Toilettes.

Made-up Models, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Flat Patterns only*, 1s.; of Mesdames Adolphe and Marie Goubaud, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

Evening Cachemeres for 17s. 6d.; dress length or any length cut, in artistic shades, and white. A lot of Black Grenadines, 6s. 9d. for 12 yards. Patterns free. -S. Amery, 6 and 7, High Street, Clapham, London.

The Co-operative Jewellers' Association.—Cheapest house in the world for Jewellery.—See Advt.

Ladies, buy of the manufacturer and save two profits. Superior quality Chemises, trimmed, 2s. 11d. Carriage free.—H. Whittle, Ladies' Underclothing Manufacturer, 8, Great Pulteney Street, Golden Square, London.

cape to match would do very nicely for your little boy; you will find the MID-MONTHLY JOURNAL of great help in the matter of children's dress, being almost entirely devoted to that subject. 2. Brocade will combine admirably with your black silk; any good draper will supply it. Make a jacket bodice of brocade, and introduce a piece of this down the front, bordering it with one of the gathered pieces at each side, carry another round the skirt, and place below it a pleating of plain black satin. 3. Not in good taste, a sable tail is more suitable for a sealskin hat. 4. Line the bonnet with gathered satin to match the trimming.

A. M. N.—Very long trains are not worn now except for very ceremonious occasions; it would be better, therefore, to shorten yours a little, and re-trim your dress with some inexpensive black satin and lace, making the front of satin, like illustration, No. 270, in this Journal, and bordering it at each side with black and gold coloured lace. Then have some new grenadine, and add draperies at the sides, trimming them with both colours of lace; carry these round to the back and arrange them in loose puffs on the short train. Introduce a little of the gold-coloured lace on the sleeves and at the neck with black lace, and a pleating of gold-coloured satin at the edge of the skirt.

LADY ANNIE.—1. Peter Robinson, Oxford Street, W. The "Constans" toilette in this number. 2. Semi-fitting jackets are very little worn; for new mantles see illustrations in this Journal and in the Panorama Plate of last month. 3. Mrs. Jacob, 14, Caroline Street, Bedford Square, W.C. 4. These sales usually take place in January.

NO NAME.—1. Madame Goubaud will send you the pattern you require; the flat pattern is 1s., but for an inexperienced dressmaker it would be better to have a made-up model, as mantles require even more skill than dresses. 2. Any good drapery house supplies the sealskin cloth and lace you describe; see advertisements in this Journal.

MADELINE BRERETON.—1. A costume and jacket of real velvet would be very expensive, and not so serviceable for ordinary wear as one of good velveteen, which you can obtain from 4s. per yard. A perfectly plain Princess dress is not suitable for morning wear, although it may be worn in good taste for evening toilette. Have your dress made with a short skirt bordered with a deep flounce composed of alternate box-pleatings and three-inch spaces, and a Princess polonaise buttoned at the back, and draped with cord and tassels similar to No. 280 in this Journal. A tight-fitting jacket of black satin trimmed with black fur would be in better taste than one of velveteen, and your hat may be either of plush or of beaver trimmed with velvet and feathers. 2. Make the scarf drapery of the same material as the skirt with which you wear the jersey, or of tartan surah. 3. Trim the hat and jacket with velvet or plush, or the jacket with fur, and the hat with either of these two materials, but not with those you name. 4. In writing again, kindly classify and number your questions, which we shall be very pleased to answer.

DOLLY.—Messrs. Hilder & Godbold, 2, Sidney Place, Leicester Square, London, will supply and send by post what you require, and also a list of prices on application.

PORTIA.—Make your muff of plain velveteen for the centre, and border this with gathered black satin, lined with coloured satin, and leaving a frill at the edge, and ornament the centre with a cluster of velvet leaves, a large steel buckle, or a handsome bow and ends of black satin ribbon.

CLARIBEL.—Choose ivory cashmere in preference to the material you name, and have it made like the "Mancinella" toilette in this number, omitting the cape at the shoulder; trim with pleated lace or satin bias and piping to match the cashmere.

T. B. MEMORIAL.—There is really no deception whatever in the advertisement; it is merely one of the many names given this season to the fashionable imitations of sealskin used as mantle trimmings. This material in the best quality is very expensive, but real sealskin would cost a great deal more than the price named. If you read the advertisement again, you will see that no attempt is made to falsely represent the imitation sealskin as being genuine fur, and it is perfectly true that it is difficult to tell the real skin from the best imitation in plush.

P. M.—Not less than sixteen yards for a simply made dress and jacket, but a mantle made of Indian cashmere, wadded and lined with coloured surah, would be much more fashionable than a velveteen jacket. There is no nicer material for a plain, handsome winter dress.

MAUD C.—1. The only way would be to make up your velveteen with brocade in which there is some light blue, making the dress like the Hélène toilette, No. 250B, November. 2. Patterns for children's costumes are given in the MID-MONTHLY JOURNAL, but we cannot promise a braided tunic.

AN OCCASIONAL READER.—Your ideas of altering your dress are good so far as concerns the sleeves and bodice, but with regard to the skirt it would be very heavy, and hang ungracefully draped up as you suggest. It would be better to undo all the seams, make each gore narrower, so as to reduce the excessive width, and cut the train into a short one, adding at the edge a pleating of black satin; plain Princess dresses are suitable for home toilette, made of velveteen and velvet.

JOAN.—Yes, the jacket will look very well with the fur trimming, which is quite in keeping with present modes.

KATE H.—Kindly read reply to AN OCCASIONAL READER, with reference to altering your Princess velveteen dress; the corsage does not require to be changed, but the skirt must be cut from a new pattern. Or you might make the dress into a walking costume, cutting the skirt the length suitable for a polonaise, and bordering it with a bias band of black satin, and utilising the extra length and fulness for a deep pleating added on a petticoat of alpaca or any other black material. To make the pleating less heavy, alternate the velvet box-pleats with pleats or plain bands of satin, and drape the polonaise with black silk or chenille cord and tassels.

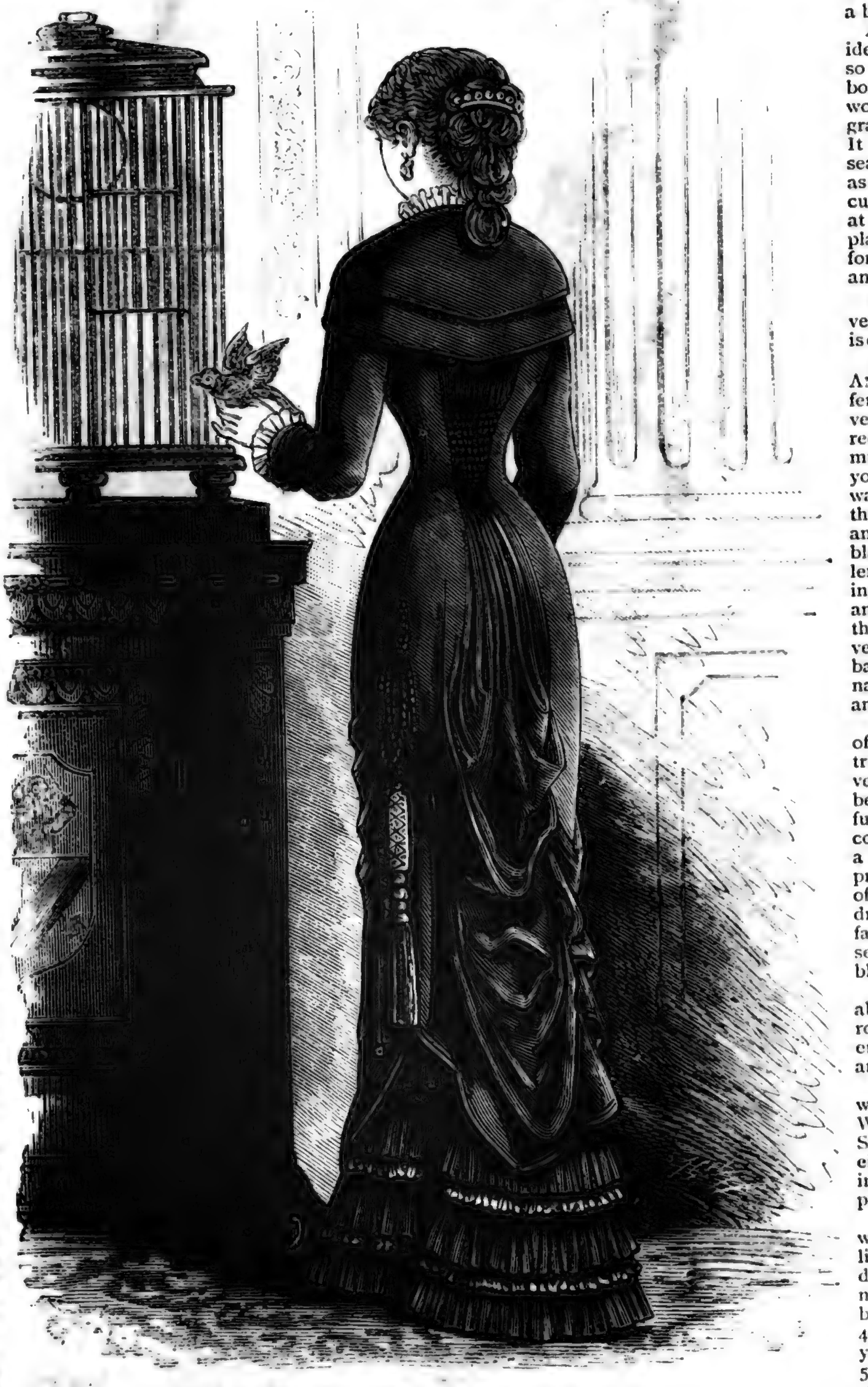
BUTTERCUP.—1. Your jacket being of handsome material will require a trimming in keeping with it; silk velvet, plush, or sealskin cloth would be suitable and less expensive than fur. You can either have a deep collar of the trimming material, or a hood lined with plush should you prefer that. 2. Carry out your idea of adding a velvet pleating on the dress, but the colour of cashmere is far too light for out-door wear at this season; only very dark shades and black are in good taste.

JESSY.—The material is not suitable for a jacket, being too thick and rough on the surface, but you might employ it for a shoulder cape, muff, and cuffs.

NO NAME.—The night-dress tops were supplied by Mr. F. Owen, 6, Westmoreland Buildings, Aldersgate Street, E.C. As you omitted to send either your name or address it was impossible to reply to your letter by post as you desired.

EXIT.—1. A morning suit such as would be worn at any time for travelling. 2. Any colour he prefers, but dark rather than light. 3. Gloves matching the colour of her dress or bonnet; certainly not white gloves. 4. Not at all necessary that the three young ladies should be dressed alike. 5. The dresses suggested would be very pretty. 6. Gloves to match the dresses. 7. The bridegroom provides his own carriage only; the guests provide their own, and the bride's father those for his family and sometimes for the bridesmaids.

BEATRICE NELLIE.—1. White ruffles of tarlatan, crêpe lisse, and tulle, can be worn. 2. Jet ornaments are quite admissible, and are, in fact, the only ones that you can wear for some time to come.



NO. 279.—THE MANCINELLA TOILETTE. (Back View.)

Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—All the juvenile part of the community are looking forward with joyous expectation to the pleasures of which they are to partake at this period of festivity. Presents pour in upon the happy parties from relatives and friends; mirth is the order of the day; and delightful hilarity pervades every parental mansion. It may be requisite to remark that one cannot make more appropriate presents than Rowland's Macassar Oil for the hair, Kalydor for the face and skin, and Odonto for the teeth.—[ADVT.]

FITS.—EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS.—SENSATIONS, GIDDINESS, FAINTS.—A certain method of cure has been discovered for these distressing complaints, by a Physician who is desirous that all sufferers may benefit from this providential discovery. It will cure the most hopeless after all other means have been tried. Full Particulars will be sent by post, free of charge. Address, Mr. WILLIAMS, 10, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, London.

Mr. BILL's specialities are: The "old-fashion" hand-loom flannels, home-spuns and shirtings. Also *hand-knitted* stockings, socks, jerseys, vests, spencers, combinations, Tam-o'-Shanters, gloves, mittens, muffatees, armlets, sleeping socks, knee-caps, babies' and infants', boots and gaiters; and warm wraps, knitted and woven. All valuable goods, and of sterling value.—4, High Street, Tenby.

HEALTH AND PERSONAL ATTENTION.

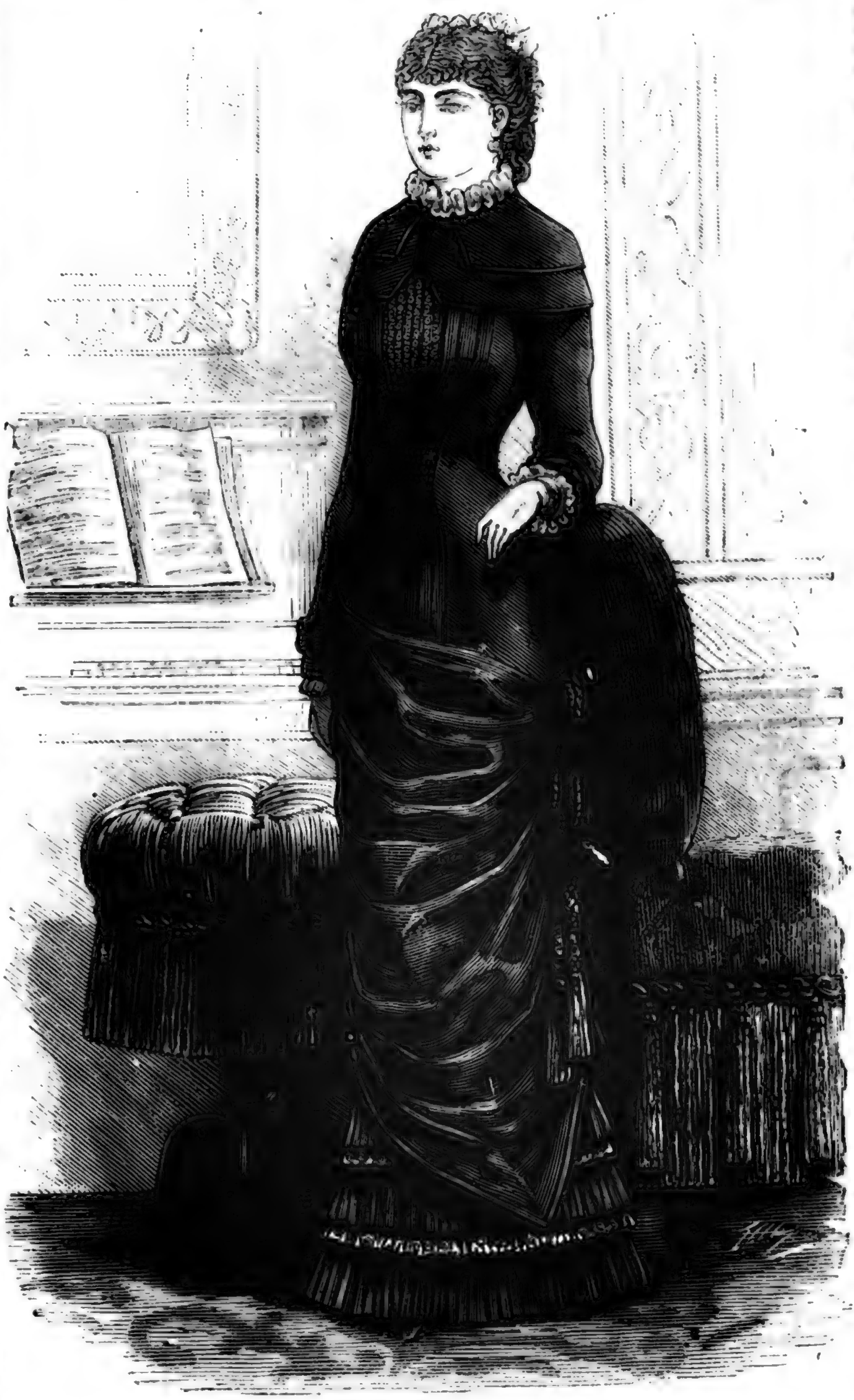
The need of physical culture grows more and more urgent in this country. Here most unlike races mix sullen and mercurial blood together in the most variable of climates. They interchange habits as well, though the only one peculiar to Americans as such is a tolerable contempt for the conditions of health—a contempt inherited through half a dozen generations. The climate is not in fault, but the people are. It is much easier in this country to be magnificent than to be clean. At any hotel there is enough of useless upholstery, as a matter of course, but a bath is an extra, often not to be had on any terms. This is the case even in the metropolis, where at least a better idea of civilization ought to prevail. For the rest, there is not much to be said for the intelligent culture of any family who have carpets down before their bath-room is fitted up.

When refinement has reached a step beyond taps and water-pipes, each house will have its distilling apparatus to provide the purest water for drinking and bathing. Nobody will any more think of drinking undistilled water than they do now of eating brown sugar when they can get white. The luxury and softness of a distilled water bath are so great that no one used to its indulgence will consent to forego it. A small still costs five dollars, and would provide all the water that is needed for family use. It should be kept in action all the time, and fill a close reservoir for bathing, while that for cooking and drinking should be freshly distilled each day. A simple substitute for a still is a tea-kettle, with a close cover and a gutta-percha or lead pipe fastened to the spout, leading through a pail of cold water into a jar holding distilled water. The steam from the boiling water goes off through the tube, condenses under the cold water and runs off pure into the receiver. Where houses are heated by steam, I am told, they may be amply provided with distilled water by adding a pipe to one of the tubular heaters, that will carry steam into a cooler, from which pure water may run day and night.

Besides the distilled water baths in a complete household, there should be facilities for the vapour bath at any time. This is invaluable in colds, rheumatism, congestions, and neuralgia. The readiest substitute is the rush-bottomed chair and lighted saucer of alcohol. A sulphur bath requires a shallow pan of coals with a tin water-pan above it, and an elevated seat over the whole. Sulphur is thrown on the coals, which mingles with the steam, and enters the system by the pores, which are opened by the vapour. The patient, brazier, and chair must be enveloped with a water-proof covering in the closest manner, leaving only the head exposed, so that no sulphurous vapour can possibly be breathed, *as that would be suffocation at once.* In regular bathing establishments the patient sits in a wooden box, having a cover and a water-proof collar which fits tight about the neck, leaving the head out. This box is filled with steam by a pipe, and the vapour impregnated with sulphur from a spoonful burning in one corner of the box, or from a generator outside with connecting tube. It is difficult, if not impossible, to administer a sulphur bath without proper and special appliances.

The bran bath, recommended before, is taken with a peck of common bran, such as is used to stuff pincushions, stirred into a tub of warm water. The rubbing of the scaly particles of the bran cleanses the skin, while the gluten in it softens and strengthens the tissues. Oatmeal is even better, as it contains a small amount of oil that is good for the skin. For susceptible persons, the tepid bran bath is better than a cold shower-bath. The friction of the loose bran calls the circulation to the surface. In France the bran is tied in a bag for the bath, but this gives only the benefit of the gluten, not that of the irritation.

The frequency of the bath should be determined, after it has been taken for a week or two, by feeling. Take the refreshment as often as the system desires it. The harm is done not so much by bathing often as by staying in the water long at a time. A hot soap-suds bath once a week is beneficial to persons with moist and oily skins. Bay-rum and camphor may be used to advantage by such persons each time after washing the face. The hot suds bath should be taken thrice a week by those who wish to remove moth patches.



No. 280.—THE MANCINELLA TOILETTE. (Front View.)

Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

One of the best ways to make the hands soft and white is to wear at night large mittens of cloth filled with wet bran or oatmeal, and tied closely at the wrist. A lady who had the finest, softest hands possible confessed that she had a great deal of house-work to do, but kept them white by wearing bran mittens every night.—*A New York Ninon.*

ADA B.—The flushing of the face evidently arises from indigestion in your case, and will not yield to outward applications only. Your diet must be carefully regulated, and after dinner it would be a good plan to move about a little in the room, or anywhere in the house, and not to take to any sedentary employment, such as reading or working, for half an hour or even an hour.

VIXEN.—The salad oil could not possibly have any injurious effect: it is the purest and best oil you can use.

VICTORIA.—1. Follow the same treatment as in other cases of superfluous hairs; use Mr. Mason's Depilatory, or tweezers, but if you use the tweezers do not try to remove all the hairs at once, or you may produce irritation and tenderness. 2. The remedy for the chill must depend upon what the effect of it has been; you do not say how it has affected you, so it is impossible to prescribe a remedy.

CARINNE.—1. Use the Antephelic Milk, as directed at first, and then use a little of it in the water in which you wash your face, every day regularly. If you do this you will not require a renewed application next year. 2. Riding stays, or those with thick cords, such as young girls wear, will give you a reasonable amount of support, and yet leave you perfect ease of movement.

A. B.—1. The soft shields can be obtained at any chemists; try painting the joints with ioduretted lotion or oil; this has a very good effect sometimes. 2. You must wear a thick veil, either gauze or Shetland, and bathe the eyes with weak vinegar and water or weak brandy and water. 3. There are no safe methods of doing this except those that will strengthen the eyes generally—such as bathing them frequently with tepid water, and avoiding everything that is likely to inflame or weaken them.

NO NAME.—1. New milk, and buttermilk in which sulphur has been dissolved, were formerly highly esteemed as face lotions; continue the use of it as it has a good effect, leaving it on at night. 2. Not if it can be avoided; the glycerine would give a greasy look to the skin. 3. Yes, write to him for the preparation.

BUTTERCUP.—1. Walnut juice will have the desired effect. 2. Indian ink applied with a camel's hair pencil if it is only for a temporary effect; if not, apply to Mr. Mason, High Street, Gosport, for this and the walnut juice lotion.

FINETTE.—1. See the plan recommended by *A New York Ninon* in this number. 2. Mr. Mason's Tricopherus, but it is frequently the case that with increasing age the hair becomes darker.

ELGIVA.—Do not have your hair shaved off without consulting a good hairdresser. Go to Mr. Lichtenfeld, 39, Great Castle Street, Oxford Circus, and consult him on the subject.

JOAN.—A lotion of eau de Cologne and water applied several times in the day, and a little violet powder, will be the best and simplest remedies; it is a matter of constitution which cannot be altogether cured, but may be very much lessened.

LADY ANNIE.—Kindly see Rule 1 in writing again. 1. Mr. Mason's Collurion Hair Wash will probably have the desired effect, but it must be used for a considerable length of time. 2. We believe the lotion to be very good, but of the face-powder you name we have no experience.

Warmth without suffocation, and ventilation without draught, are obtained by using the "Amethysta" Pure Air Bedroom Stove. Sold by EWART & SON, 346, Euston Road, and facing Moorgate Station.

To the Court of Queen Isabella of Spain.—MARIE MAULE (Robes) begs to inform Ladies her London address is 7, Princes Row, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. Ladies' own materials made up by experienced French artistes. Late 3, Rue Pergolese, and 15, Avenue de la Armée, Paris.

"UNSHRINKABLE" Flannel (The Alliance). Tested and proved to be really unshrinkable. Buy no other. There are many imitations.—C. WILLIAMSON, 91, Edgware Road, Leighton Buzzard.

CHEAP DRESSES FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A lot of Tweeds, 5s. 9d. 12 yards; Velveteens, 1s. 6½d. per yard; Black Cachemeres, 4s. 2½d. per yard, 42 inches wide; Prints, 3s. 10d. dress, pretty patterns; Flannels, all wool, 9¾d. per yard; Twilled Flannels, lovely colours, 1s. 6½d. per yard. Patterns free.—S. AMERY, 6 and 7, High Street, Clapham London.

THE CUISINE.

M. G. B.—For salmis of game use woodcock, wild-duck, plover, etc. The game being roasted, divide the parts, and put the head and inside into a saucepan with some water, a little salt, and a bunch of sweet herbs. Boil until the water is diminished, then pass it through a sieve. Make a thin brown butter sauce and add the other mixture, then put in the game, seasoned with pepper and salt, let it simmer over a gentle fire, then pour over it a glass of claret and the juice of one lemon. Arrange round a hot dish some toasted sippets, and put the game in the centre covered with sauce, and serve very hot.

AMANDA.—Goose can be cooked à la Béarnaise thus:—Line the bottom of a saucepan with some thin layers of bacon and ham, and add onions stuck with cloves, eschalots, and a little thyme, pepper, and salt. Then put in a young tender goose, stuffed with its liver and a few hashed cockscombs. Cover all well with Madeira, place over it a piece of buttered paper, and cook over a fierce fire. Just at the time of serving drain the fat off, and add a little grated nutmeg and the juice of a lemon.

MRS. D.—There are other ways of dressing hares. Take the following, for instance:—Lard the hare and stuff the inside with force-meat made of liver (from which the gall must be carefully extracted) and bread-crumbs soaked in milk and mixed together with a boiled onion and two sage leaves, some butter, the yolks of four boiled eggs, salt, pepper, and spices. Sew the skin of the inside up again and put the hare before the fire, or in the oven, covered with buttered paper, which must be taken off a quarter of an hour before taking the hare from the fire. If the hare is a large one it must cook for one hour and a half. Take away the pieces of bacon, and serve the hare with its own gravy.

MILLIE.—It is unfortunate that the most important word in your letter is nearly illegible. Do you mean toffee? If so, this is how it is made: Boil together for 20 minutes 1 lb. sugar and 5 oz. butter; then stir in 2 oz. of cut blanched almonds, dried, in the oven or before the fire. Let the toffee boil on until it crackles when dropped into cold water, and eats crisp and not sticky. If you prefer lemon flavouring you can leave out the almonds and add lemon juice and finely-grated peel when the toffee is half done.

The following recipes are from Mr. Hillman, 47, Oakley Crescent, Chelsea:—

Oxtail Soup (thick).—Ingredients: One oxtail, six carrots, four onions, four turnips, allspice, one head of celery, one quart of water, one quart of stock, a pinch of sugar, pepper and salt, and a little sherry and some roux. How to use them: Cut up the oxtail into small pieces, throw them into cold water with a little salt, bring them to the boil, and throw them into clean cold water. Cut up the vegetables into a stewpan, place the oxtail on the top, cover with the water and stock, let it simmer until the oxtail is quite tender, take out the pieces of tail, add the roux to the gravy, also the sugar and the seasoning. Boil well together, strain through a fine hair sieve, taking care to pass the vegetable pulp through, add the sherry, drop in the pieces of tail, and bring to the boil. Let it stand on the side of stove until wanted.

Oxtail Soup (clear).—Ingredients: One oxtail, four carrots, four onions, two turnips, a bunch of herbs, a little allspice, one head of celery, two quarts of good stock, a little soy, two glasses of sherry, pepper and salt, half a pound of lean beef. How to use them: Cut up the oxtail into small pieces, well blanch them in salt and water, boil them in water, throw into cold water. Cut up the vegetables into small pieces (taking care to save some of the best pieces for boiling to go in the soup to table), throw them into a stewpan with the herbs, allspice, soy, pepper and salt, put the oxtail on the top, cover with the gravy, and cook until the tail is quite tender. When cooked, take out the tail, and cut up half a pound of lean beef quite fine and throw in the gravy, let it boil a few minutes, and strain through a cloth, add the pieces of tail and some pieces of carrot and turnip cooked as follows: Boil the vegetables in water, with a little sugar, salt, and a small piece of butter. Serve very hot.

Mayonaise of Soles, Hot.—Ingredients: Three soles filleted, one lemon, pepper and salt, four eggs, vinegar, salad oil, butter, half a pint of milk. How to use them: Place the fillets of soles in a baking-dish, sprinkle some pepper and salt over them and the juice of one lemon, cover them over with a piece of buttered paper and cook them in a hot oven for twenty minutes; when cooked send to table covered with sauce made as follows: Place half a pint of milk in a stewpan and a quarter pound butter, melt the butter in the milk on the fire, break four eggs into a basin, well whisk them, add to them a gill of vinegar and half a gill of salad oil, a little pepper and salt, and the milk with the butter melted in it, stir them well together over the fire until they boil, add a little more vinegar if required.

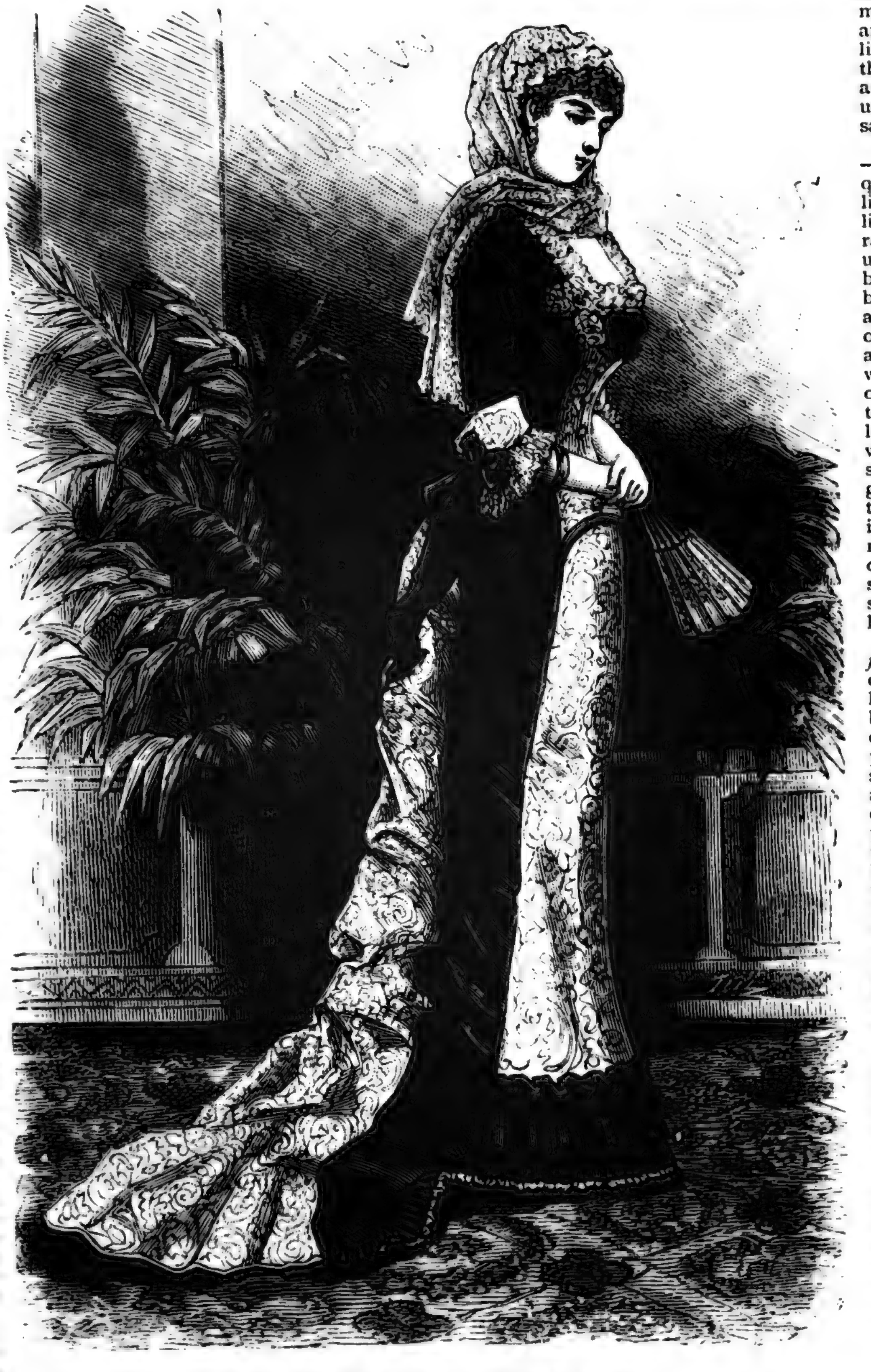
Mayonaise Sauce for Cold Dishes.—Ingredients: One pint of salad oil, one gill of vinegar, the yolks of four eggs, a little mustard, pepper, and salt, and a little tarragon vinegar. How to use them: Place the yolks of four eggs in a basin, well whisk them with a wire whisk, add a little mustard, pepper, and salt to them, and well stir together, then stir in a little salad oil, and well work it with the whisk, add a little more oil, then a little vinegar and oil alternately until all is used up. Stand this sauce in a very cold place.

Fillet of Turbot with Dutch Sauce.—Ingredients: Two fillets of turbot, quarter pound of butter, one egg, a little flour, half a pint of milk, a little vinegar, some scraped horse-radish, pepper, and salt. How to use them: Place the fillets of turbot cut up in nice-sized pieces in a baking-dish, sprinkle some pepper and salt over them and about 2 oz. of butter, and bake them for half an hour in a hot oven, cover them with a piece of buttered paper if the oven is too fierce; when cooked send to table with a sauce made as follows: Place the milk in a stewpan with a little pepper and salt, a little scraped horse-radish, and a wine-glassful of vinegar, boil them well together, knead 2 oz. of butter in flour, stir it in the boiling milk, and well mix it in, then add one egg, and just bring to the boil, stirring all the time, add more seasoning if required, and serve very hot.

Turbot au Gratin, a nice Dish for Luncheon.—Ingredients: Cold cooked turbot, anchovy sauce, a little stock, cayenne pepper, 2 oz. of butter, and a little flour, some bread-crumbs. How to use them: Place a piece of butter, about 2 oz., in a stewpan and melt it on the fire, add a little flour, then a little anchovy sauce and a little cayenne pepper, stir these well together and then drop in the sauce any cold turbot you may have left from dinner the evening before, place some of the turbot out of the sauce in large pattie pans, and cover it with bread-crumbs and bake it in a hot oven; if the top does not get brown enough heat a salamander, and finish off that way. Serve the pattie pans up on a napkin or paper.

Soles au Gratin.—Ingredients: Soles, a little stock, one lemon, a little anchovy, pepper and salt, bread-crumbs, a small piece of butter, and a little vinegar. How to use them: Place a sole in an oval tin baking-dish, lay on the top a piece of butter, and round it the juice of half a lemon and a little anchovy sauce, a tea-spoonful of vinegar and a little pepper, and then bake it for 15 minutes in a hot oven; when nearly cooked sprinkle some bread-crumbs over it, and colour the top with a salamander. Serve in the tin it was baked in with a little chopped parsley on the top.

Short Paste.—Ingredients: 1 lb. of fine flour, ½ lb. of good butter, the yolk of one egg, a small pinch of sugar and the same of salt and a little water. How to use them: Place the flour on the pastry slab and rub in the half pound of butter, break in the yolk, add the pinch of sugar and salt and a little water, and mix into a smooth compact paste; let it lie a few minutes before using.



NO. 281.—THE DUMAINE DINNER DRESS.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed,* 2s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only,* 1s.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

NEEDLEWORKS.—Direct from the Importer. Swiss, Scotch, Madeira (Imitation and Real), in about 1000 choice Patterns (Special marks), 20 per cent. below Retail Price. Pattern Cards post free. RD. ALLIN, 464, Kingsland Road.—[ADVT.]

THE REASON WHY the Leather Make Calico wears so well is because it is made of cotton and nothing else. Send for patterns.—C. WILLIAMSON, 91, Edgware Road, and Leighton Buzzard.

LADIES can have their Hair Combings straightened, cleaned, and mounted at 2s. 6d. per oz. Send them by post to Mrs. YOUNG, Fore Street, Bridgwater.

Use MARGERISON'S Registered White Windsor SOAP, Preston. The best and cheapest Soap in England for washing clothes, or any household purpose. In pounds 4½d., squares 2d. Ask for MARGERISON'S Soap, and see that the word MARGERISON is on every bar, as there are so many worthless imitations.

THE CO-OPERATIVE JEWELLERS' ASSOCIATION.—Cheapest house in the world for Jewellery.—See ADVT.

FASHION IN FURNITURE.

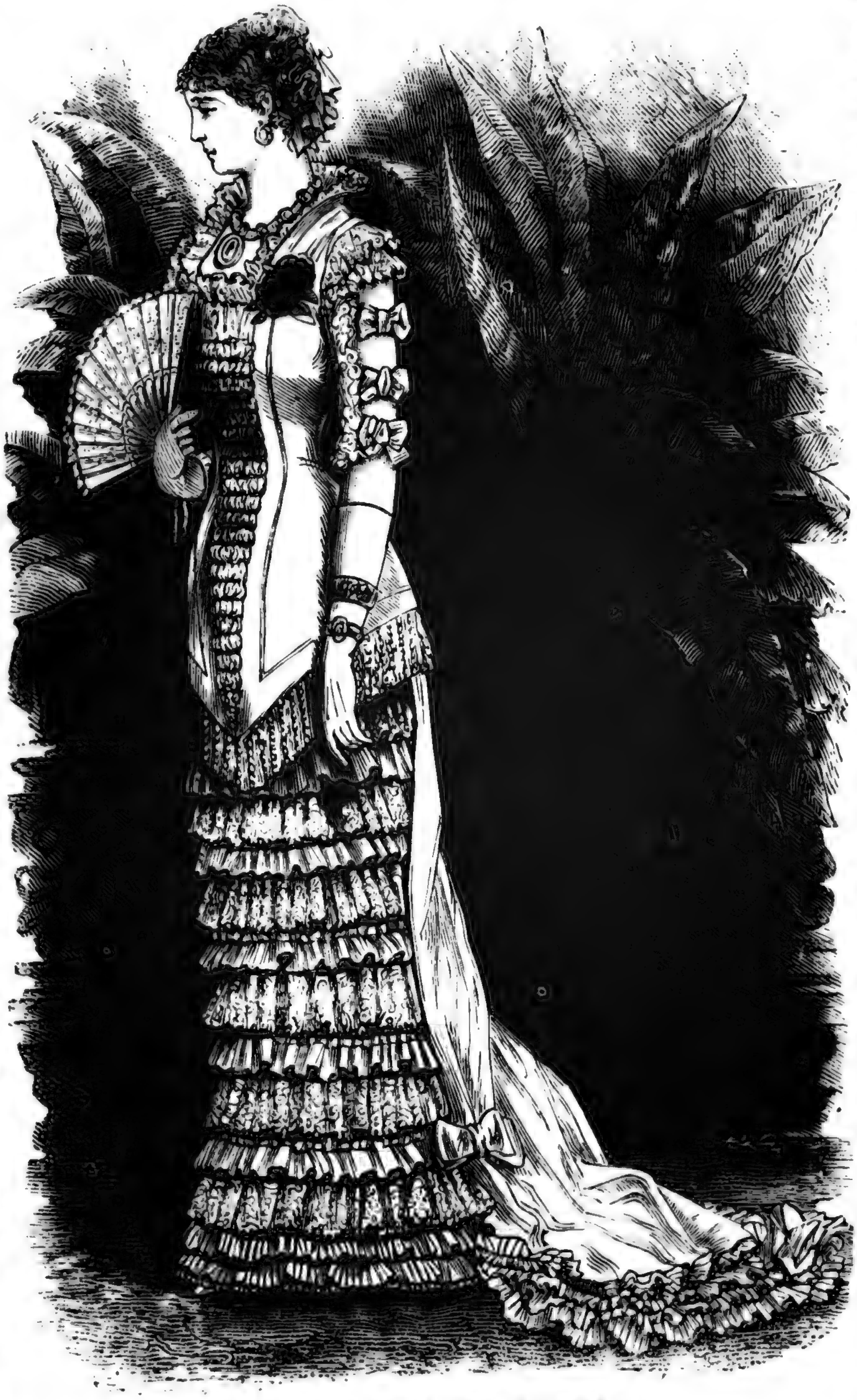
Never were the pleasures of furnishing greater than they are at present, and the pleasures are not of the kind to enjoy which there must be a wide opening of purse-strings, with the mixed feelings afterwards of satisfaction in the character and appearance of the goods and chattels that have been purchased, and an uneasy consciousness that they have cost rather more than could be very well afforded. In furniture, as in other things, it does not always follow that the more money we spend the better we shall be pleased with the result; the reformers in furnishing matters have done great good in introducing, even in the cheapest fabrics and least costly furniture, good designs and patterns, and it is with the view of making our readers acquainted with some of the newest inexpensive, and expensive, furnishing fabrics that we introduce them to the furniture department of Les Grands Magasins du Louvre.

Bourre de soie is the foundation of some of the cheapest materials for curtains; it has wide stripes across in many colours, alternating with wider stripes of plain colour; this fabric can be had from 1s. 1d. per yard, 49 inches wide, and in better quality at 3s. per yard. Curtains of this capital material, which is thick, and has no right and wrong side, cost 11s. 6d. per curtain, made up with a pleated heading and bordered with a tasselled fringe. Even less expensive are some flax tapestry curtains, made up in the same way and with a fringed border, at 10s. 6d. per pair. Loma is another wonderfully inexpensive material, in three prices, 1s. 2d., 1s. 7d., and 1s. 10d. per yard; this is in three shades, écru, blue, and olive.

Without, however, going through the whole catalogue of these materials, they may be roughly classed as follows:—French and Dutch tapestries; imitations of old hand-made tapestries, varying in price from 8s. to 14s. per yard; Persian and Indian tapestries, at about 8s. per yard; Karamaine, a striped thick material in cotton and flax, from 5s. per yard; Rouennaise, both striped and figured, Daghestan, Persian tapestry, Japanese reps, and granité, a plain-coloured fabric, costing from about 2s. 6d. per yard. These being principally made of flax, wool, cotton, and waste silk, are used for dining-rooms, studies, billiard-rooms, etc.

A different class of material is employed for drawing-rooms, bed-chambers, and morning-rooms, but they are not more expensive. An oriental fabric, with coloured damassé patterns in stripes on an écru ground, costs 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 8d., per yard; Tauris, a new material with a woven border on each side, is only 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard: a little higher in price are Japanese flax, drap d'or (an improved make of bourre de soie), Khiva, Tiraz, and Kerman, all of which are more or less oriental in character. Rich French and Italian tapestries in different styles, and some superb Indian fabrics, are used for the same class of rooms when economy is not an object. Many of these have the ground in silk or satin, and metallic threads are frequently interwoven in those of which the design consists of scrolls and large conventional flowers and foliage; they require furniture in character, however, and when rich curtains are wanted for a room which has no special characteristics, it is usual to choose some fabric which will harmonise with the room and its furniture. Of these there are many, such as lampèze, in silk and cotton and in all shades, at 11s. per yard; lampasette, a silk and woollen fabric, at 10s.; damask, brocatelle, Genoa and Venice velvet, and some few tapestries at higher prices, including a Smyrna tapestry with a silk ground, at 13s. per yard.

CHARITY.—LADIES OR SOCIETIES before buying for charitable purposes, should send for our set of useful patterns—Calico, Flannel, etc.—free by post.—C. WILLIAMSON, 91 Edgware Road, and Leighton Buzzard.



NO. 282.—THE ANGELA TOILETTE.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

Plain materials, although less frequently employed, are numerous enough, and include Gobelins, reps, granité, and damask in wool, woollen satins, in many qualities, and plain and stamped velvets; plush is but little used for curtains, although very much the rage as a covering for fancy chairs and tables, étagères, brackets, and other small objects.

It will be noticed that oriental patterns of all kinds, from Turkey to Hindostan, and even further east still to Japan, are considered in good taste in any part of a house. It is a fact that the wonderful blending of colours in most of these materials makes them appear harmonious in any position, and prevents all violent contrasts between themselves and the rest of the furniture. In purchasing new curtains this adaptability of eastern patterns and colouring should not be forgotten, and where there is a doubt as to whether such and such a tapestry can possibly look to advantage in a room, it will generally be safe to fall back upon the Indian or Persian design.

On the other hand, a room of which the walls and floor are decorated in a modern but rather severe style, may with perfect taste have every one of its chairs, sofas, ottomans, etc., covered with eastern tapestry having all the appearance of fine old Persian rugs; sometimes, indeed, the covering does consist of genuine rugs. This furniture is expensive, but it is most cosy for drawing-rooms. The chairs are low, with large square seats, and backs and arms, when these are added, shaped like solid cushions, all covered to the ground with rich, soft tapestry; sofas are made in the same way, and have pillows forming the back and arms.

To show the manner in which this oriental-looking furniture can be introduced in an otherwise modern room, we will describe a drawing-room in a country house a few miles from Paris, furnished in a style at once comfortable and in good taste. The room, an oblong square, has two windows, one in the centre of one of the long sides opening to the ground, the other a shallow bay at one of the narrow ends. Nearly opposite the large window, but rather nearer the bay, is the fireplace, with a handsomely carved chimney-piece, high and sloping backwards, with a Louis XIV. timepiece and candelabra to match on the narrow shelf at the top. The whole of the woodwork, including the wainscot, which is about a yard high, is panelled and painted a rich warm chocolate brown, with black mouldings picked out with gold lines. The walls above the wainscot are covered with a good flax tapestry in shades of dark écru and wood and chocolate brown; the curtains are made of the same material. The dark polished floor is partially covered with a Turkey carpet, and the whole of the chairs, sofas, etc., are of the cushioned kind already described. Two small and perfectly dissimilar chandeliers light the room; one is of old Venetian glass, the other of brass. It had been picked up in a country inn in the south of France, but was evidently intended originally for a church. A good piano and a few small tables and guéridons complete the furniture.

The employment of these flax tapestries as wall decoration has a capital effect, especially when there is a good wainscot, and there are no pictures to hang on the walls.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHING.

NORTH POLE.—The "Amethysta" stove sold by Messrs. Ewart & Son, 346, Euston Road, will be the best for your purpose. It is a gas stove, but without the usual smell of gas, and it gives a pleasant and sufficient degree of warmth. You can have one in your bedroom without fear of evil consequences to your health or comfort.

WHITE ROSE.—A carpenter in your own neighbourhood would make the screen for you for a few shillings; if you do not, however, know of one whom you can trust, write to Messrs. Maple & Co., Tottenham Court Road. They will send you one covered in canvas and ready for decorating in any manner you like.

EARLY BIRD.—You must either have a gas-stove or one of the capital little cooking ranges sold by T. J. Constantine, 61, Fleet Street. These ranges burn very little fuel and the fire burns up quickly, so that it would answer your purpose infinitely better than the open range you have at present.

PORTIA.—Papers with dados are made in every kind of pattern and colour; if your room gets much sunshine, choose a cool looking paper not too light in colour; if on the contrary it faces north or east, choose a warmer colour. Let the painting and paper be in tones of the same colour, and see the description of the drawing room given above. You do not mention the size or aspect of the room, nor whether it is in the country or in town, all which should be taken into consideration. Dull greens and dull blues will do with your furniture.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., writes: "On the whole I think the chimney cowl called the 'Empress,' made by Messrs. EWART of the Euston Road, is the best for preventing down draught in the chimney."

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

"Peacock Alley; or a Boy and a Girl against the World," by the Rev. Frederick Langbridge, B.A., is a story of children and intended for children, but though very natural and graphically told, neither many of the scenes described nor the language used in describing them are what we should recommend for children's reading. They will learn soon enough that sin and sorrow exist in this world, but it is not necessary to darken their young lives and sadden their hearts by such very realistic stories as this, clever and truthful as it is.

"The Forty Shires: their History, Scenery, Arts, and Legends," by Charlotte M. Mason, is a capital reading book for children who are able to read fluently but are not advanced enough for the usual histories. It is a brief account of the English counties, sometimes taken separately, sometimes in groups, written in a simple and interesting manner and enlivened with a few illustrations.

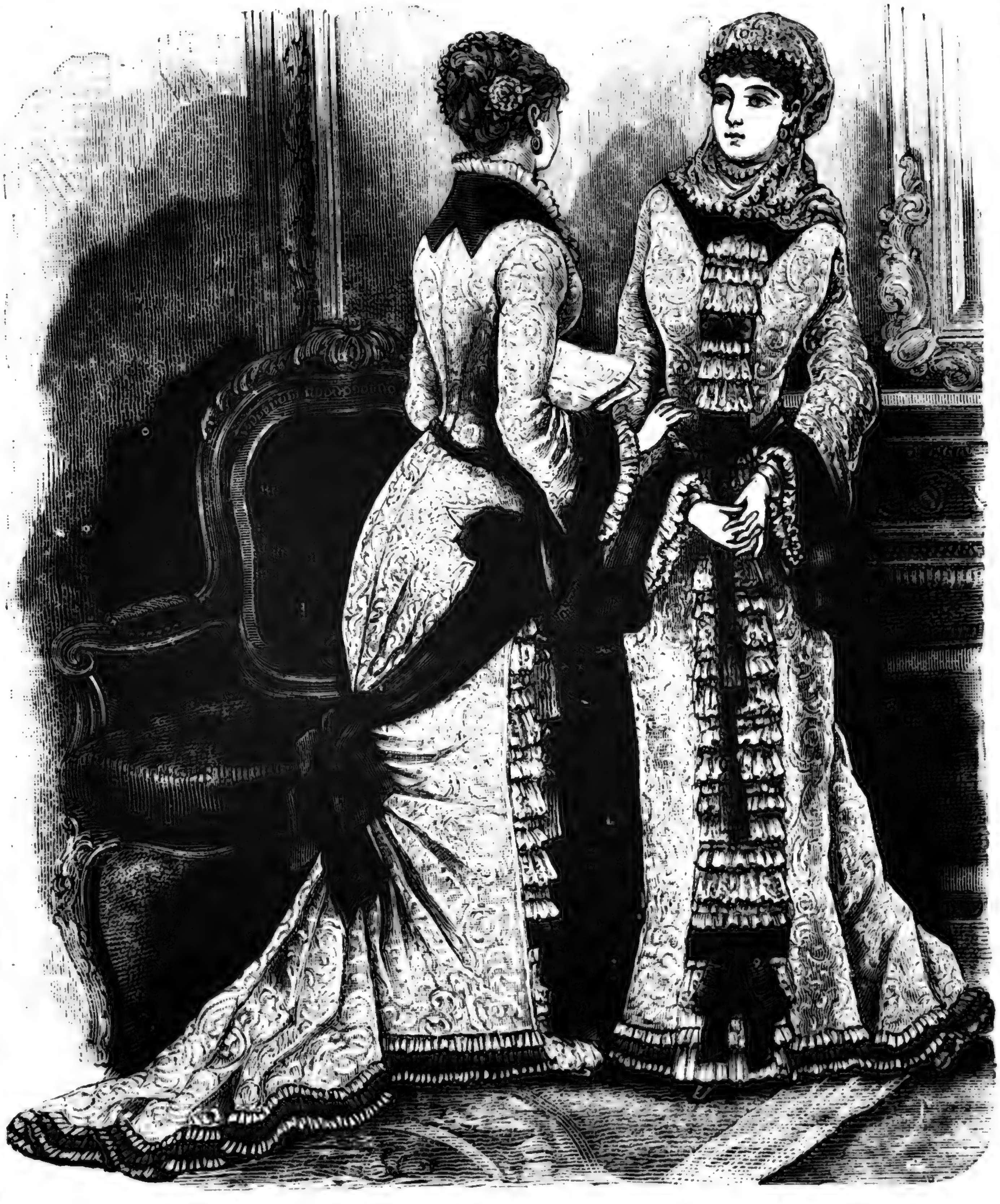
"Holiday Times," by W. L. Hamilton, is a seasonable book for young readers, with plenty of amusing incidents, illustrations, and even songs. (Messrs. Hatchard, Piccadilly.)

"Art Needlework for the Million," is a useful little book of practical instructions and hints on art needlework, containing illustrations of the various stitches and an introductory preface on art embroidery, its origin and progression, the various methods of working it, and the materials to be used, as well as minute descriptions for mounting and finishing off. It is published at 6d. by Baylis, Gilles, & Co., 14 and 15, Paternoster Square, London, E.C.

J. K. (Ireland).—Any French books can be had from Messrs. Hachette, King William Street, Strand. The price of the one you wish for would probably be about 2s. 6d. or 3s. It was impossible to answer your letter by post, as you gave an insufficient address.

GERTRUDE.—Spanish books can be had from Mr. David Nutt, 270, Strand. You could very likely have translations of English books, but it would be far better to read original Spanish works. There are eleven or twelve volumes of stories and novels by Fernan Caballero, at 3s. 6d. each; many of these are exceedingly pretty, and you could begin with volume three—"Cuatro Novelas"—four very nice stories, simply written. There are also novels by Galdos, Guevara, and other writers. Mr. Nutt will send you a catalogue on application. There is a Spanish translation of "Ivanhoe," at 5s.

ROSEMARY.—Any of the following books taken from a late list will be suitable presents. "The Red Cross," "Love and Life," by Charlotte M. Yonge; "Two Rose Trees," "Heroes of History and Legend," "Six Life Studies of Famous Women," "The Young Buglers," "Workman and Soldier," or "The Conjuror's Daughter," a tale by J. W. Sherer, with illustrations by Alfred Elwes and John Jellicose, published by W. H. Allan & Co. You do not say whether the books are required for boys or girls, we have therefore given you the titles of books adapted for both.



No. 283.—FASHIONABLE TEA GOWN.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 5s. 6d.; *untrimmed*, 2s. 9d.; *Flat Pattern only*, 1s.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

MUSIC.

"The Scarecrow," song; words by C. J. Rowe, music by Charles Gounod; a capital song for a Penny Reading in the country, the subject being one that is thoroughly understood by the audience, and the music quaint and pleasing. "John Peel," polka, by J. M. Coward, and "The Ritz-Ratz," polka, by the same composer; both of these appeal to dancers by reason of their good dancing rhythm and to sportsmen on account of their gay title pages. "Liebe und Hoffnung," waltzes, by Rudolf Herzen, and "The Lovers," waltz, by Charles d'Albert, are two pretty sets both charmingly illustrated. Most useful during the winter dancing season is the Christmas number of the "Musical Bijou," costing 1s. only, and containing two sets of quadrilles, waltzes, polkas, and a capital selection of country dances, reels, etc. (Metzler & Co., Great Marlborough Street, W.)

"The Pompadour Gavottes" are two little pieces under one cover, by Conrad Herman; No. 1 in F major, No. 2 in D major. These are unpretending but pleasing, and will suit performers of limited powers. (J. Brown, 336, Kingsland Road).

A POOR STUDENT.—1. Messrs. Augener, of Regent Street, publish sixteen books of Beethoven's smaller pieces at 5s., which will give you a large and beautiful collection of such pieces as you ask for. 2. Beethoven's Songs complete are also published by the same firm, at a low price, as well as the twelve Songs of the Seasons. You will find it more economical to buy these delightful and comprehensive volumes than separate pieces and songs.

THE CO-OPERATIVE JEWELLERS' ASSOCIATION.—Cheapest house in the world for Jewellery.—See ADVT.

ETIQUETTE.

PORTIA.—1. Napkin rings are not absolutely necessary, but when they are used a visitor staying in the house should have one also, unless a clean serviette is given at each meal. 2. By application to the Herald's Office. 3. All the gentlemen of the family; ladies do not use a crest, but may use a coat of arms.

T. B. MEMORIAL.—1. The young lady being a younger daughter, is as much one away from home as when she is there, and would have her letters addressed as Miss Amy J——. 2. The Revd., etc. 3. A colonial bishop would be addressed in the same way as an English bishop, and you will find the rules for addressing a bishop at page 56 of "Manners and Tone of Good Society." "My Lord" would be most ceremonious; "Bishop" could only be used by very intimate friends. If you are young, and the gentleman you wish to introduce is also young, choose the more ceremonious form. 4. As you have had separate visiting cards for so long and visit so much without your mother, it will be better not to change. The style you suggest as not proper to use would, however, in fact be most correct. Your mother's name above, and scratched through when she does not accompany you, and your own name below.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Delphine.—It would not be possible for us to do as you wish; you must send the cards to different stationers, or better still, take specimens yourself, but it is too late to do anything this season, you should have tried to dispose of them some months since.

Fanny Fern.—The machine that has been recommended to you is an excellent one, the price is about four guineas. Write for it to the Wanzer Sewing Machine Company, 4, Great Portland Street, Oxford Circus, and ask for a Wanzer A machine; this has many improvements on the old make.

L. P. H.—The charge for postage is the same to all parts of the world, viz., 2d. per number. A subscription for Maritzburg would therefore be the same as for England, 8s. per annum for one edition, and 16s. for the Journal and the Mid-Monthly Journal; the Journals would be posted on the day of publication, and all trouble and loss of time would be saved.

Country.—1. We are sorry the application did not succeed. Write to one of the following hair merchants, who may possibly purchase hair in small quantities:—J. Brodie, 41, Museum Street, W.C.; Miss Hudson, 18, Porter Street, Soho, W.C.; G. Greiner, & Co., 53, Aldermanbury, E.C. If you do not like this plan apply to hairdressers in your own neighbourhood. 2. The patterns of linen sheeting we consider very good at the price, but were we purchasing for ourselves we should choose the coarser linen; the price is very moderate. 3. The gloves supplied by the London Glove Company are very good; you may safely send for them.

Ne.—Paper shapes for soufflés can be purchased of any good stationer; they will be sent to you by Mr. Macmichael, of 41, South Audley Street. We willingly insert the information kindly supplied by you, "that a hot iron passed over bent whalebone will stiffen it again for use."

Gertrude.—1. Either by advertising or applying to one of the societies for the employment of women. Employment Agency for Women, 42, Somerset Street, W.; Society for Promoting the Employment of Women, 22, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W. 2. Of any good stationer, but we cannot tell the price; see reply to Ne.

M.D.—1. It depends very much on what the material is that is stained with mildew; if linen, mix soft soap with powdered starch, half the quantity of salt, and the juice of a lemon. Put this mixture with a brush on both sides of stain, and leave the linen on the grass night and day until there are no signs left of the stains. If the material is coloured, this preparation will not do, as the lemon juice might take out the colour. Black materials may be washed with a little ammonia or spirits and put to dry in the air, and if of not long standing the stains will soon disappear. Free exposure to light and air are most essential. 2. Of the Parisian Fur Stores, 1, Cranbourn Street, Leicester Square.

Fourrure.—Possibly the furrier already mentioned in the reply to M. D. will exchange your furs if of good quality, but we should rather advise you to put by the brown furs for the present until you can use them again.

Valeria.—It would be very difficult to procure such employment as you wish. See reply to Gertrude.

A Reader of Myra.—Any good furrier will have your fur dyed and repaired; send it to Mrs. Jacob, 14, Caroline Street, Bedford Square, W.C.

T. C.—We are sorry we cannot help you; we do not know of any light employment that could be carried on during three days a week only; as a rule, young ladies who work do so every day and not only occasionally.

C. E. C.—The blankets would be a most acceptable present, as you may judge from this paragraph:—"At a meeting of the Governors of Charing Cross Hospital, held on the 19th inst., it was unanimously resolved that their best thanks be transmitted to Messrs. Henry & Co., of Manchester, for their donation of Chartaline blankets for the use of the Hospital."

Pauvrette.—Whitewood boxes, photograph frames, hand-screens, book-covers, etc., are supplied by Mr. William Barnard, 119, Edgware Road. They can be decorated with etching, painting, decalcomanie, and with dried ferns applied with gum. The articles are not expensive.

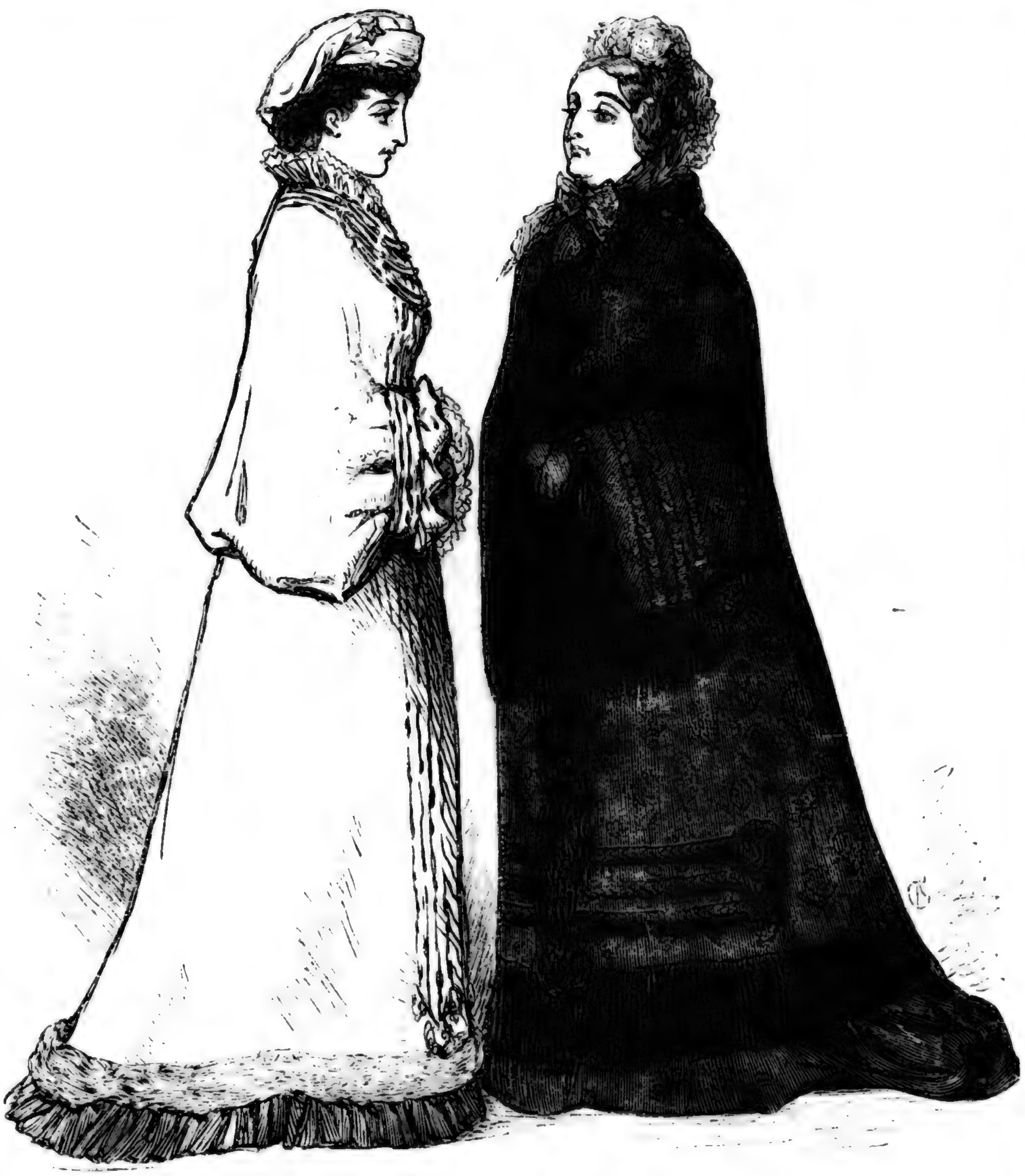
In Despair.—It is difficult to decide from your description what kind of paraquet your bird was, probably a native of Australia. The best person to apply to for another would be Mr. W. Jamrach, Stoke Newington, but either take with you or send a few feathers of the dead bird; it will certainly be best to go yourself.

An Early Riser.—A little spirit stove will do all you require; these are sold everywhere at about 1s. 6d. and 2s. The largest size will answer your purpose best; it has a broader surface of flame and boils a quart of water in about seven or eight minutes. It will stand safely in a bracket against the wall.

Minnie.—The tailor-made jacket on the Diagram Sheet last month will suit you; if not, a very pretty jacket was illustrated in the September number, page 431. This would be a capital model for your first attempt, as it is cut without the tailor-seam across the hips, which is a little difficult to finish off well and neatly.

H. M., a valued correspondent, writes:—"Fine art and fancy pottery is now all the rage in Paris and Brussels. One branch of this deserves special mention. Terra Cotta and China plaques (hand painted) have attached to them little handsome clocks, giving the plaques a most unique and pretty appearance. Pottery in alto relievo is also in much request, particularly that made in Austria, which is very beautiful, and certain to become very fashionable in England. The groundwork is of an extremely deep olive green; richly-glazed lilies of the valley, natural size, are worked out in a wonderful state of beauty, all the delicate veins and marks being most clearly shown. The Foreign Art Pottery Company are the appointed agents for the United Kingdom, and should any of your readers desire more information regarding this charming ware they can easily procure the same by applying to the various agents of the above-named firm. The pottery is also decorated with heartsease and forget-me-nots." An amateur exhibition of paintings upon terra cotta and china on a most extensive scale will take place at the Fine Art Pottery Galleries of Mr. F. James, The Parade, Leamington, on December 1st. Valuable prizes are to be awarded, and any further information can be obtained by the readers of your Journal writing to this address."

Mediums.—Several ladies having written to Mr. Meyer direct, asking him for a medium that can be used without tar oil, he asks me if I would kindly inform them, through Myra's Journal, that the Ceramic Medium is first-rate for the purpose; it is 1s. 6d. per bottle, and can be obtained from Messrs. Burrow & Co., Terra Cotta Depôt, Great Malvern. It is entirely free from smell, has a peculiar softness in working, and does not blister in the fire. The disagreeable odour of tar, aniseed, or, indeed, lavender oil itself, when strong, prevents many ladies from painting china who otherwise would do so. The Cork Exhibition has closed, resulting in a complete success, and it affords the writer of this pleasure to hear from Mr. Gilbert that several readers of your Journal are winners of diplomas of honour and prizes.



No. 284.—New Mantles.

Models from Messrs. Debenham & Freebody, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square.

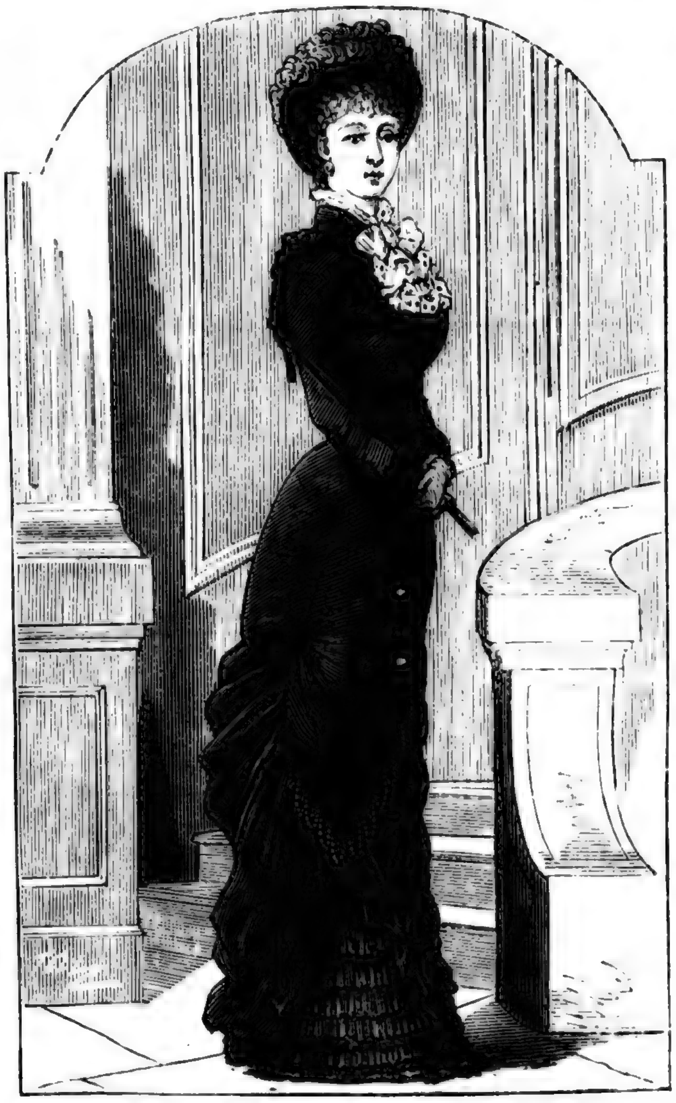
"For the Steam Kilting, Mr. Watkins, of 3 and 4, Norton Folgate, stands unrivalled. I have lately been shown some fine kilting, which I think surpasses anything I ever saw. Fabrics can be kilted by his process cut either straight or on the bias. Mr. Watkins manages to kilt the most delicate white bridal silks without the least crease or soil, and old materials look nearly equal to new when freshly kilted parcels from the country are returned the same day as received. They should be addressed to Mr. Watkins, Inexpensive Mourning Warehouse, 3 and 4, Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate Street Without. Mr. Watkins also has an office at the Great Portland Street entrance of the London Crystal Palace Bazaar, Oxford Circus."—*Vide* "The Silkworm," in Myra's Journal.

Now ready, price 2s., fcap. 8vo., Boards, "Smiff's History of England," all the way from the Romans in Britain to the Britons in Rome, and everywhere else. With numerous illustrations.—**Goubaud & Son, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.**

LATEST FROM PARIS.

Each day the Boulevards are gayer and brighter, each afternoon sees the Bois more crowded with brilliant carriages, and a display of élégantes may be counted upon at the fashionable theatres. At the opera many charming demi-décolleté dresses, of black broché silk or satin, are worn by young married ladies These are sparkling with jet or with multi-coloured beads. White is used for young girls, and coloured silks and clear white dresses are general favourites. One dress we thought especially pretty and appropriate was of pale tilleul satin, with a white lace Trianon fichu half veiling the square-cut bodice, and ornamented on the left side with a rose du Roi. Dressy corsages are of satin, black or coloured, embroidered with gold, and worn with a waistcoat of puffed and bouillonné lace, but the skirt should always match the corsage in colour or trimming; in this instance the bodice is embroidered with gold, and part of the skirt is also trimmed with gold, so as to perfectly carry out the idea. A very stylish dinner dress shown to us the other day was of black plush, with a pointed bodice embroidered in moss-chenille and bugles. The skirt had a demi-train, and was trimmed with deep pleated flounces of moss green satin, divided by bands of plush. Draped plush tunic, lined with moss green satin, and embroidered with chenille and beads; moss rosebuds in the corsage and in the hair. An evening toilette for quite a young girl is of mastic Indian crêpe, trimmed with blue satin. The skirt is edged with five gathered bouillonnés mixed with satin pleatings, surmounted by an Indian crêpe scarf, trimmed with chenille, and by a second scarf of pleated satin. Bébé bodice, cut square in the neck, and a waistcoat of drawn satin. Sleeves reaching to the elbow, and the upper part of the sleeve composed only of three blue satin bows above the elbow, which join the puffings of which the cuff is composed.

The name of "Dickens" has been given to a simple walking costume on account of its being essentially English in material and style; it is of Cheviot or Melton cloth, and is worn with a hat of the same material to match. A lovely costume is of Russian green velvet, having a slightly draped tunic of green cloth and bodice of the same, trimmed with pleated velvet paniers. The collar and parements are also of velvet, lined with satin. A velvet Cabriolet hat, ornamented with feathers and a silver swallow, complete the costume. And another almost as pretty is of "bishop's velvet"—Hindoo cashmere. The front of the skirt is gathered and crossed with silk cords, ornamented with a chequered violet silk scarf in two shades, draped at the back in a large loop bow, the rest of the skirt at the back being trimmed with alternate narrow pleated flounces of silk and cashmere. Long round basque cashmere bodice, with a deep cape also chequered in two shades like the scarf tight-fitting sleeves, with parements to match; Princess chapeau, trimmed with a long violet feather. The Czarine costume is very stylish, and is composed of a navy blue plush skirt, trimmed with narrow pleated satin flounces, headed by a band of sealskin. A redingote of navy blue vigogne cloth, open in front, and trimmed on the hips with blue satin paniers. A band with a large butterfly bow at the back is fastened to the bodice. Cape and muff of sealskin, and a sealskin toque, with a seal-brown feather and a blue bird on the left side. The Diana costume is of burnt biscuit-coloured cashmere, trimmed with pleatings of the same, and a silk scarf corded with red. Long jacket bodice and cape collar, trimmed to match.



No. 285.—The Princess Beatrice Polonaise.

Made-up Model, trimmed, 4s. 6d.; *untrimmed,* 2s. 3d.; *Flat Pattern only,* 1s.; of Mesdames ADOLPHE and MARIE GOUBAUD, 39 & 40, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

The Cut-out Paper Pattern of this Polonaise is given with this Number.

There is a great rage at the present time for paniers made either of the same material as the dress or its trimming, and they are draped very tightly in folds or pleats over the hips. This fashion is especially pretty for plush or velvet, and gives an elegant appearance to the dress.

The Parisienne trotteuse is a great favourite. This costume is made in Hindoo cashmere, edged with bands of gold braid; the tunic very much draped, and trimmed with a pleating, headed with gold braid; the bodice very long, and pointed at the back, the basque finished with a deep pleating underneath, and a waistcoat in front embroidered with gold. A cashmere visite, warmly wadded and lined with old gold satin, and a black plush chapeau, ornamented with black feathers and fastened with a gilt dagger, is quite in keeping with Parisian style. The Carmelite trotteuse is also a very pretty model in brown vigogne and plush, the skirt trimmed with three wide plush bands; a plush tunic, the edge cut in notches, and trimmed between the vandykes with a pleating of brown satin, and draped at the back in three puffs. The Directoire bodice and plush waistcoat, fastened with enamelled buttons, is extremely stylish; the collar and parements are also of plush. A plush Rembrandt hat, trimmed with a long brown-shaded ostrich feather and a small bird is worn with this costume, which is completed by a little plush muff, edged with a narrow box-pleated flounce, lined with cream-coloured satin, and a Russian lace flounce, with a brown satin bow, lined with cream satin.

The most fashionable flowers at present are those which naturally bloom at this season, when hardly any other flowers gladden our sight; we mean, of course, chrysanthemums; and many pretty, dressy, little capotes, prepared for theatres and concerts, are trimmed with them. We saw a charming coiffure of this kind in Richelieu-red plush, with a wreath of cream-coloured chrysanthemums, and a bow and strings of antique lace. The above-mentioned dresses are designed by Madame Morrison, who makes charming costumes of limousin, vigogne, or cashmere for £5; or trimmed with satin for £6. Vigogne or Indian cashmere costumes, trimmed with plush, from £8, or with the Directoire plush jacket, for £9; and lovely satin and broché costumes for £10; satin de Lyons and brocatelle dinner dresses from £15 exquisite gauze and velvet toilettes, trimmed with satin and multi-coloured beads, from £12; satin merveilleux and brocatelle toilettes, trimmed with jet and steel, from £16; and elegant ball dresses, with a muff in plush to match, deliciously perfumed and ornamented with a bouquet of chrysanthemums, from £16. Madame Heitz-Boyer, 6 *bis*, Rue du Quatre Septembre, Paris, is a most skilful Parisian modiste, who possesses the art of making *becoming* as well as stylish and fashionable coiffures. Ladies can with every confidence order their chapeaux of Madame Heitz-Boyer, sending a photograph to show the style of face, and stating if the bonnet is wanted for dressy occasions or for eve day wear, for a wedding or for mourning. The class of bonnet that is worn at the theatre in Paris will suit our dressy concerts, winter exhibitions, and conversaziones. The Parisian visiting bonnets are suitable for the park and for calls, and their *chapeaux de fatigue* for morning and every-day work, while the simple black drapeaux worn in the Madeleine or at St. Germain l'Auxerrois is appropriate for Divine service in England.

MYRA.

"LOUIS,"

IN ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE SHADES.

LE FOLLET says—

"The LOUIS GENOA FAST PILE VELVETEEN is a very close and admirably wearing material, with a lustrous silky surface, draping richly and softly, and the brilliant blue light on the folds cannot be surpassed by the best silk velvet. For every purpose to which black velvet may be applied, we can recommend the 'Louis' Velveteen, and a dress of this material would be a most elegant and useful addition to any lady's wardrobe, successfully representing as it does a silk velvet at more than four times the cost."

The PICTORIAL WORLD says—

"Now that velvet is being so largely used for the adornment of ladies' dresses, the introduction of the 'Louis' Velveteen may be regarded as a boon to those ladies who desire to be 'in the fashion,' but whose purses are not long enough to afford real silk velvet. Indeed many, to whom money would be no object, have abandoned the use of velvet for the 'Louis' Velveteen. In Paris, where everything appertaining to fashion has to undergo such keen criticism, this velveteen has been very generally admired and adopted."

The ENGLISHWOMAN'S DOMESTIC MAGAZINE says—

"This velveteen costs no more than ordinary velveteen, and is worth at least double, so that purchasers should be sure that it is really the 'Louis' Velveteen that they get. It is stamped with the words 'Louis Velveteen' upon every yard of the fabric."

The MORNING POST says—

"Probably in no city in the world is all that pertains to dress and personal adornment submitted to a keener criticism than in Paris, which has long enjoyed the reputation of being the centre of fashion. One of the most recent examples of attire of English manufacture satisfactorily passing such an ordeal is afforded by the favour with which the introduction of the 'Louis' Velveteen has been received in that city. This beautiful fabric, which, in texture, appearance, and durability, bears the closest possible resemblance to the best Lyons silk velvet, has completely won the suffrages of the most severe Parisian critics, and deservedly so too."

The BRIGHTON GAZETTE says—

"The reason that velveteens have hitherto never become thoroughly popular, has been entirely due to their readiness to turn brown and otherwise suffer after the least wear. These drawbacks are, however, now disappearing consequent upon the introduction of a fabric known as the 'Louis' Velveteen, which is entirely free from those defects which have, for many years, created a prejudice against velveteen in the female mind."

MADAME SCHILD'S JOURNAL says—

"By far the best velveteen ever yet submitted to us is that called the 'Louis' Velveteen."

LA MODE ILLUSTRÉE says—

"'It may be for years, and it may be for ever.' The above well-known line from a popular song may be truthfully applied in commendation of the almost interminable wear of the 'Louis' Velveteen. Its excellent appearance, imitating so closely as it does rich Lyons velvet, renders the expense of using that material an unnecessary one."

The SUNDAY TIMES says—

"The suave assurances of not a few of the assistants in some of our linendrapers' emporiums are delivered with such apparent sincerity that they often experience little difficulty in ensnaring the unwary. This seems particularly to have been the case with a correspondent of the *Courier*, who informs its readers how easily she was entrapped into purchasing a worthless material in place of the now well-known 'Louis' Velveteen, because she was unaware that the article sought after was stamped every yard at the back with its name."

The QUEEN says—

"The 'Louis' Velveteen is capital."

The LONDON AND PARIS LADIES' MAGAZINE says—

"Foremost in this class of fabric we must place the 'Louis' Velveteen."

Ladies are respectfully informed that after this Date all Louis Velveteens, both Black and the new Autumn and Winter Colours, have stamped on the back Plain Instructions for Removing all Creases, Folding Marks, &c., made in conveyance by Rail, Post, or other causes.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

J. H. FULLER, 92, Watling Street, LONDON, E.C. JOHN FREEMAN, 20, Wicklow Street, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM FIFE, 52, Glassford Street, GLASGOW.

Who will send on inquiry, Post Free, the Names of the nearest Drapers from whom

THE GENUINE LOUIS VELVETEEN CAN BE OBTAINED.

STRUTTS'

ESTABLISHED 1780.

STRUTTS' MERINO YARN.

W. G. & J. STRUTT. BELPER. DERBY. TRADE MARK

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STRUTTS' *Crochet Cotton,* In Balls & Hanks.

COTTONS.

STRUTTS' SEWING COTTON.

STRUTT'S ABSORBENT COTTON WOOL.

OF ALL DRAPERS AND HABERDASHERS.

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS.

BRYANT & MAY'S

TRADE MARK SECURITY

MATCHES.

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION is insured by the daily use of

ANTEPHELIC MILK.

Price 6s. Carriage Free.

MADAME CORINNE, 39, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

THE ROYAL WELLINGTON WOOLLEN CO.

ROYAL SERGES AND WOOLLEN FABRICS

For AUTUMN and WINTER, 1880-1.

Pattern Books, containing all the new and exquisite shades forwarded Post free.

THE R. W. W. CO.'S ESTAMENE SERGES are unequalled for appearance and wear are absolutely pure in texture and dye, and are not affected by air, sun, or water. Prices from 1/- to 3/- per yard.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND YACHTING SERGES, of pure Indigo Dye, as supplied to Government, are to be obtained direct of this firm. **WEST OF ENGLAND TWEEDS and SUITINGS,** for Gentlemen's Suits or Boys' Hard Wear.

SPECIALITIES IN NEW WOOLLEN DRESS FABRICS for the Season include Camelina Cloth, Myrzapoor Cashmere, Palmyra and Montigny Brocades, Coningsby and Midlothian Tweeds, Watteau Broché, and many others too numerous to mention.

NEW DESIGNS IN LADIES' SKIRTINGS.

THE R. W. W. CO.'S UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS, manufactured from pure wool only, containing no bleach, dye, or colouring matter whatever, will be found invaluable; it being the only make of flannel composed *entirely of pure wool* that *will not shrink when washed*. Patterns of a hundred other varieties of Flannel and Bath Coating on application.

THE R. W. W. CO.'S HAND-LOOM BLANKETS are *lighter, stronger, warmer,* and *more sightly* than any other make. A sample pair of any size or quality forwarded on application.

CAUTION.—The R. W. W. Co. think it advisable to state they are the **ORIGINAL** and **SOLE FACTORS** of the **GENUINE ROYAL SERGE,** and are in no way connected with any other firm.

The Correct and Only Address is

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HEALTH AND PERSONAL ATTENTION

(SEE MYRA'S ANSWERS IN "MYRA'S JOURNAL.")

EXTRACT FROM

POSTAL TOILET LIST

PHILIP H. MASON

Pharmaceutical Chemist, and Chemist to the Garrison, 25, High Street, Gosport.

The entire list (containing some 80 preparations) will be sent by return post, on the receipt of stamped address.

NOTICE.

All articles in this List admit of Postal Transit, and will be delivered free per Post at the prices marked, secure from observation, and carefully packed.

The immense number of Postal applications which have followed "MYRA'S" esteemed notices of a few of MR. MASON'S Preparations, show that there are large numbers of ladies, who, in the country, are remote from a first-class Pharmacy; or who, in towns, find it inconvenient to go or send to their immediate neighbours for such articles as Hair Restorers, Cosmetiques, Depilatories, Corn Plasters, and the thousand-and-one toilette requisites and medicinal remedies in daily use. The want thus shown, this List is in some measure intended to supply, and, if ladies will kindly preserve it, they will find it very useful for reference in time of need. Want of space prevents the introduction of more than those leading articles which are in daily request; but MR. MASON will be happy to afford any further information or advice, either direct, on receipt of stamped address, or through the columns of "MYRA'S JOURNAL."

PYROGALLIN. The new entirely Vegetable Hair Colour Restorer, obviating the use of lead, or any metallic dyes. This preparation is guaranteed to be entirely harmless either to hair or health. Price 2*s.* 6*d.* per case.

ALMOND AND GLYCERINE ICE. A preparation admirably adapted for whitening, and softening the hands, and an excellent preventive against chapping. Per Block, 1*s.* 3*d.*, 3*s.*

ANTI-ERUPTION POMADE (Strachan's). An infallible cure for all eruptions whether on the body or head including ringworm. Should be kept in every nursery. 1*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* per Jar.

BLANC DE PERLE. This innocent and carefully prepared cosmetique is free from the poison ordinarily used in Face Whites. 1*s.* 2*d.*, 2*s.* 8*d.* per Case.

BLEACHING FLUID. FOR GIVING A BRIGHT GOLDEN TINT TO THE HAIR. The only agent that will do this without injury to the hair, or to the skin, is Peroxide of Hydrogen, which is the base of most, if not of all, of the expensive golden washes which are sold under attractive and high-sounding names. Mr. Mason will forward a supply with full directions. Post free for 4*s.*

CAPTENE PAINT. A wonderful external remedy, and instant cure for neuralgia, toothache, rheumatism sciatica, gout, palpitation, and all local nerve pains. Although so efficacious, it does not discolour the skin. 1*s.* 4*d.*, 3*s.* per bottle.

COMPLEXION PILLS. Specially adapted to produce a healthy action of the skin and a clear complexion. If used in conjunction with certain easy rules of diet, their effect is rapid and marvellous. 1*s.* 3*d.*, 2*s.* 10*d.* per Box.

CONCENTRATED TRICOPHERUS. The great objection to this invaluable stimulant for the hair, viz., its non-postal character, has been overcome, and it can be sent by Post in a concentrated form, with full directions for its dilution and use. 2*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*

CORN PLASTERS (Strachan's). Mr. Mason can distinctly trace several hundreds of Postal Orders to THE SILKWORM'S first kind notice of these plasters in June, 1876. They never fail to give instant relief, resulting almost invariably in a complete cure. Larger plasters are made for bunions and enlarged toe-joints. 1*s.* 3*d.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.* 9*d.* per Box.

DEPILATORY (Powder). Mr. Mason is continually asked by ladies for a Depilatory which will, in one application, not only remove existing superfluous hair, but also prevent its re-appearance. He wishes clearly to state that it is impossible to do this. All that can be done is to remove the hair, after which an occasional subsequent application on the surface of the skin will prevent it from attaining a visible growth. The above preparation will do this without injury to the skin. Science cannot achieve more. With directions. 2*s.* per packet.

PETROLEUM POMADE. The new Hair Restorative. This unique combination presents the most carefully purified petroleum, in a pleasant and cleanly form for use. 1*s.* 6*d.* per Jar.

POT POURRI. Prepared from an old and valuable recipe. This antique Sachet powder is of enduring and exquisite fragrance. It imparts a delicious *soupcon* of perfume to the contents of linen chests, glove caskets, desks, &c. 1*s.*, 2*s.* per Packet.

ROSE LEAF FACE POWDER. A most delicate preparation for beautifying the complexion. Free from anything that can injure the skin. 1*s.* 2*d.*, 3*s.* per Packet.

ROUGE. Of the finest quality and most delicate tint. Perfectly innocuous and even beneficial to the skin. 1*s.* 3*d.*, 2*s.* 3*d.* per Packet.

MAY DEW (The New Face Wash). This safe and effectual cosmetic DOES NOT produce an artificial and temporary complexion, to the ultimate injury of the skin, but by its beneficial action on the skin itself, renders it permanently clear, white, and smooth. It removes freckles, tan, blotches, pimples, &c., with magical effect. 3*s.* per Case.

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See the Entire List.

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Ladies of England, Ireland, and Scotland are invited to write for Patterns of our beautiful Velour or Velvet Cloth, Glory of the North and Esquimaux Cloth, Silks, Velveteens, Plushes, Seals, Cashmeres, and Dress Goods.

Family Mourning orders forwarded by express trains same day as received. Our enormous stock of Black Goods enables us to carry out the wishes of all our customers.

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C. J. NEWBURY, Managing Director.

Registered Trade Mark—"MAIL CART" with the word "CONFIDENCE."

The demand for goods from these Stores is so great that during the year 1880 more than thirty thousand orders were received by post, including orders from India, China, New Zealand, the Cape, and other foreign countries.

Notwithstanding the efforts made by the trade to crush these Stores by intimidating manufacturers from serving us, because we refuse to sell our goods at higher prices, we beg to inform our customers and the public that we shall continue the rule we laid down at starting, and have only one scale of profit on all our goods.

All goods 20s. and upwards carriage paid to any railway station in England or Scotland—Dublin, Cork, or Belfast for Ireland. Shipping Orders for foreign parts free on board ship at any British port. Small parcels under 50 lbs. by Overland Parcel Post for India or Ceylon, carriage free to London. P.O.O. and cheques payable to C. J. NEWBURY, Birmingham. Cash or notes can be sent in registered letters. If stamps are sent, one extra in the shilling must be enclosed to cover commission.

Visitors to Birmingham are invited to walk through THE STORES and inspect our wonderful Stock. Mr. C. J. NEWBURY, the Founder and Managing Director of this marvellously-increasing business, has wrought a revolution in the world of Drapery Goods and Silks in the reduction of prices and excellence of quality. To obtain a full idea of the business done, and the extraordinary low prices at which the goods are sold, it is necessary to see the

NEWLY ILLUSTRATED

DRAPERY GUIDE,

Free to Customers at THE STORES, or by post for Two Stamps.

The following SPECIAL GOODS are now on Sale at the Stores:

THOUSANDS OF UMBRELLAS ARE LOST EVERY YEAR!

BUY ONE OF "THE STORES" UMBRELLAS,

With your Name and Address Engraved on a Silver Shield.

No. 3.—**LADIES' TWILLED SILK UMBRELLA**, on Fox's Strong Patent Frame, with beautifully Carved Stick, in Ivory, Black, Ebony, and other selected woods, mounted with a Silver Shield, with Name and Address of Purchaser engraved thereon, in the best style. Price 10s. 6d., securely packed and delivered free to any Railway Station.

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Pretty Present or Birthday Parcel.

1 pair Two-button finest quality Brussels Kid Gloves, in all the new autumn colours, including heliotrope; also in black.
1 lady's handsome long Silk Scarf, any colour.
1 costly French Cambric Handkerchief, with initial worked in corner; when ordering give your initial.
1 pretty illuminated perfumed Birthday or Friendship Card.
The lot packed in box and forwarded free by post for 3s. 11d.

The Young Ladies' Millinery Box, 25s.

1 very handsome pure White Ostrich Feather.
1 beautiful French Mounted Rose and Buds, in White, Pink, Blush, Cream, and all the French tints.
Hat or Bonnet length of rich French Satin or Pompadour, any colour.
1 richly Brocaded Silk Scarf, with handsome knotted fringe.
1 pair of two-button Brussels Kid Gloves, any colour.
1 pretty Camphor or Mulberry Wood Cabinet, fitted with 5 drawers, for keeping jewellery. Moths will not come in a room where this box is placed.
1 very handsome real Maltese Lace Collar, large size for evening wear. 25s. the Lot, packed in box, carriage paid.

Lot 74.*—£6 10s. Royal Court Parcel.

14 yards of the richest and widest soft Gros-Grain Black Silk, registered as Her Majesty's Cashmere. Sold by London houses at a high figure.
8 yards of the finest All-wool double-width French Cashmere, in all colours; also in new Spring tints and black.
3 yards of rich Corded Silk for trimming Cashmere, to match exact.
10 yards of the New Hildegarde Stripe, for Morning Robe or Seaside wear.
£6 10s. the Lot, packed in box, carriage paid.
This parcel has been valued by many good judges to be worth not less than £10.
Ladies having any doubt as to the quality of the silk in this parcel, we shall, on the receipt of P.O.O. or stamps for 3s., be pleased to forward free by post half a yard as sample, but we cannot supply a longer length at this price.

Lot 21.—Rich Velveteen Dress Parcel.

14 yards of rich Black Sandringham Velveteen.
2 yards of rich Black Satin, for trimming Velveteen.
1 handsome Black Fur Cape for Shoulders.
3 yards of the new Inverness Skirting, 33 inches wide.
50s. the Lot.

The Leading Household Parcel.

1 handsome extra large White Bed Quilt, superior quality.
1 pair new superior Double-Warp White Sheets, extra size.
1 pair Half-bleached Bolton Twill Sheets, good quality.
½ dozen yards, extra quality, White India Twill Calico.
2 large White Bedroom Towels.
1 large White Marcella Toilet Cover.
1 pretty Lace Antimacassar.
1 handsome Oval Looking-glass, in black ebonised frame; this is a glass that any lady may hang in her room.
25s. 6d. the Lot, carriage paid.

Lot B12.—Serge and Ulster Parcel.

12 yards rough and ready Serge, for Lady's Travelling Costumes, suitable for hard wear, in Navy, Prune, Grey, Black, and the new Winter mixtures.
1 Lady's superior full-size Ulster, nice quality, fashionably made, good cloth.
1 large Wool Shoulder Wrap.
25s. the Lot, carriage paid.

Lot 36.—Russian Sable Fur Set Parcel.

1 very handsome real Russian Sable Muff and large Cape for the Shoulders, extremely handsome.
These are real Sable, of very fine quality.
£3 15s. the Set, worth double.

Special 5-Guinea Bedroom Parcel, "The Wonder."

1 Double Bed, 6ft. 6in. long, 5ft. wide, Bolster, and two Pillows, made from good Linen Tick, and filled with extra quality best purified down and feathers, weighing 50lbs.
1 pair extra large Double-warp White Twill Sheets, nearly 6 yards long.
1 very handsome large White Bed Quilt.
1 pair fine quality All-wool Blankets, large size.
2 large White Toilet Covers.
2 large Bedroom Towels.
1 very handsome real Swiss Antimacassar.
1 handsome Plate Looking-glass, in black ebony frame.
Five Guineas the lot, carriage paid.

Knock-about Serge Parcel.

12 yards of the celebrated Knock-about Serge, in all the new colours; also Black superior ready-made Shirt.
1 lady's superior Night Dress, trimmed needlework.
1 dozen yards of our beautiful Lily Long Cloth, for ladies' wear.
22s. 6d. the Lot, carriage paid.

Ladies' Underclothing Parcel.

2 Ladies' Night Dresses, nicely made, trimmed Needlework.
2 Ladies' nicely-made Chemises, trimmed Needlework.
2 Ladies' nicely-made Drawers, trimmed good Needlework.
1 pair of the New French-moulded Corsets, any size or colour.
2 Ladies' Bodices, trimmed insertion and scallop.
25s. the Lot, carriage paid.

Lot 35.—Seal Jacket with Trimmings and Linings complete for 70s.

2 yards of our beautiful Norway Seal, rich dark Brown, 50 inches wide.
2 yards Brown Italian Cloth, double-width, for lining.
1¼ yard of rich Brown French Satin for facing jacket.
70s. the lot, packed in box.

Lot 1055.—Velveteen and Satin Skirt Parcel, £2 15s.

14 yards of the Black Mole Velveteen, extra quality.
1 rich Black Satin Skirt, beautifully quilted.
£2 15s. the Lot, packed in box, carriage paid.

Lot B26.—Six-Guinea Silk Dress and Velvet Jacket Parcel.

5 yards of the finest All silk Lyons Black Velvet, 24 in. wide worth 16s. a yard.
14 yards rich Gros-Grain Black Silk, registered as the Queen's Cashmere Silk, 24 in. wide.
A most reliable Silk.
Six Guineas the Lot, packed in box, carriage paid.

REMNANTS! BARGAINS!!

The enormous quantity of goods we cut up leaves us with a large accumulation of Remnants, consisting of Silks, Satins, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Serges, Alpacas, Satin Cloths, Black Goods, Rough and Ready Serges, Flannels, Calicoes, Linens, Damasks, Diapers, Wool Shirtings, and other goods. These we are now clearing out in 25s., 33s., and 50s. bundles; also in £5 Boxes, for small shopkeepers. In ordering, say what will be most useful. Also a few 20s. boxes of Fringes, Satins, Ribbons, Ties, Gloves, Braids, Laces, &c.

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"It is a Pleasant and Elegant Preparation."

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All Testimonials Guaranteed Truthful.

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"I know nothing equal to it for distressing Coughs."——"I believe the best medicine for the Throat and Lungs."——"The Tamarind has been quite a boon to me."——"Invaluable to Speakers and Singers."

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All Wholesale Houses in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, York, and any Chemist in the Kingdom.

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J. A. TURNER,
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CHINESE STARCH POLISH,

For Polishing every description of Linen with either Hot or Cold Starch.

By using this Polish, Linen can be got up with a **BEAUTIFUL GLOSS and FINISH**, attained by no other article. Gives universal satisfaction. Testimonials can be seen.

May be had of all Grocers and Chemists, or

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SEAL PALETOTS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Real Seal Paletots, 38 inch	8 guineas.
Finest quality Paletots, 38 inch	14 and 15 guineas.
" " 44 "	19 and 20 guineas.
" " 50 "	28 and 29 guineas.
Black Fox Paletot Sets, 8 inches deep	14s. 11d.
Brown Bear " 8 "	28s. 6d.
Brown or Black Raccoon Sets, 12 inches deep	3½ guineas.
Real Skunk Paletots, Sets complete	3 guineas.
Seal Muff Bags, Gold or Silver Frames	18s. 11d.
Coachman's Black Bear Capes and Cuffs, 22 inches deep	21s.

Seal Paletots cleaned and re-lined Quilted Satin, 1 guinea.

Parisian Fur Stores,
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A CLEAR COMPLEXION.

PIMPLES, BLACK SPECKS, and Unsightly BLOTCHES on the Face, Neck, Arms, and Hands can be INSTANTLY REMOVED by using MRS. JAMES'S HERBAL OINTMENT, made from herbs only, and warranted free from anything injurious. It possesses a most delightful fragrance, and the lovely clearness it imparts to the skin is perfectly astonishing. Ladies at the seaside derive wonderful benefit from the use of this, as it entirely eradicates freckles, sunburn, and roughness occasioned by the winds, and prevents the approach of wrinkles. MRS. JAMES solicits a trial from those who have not used it, when she feels confident they will have nothing else. *Sold by all Chemists*, in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. (bearing the Government stamp), or it will be sent, with directions for use, post free, and free from observation, to any address on receipt of 15, 35, or 57 stamps.—MRS. C. JAMES, 226, Caledonian Road, London, N.

Rimmel's Choice Perfumery and Elegant Novelties.

RIMMEL'S NEW PERFUMES.—Meadow Flowers, Canadian, Connaught, Ihlang-Ihlang, Tilia, White Rose, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, New Mown Hay, and other Scents, from 2s. 6d.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR.—A tonic and refreshing lotion for the Toilet and Bath, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

RIMMEL'S TOILET WATER, delightfully fragrant, 2s. 6d., 4s., and 5s.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER and EAU DE COLOGNE, 1s. and 2s. 6d.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and GLYCERINE, the best preparation for Beautifying the Hair and Cooling the Head, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

GENUINE WEST INDIA BAY RUM, 2s. 6d. and 5s.

RIMMEL'S LOTION, for beautifying the Complexion: No. 1, Preservative, No. 2, Curative, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d.

RIMMEL'S MAY DEW, a fragrant and refreshing Wash for preserving the Beauty of the Skin, 2s. 6d.

RIMMEL'S HEBE BLOOM, to revive natural colour, in packets, 1s., by post for 13 stamps.

RIMMEL'S NEW TRANSPARENT COAL TAR SOAP, combining the purifying action of Tar with the emollient properties of Transparent Soap, 1s. 6d. per box of 3 cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, a refined, imperceptible, and adherent Toilet Powder (Three Shades), in boxes, 1s. 6d., with puff, 2s. 6d.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE, a New Floral Extract for cleansing and whitening the Teeth refreshing the Mouth, and sweetening the Breath, 2s. 6d.

RIMMEL'S PERFUMED ALMANACS FOR 1881.
Comic Pocket Book, "Operette Gems" (Second Series) designed by Faustin, 1s.

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Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales,
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DOING GOOD! Rev. E. J. SILVERTON will send his Book of Health and Treatise on Diseases of the Ears and Eyes free to sufferers from these complaints. Address, Rev. E. J. SILVERTON (late Pastor of Exeter Hall Church), Albert House, Park Street, Nottingham.

N.B.—After November 15th, 1880, Mr. Silverton's address will be MONA HOUSE, 268, RICHMOND ROAD, HACKNEY, LONDON, E. (See large advt.)

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THE

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Are now offering unusual value in all makes of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES.

From 6s. per half dozen.

Kid Gloves in Fancy Boxes, for Christmas & New Year, forming elegant and useful Presents.

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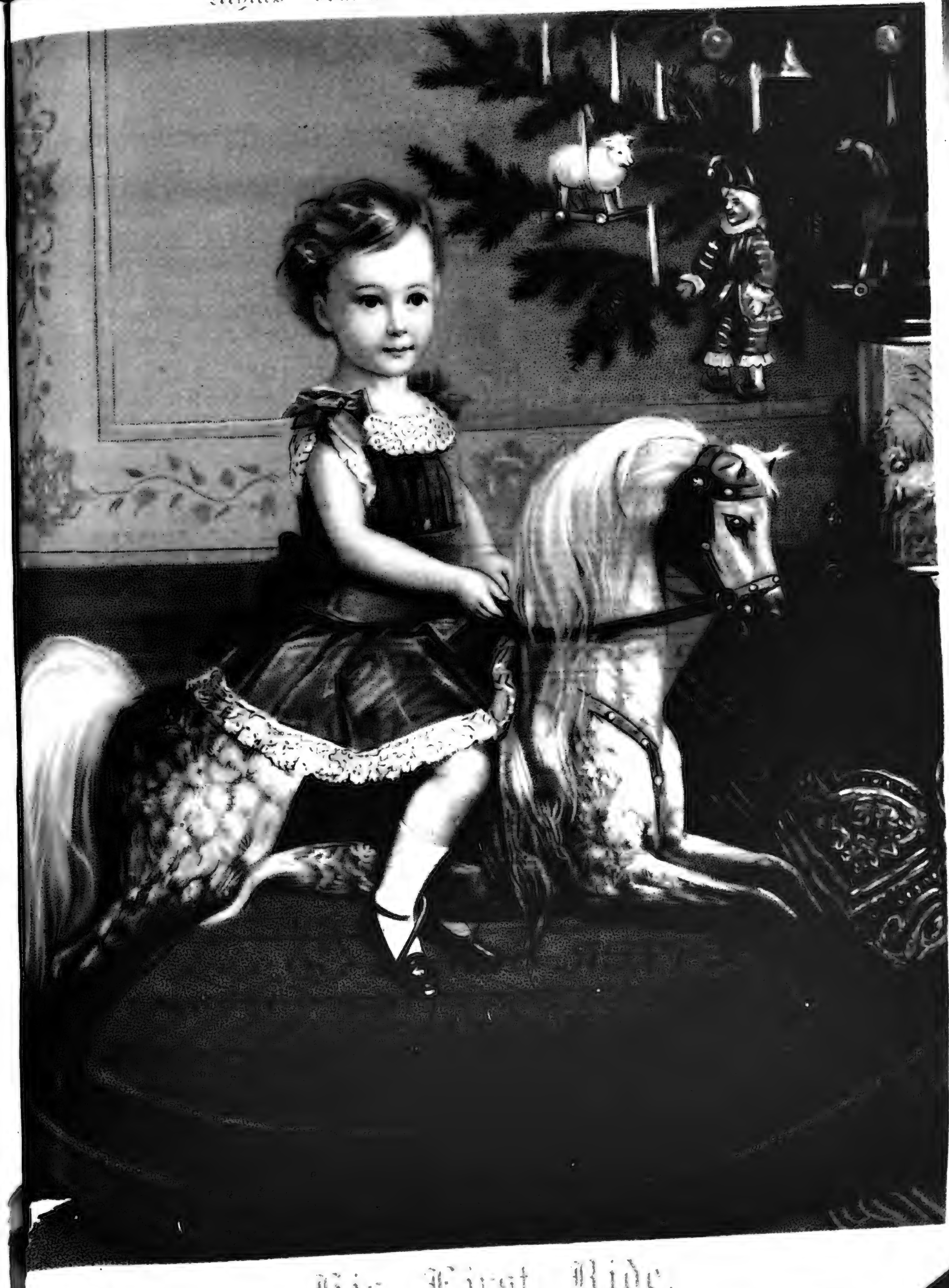
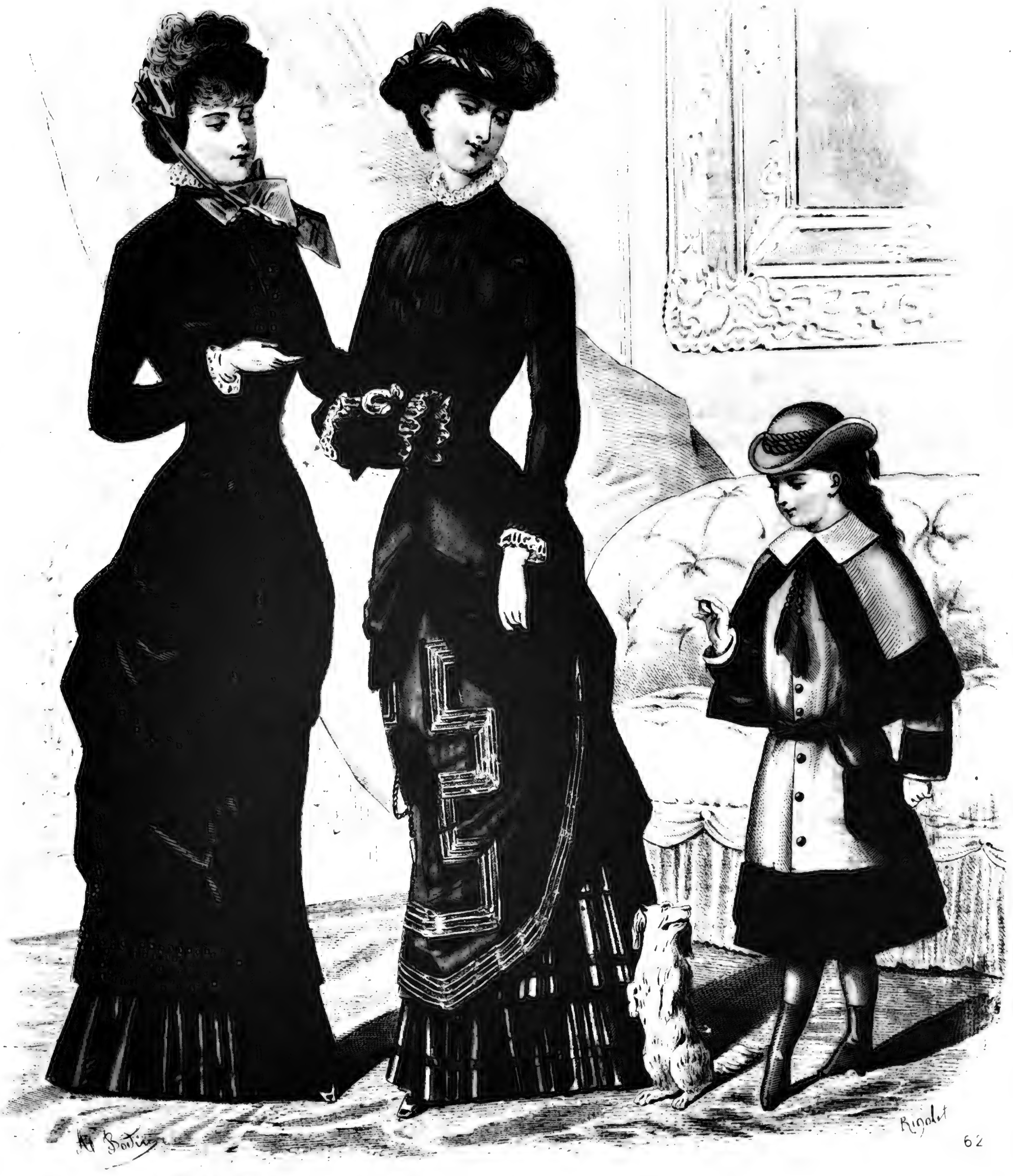


His First Ride.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MYRA'S PARIS PATTERNS AND MODELS

MYRA'S JOURNAL OF DRESS AND FASHION.

DECEMBER 1st, 1880.

BONNETS, TOILETTES AND MORNING DRESSES FOR LADIES; JUPONS; COSTUMES FOR CHILDREN; MANTLES, CONFECTIONS, PALETOTS, FICHUS AND WRAPS.

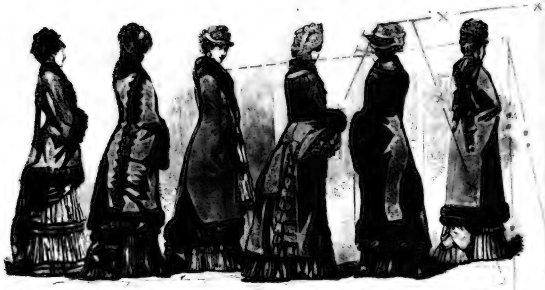


Fig. 1. Visite of velvet brocade with gathers at the shoulders, trimmed with fringe and bows. Coloured silk lining. Price £6 17s. 6d.

Fig. 2. Long visite of gros-grain, trimmed with passementerie and jet and bordered with beaver. Price £10. The same in cashmere. Price £5 5s.

Fig. 3. Circular cloak of faille, lined with squirrel fur and bordered with beaver. Price £7 16s. 6d. Without a border, £7.

Fig. 4. Pelisse of satin broché, trimmed with pleatings of lace and satin bows; the back and shoulders gathered. Price £14.

Fig. 5. Visite of sealskin, lined with satin and bordered with Canadian beaver. Price from £60 to £80. The same in silk plush, £18.

Fig. 6. Circular cloak of Indian cashmere, lined with quilted coloured silk and bordered with Indian beaver. Price £3 16s. 6d.

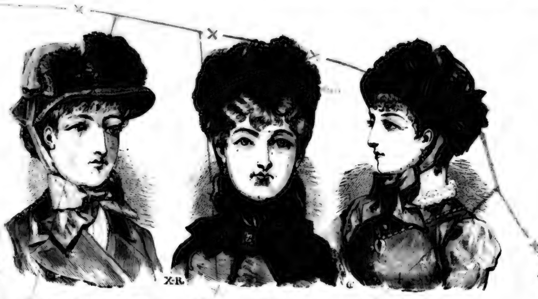


Fig. 7. Chapeau of plain felt with a gathered brim; a wreath of silk pompons in front and bow and strings of satin ribbon. Price 12s. 6d.

Fig. 8. Velvet capote, the brim bordered with jet beads; trimming of black feather tips, strings of velvet and jetted lace. Price £1 12s. 6d.

Fig. 9. Bonnet of grenat velvet, with a border of fancy braid, a plume of shaded red feathers, and ribbon bow and strings. Price £2 4s. 6d.

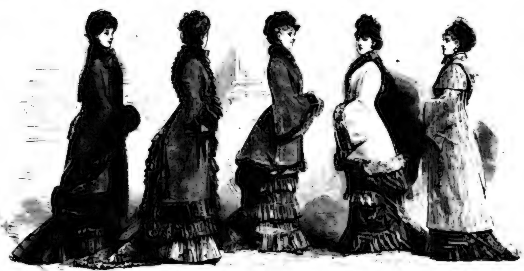


Fig. 10. Vetement of silk matelassé cloth, richly trimmed with passementerie and fur. Price £19.

Fig. 11. Mantle of pure cashmere, gathered at the shoulders and trimmed with Spanish lace and loops of satin ribbon. Price £12.

Fig. 12. Louvre visite of sealskin cloth, trimmed with black fox fur, £1 4s. The same in cloth, £2.

Fig. 13. Visite of English cloth bordered with fur; hood lined with silk in all colours. Price £5 and £6 4s. 6d.

Fig. 14. Travelling mantle of English cloth, in new patterns. Price £6 4s. 6d.

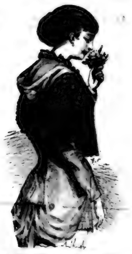


Fig. 15. Fichu cape of wool and silk with a hood lined with silk, and deep silk and wool fringe. Price 8s.

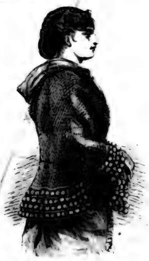


Fig. 16. Circular cape of wool, with a silk lined hood and deep daisy fringe. In white, blue, grey, beige, navy blue, grenat and black. Price 11s.

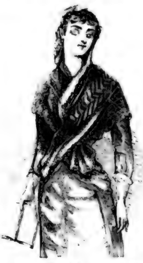
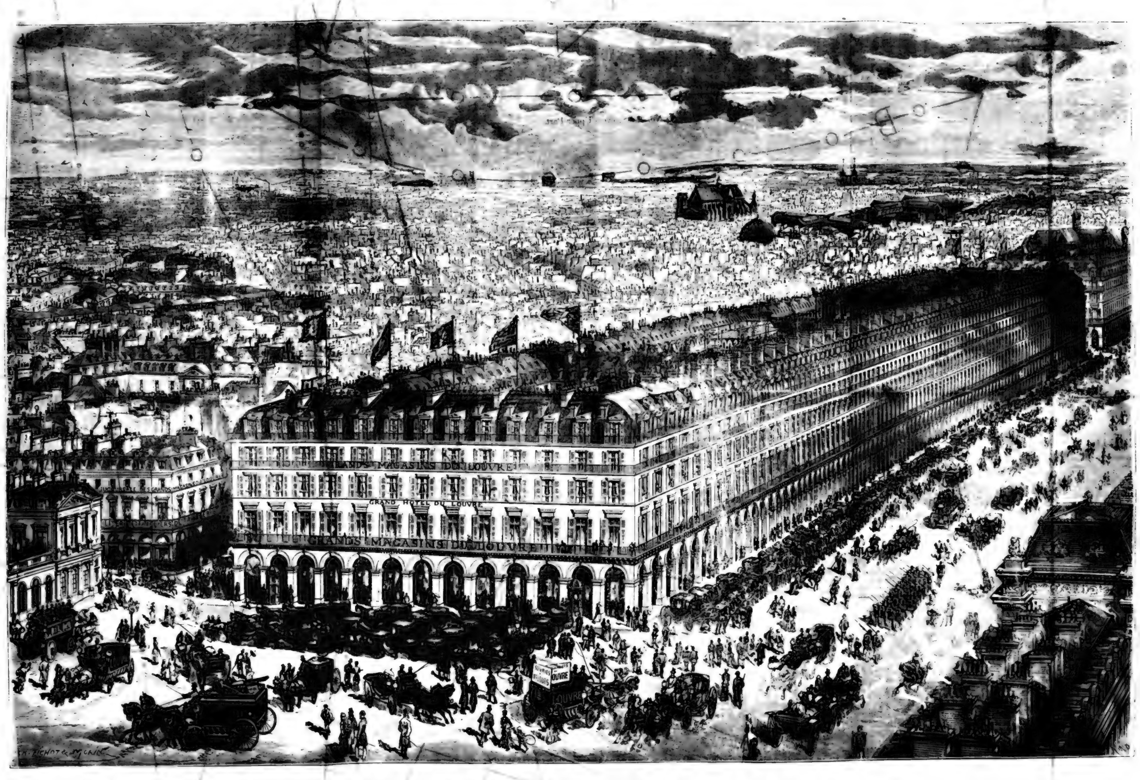


Fig. 17. Woollen fichu in serpent stitch, bordered with lace. In all plain shades, 1s. 6d.



LES GRANDS MAGASINS DU LOUVRE, PARIS.

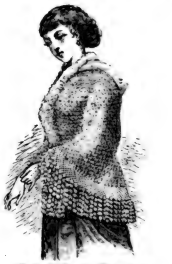


Fig. 18. Circular cape in silk and wool, hood lined with satin, silk, and wool ruche, and daisy fringe. In white, grey, beige, grenat and black. Price £1 4s. 6d.

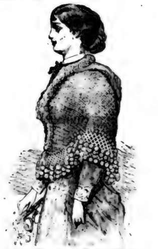


Fig. 19. Round cape in silk and wool, with a silk lined hood; ruche of silk and wool and deep fringe. In white, blue and white, grey and white, beige and white, grenat, and black. Price 7s. 6d.

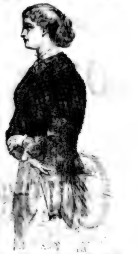


Fig. 20. Pèlerine of black chenille and willow braid, lined throughout with silk. Collar a marabout and deep chenille fringe. Price £1.

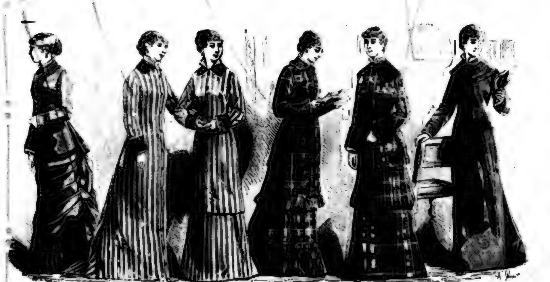


Fig. 21. Costume of black or coloured serge, trimmed with narrow woollen braid. Price £2 8s.

Fig. 22. Dressing gown of striped or plain molleton, with collar, pockets, and parements of velvet. Price £1 4s. 6d.

Fig. 23. Matinée of striped molleton, with ornaments of velvet. Price £1 12s.

Fig. 24. Matinée of Tartan material; skirt and jacket trimmed with bias pleatings. Price £2 12s. 6d.

Fig. 25. Morning dress of Tartan material; skirt with flounces, and bodice with velvet ornaments. Price £4 16s. 6d.

Fig. 26. Dressing gown of molleton, with triple collar, pockets and parements piped with velvet. Price £2 8s.

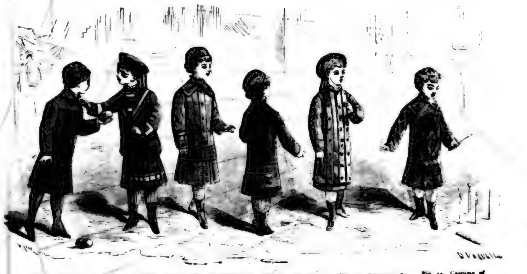


Fig. 27. Costume of navy blue serge, with pipings and bindings in red, purple, or bleu de France. For boys from 1 to 5 years old. Price 17s. 6d.

Fig. 28. Sailor costume of serge, pleated skirt and blouse trimmed with white braid. Price 19s.

Fig. 29. Costume of fancy cloth, ornamented with blue or brown cashmere stitching. For boys from 1 to 5 years old. Price 8s.

Fig. 30. Costume of blue, brown, or green cashmere, with satin pipings to match. For boys from 2 to 4 years old. Price 17s. 6d.

Fig. 31. Costume of fancy cloth, pleated skirt, and jacket ornamented with buttons and stitching. For boys from 2 to 5 years old. Price 15s. 6d.

Fig. 32. Costume of Tartan material, gathered front and back, and put into a yoke. For boys from 1 to 4 years old. Price 7s. 6d.

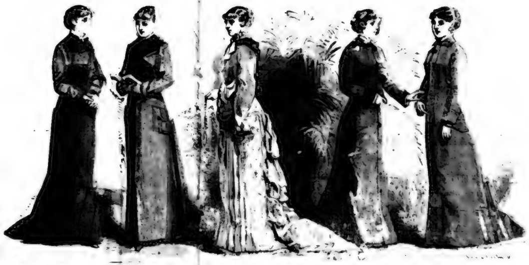


Fig. 33. Dressing gown of vigogne in all shades, double breasted and trimmed with buttons and velvet. Price £2.

Fig. 34. Dressing gown of vigogne, with a deep collar and wide band in front of velvet; fancy pockets and parements. Price £2.

Fig. 35. Tea gown of fine cashmere, pleated in front; panels of broché at the sides and narrow pleatings of satin at the edge. Hood and aumonière with cord. Price £13.

Fig. 36. Dressing gown of cloth, the bodice lined with flannel. Collar, pockets and parements of stamped velvet. Price 18s. 6d.

Fig. 37. Dressing gown of beige cloth; collar, pockets and parements ornamented with stitching and buttons. Price 14s.

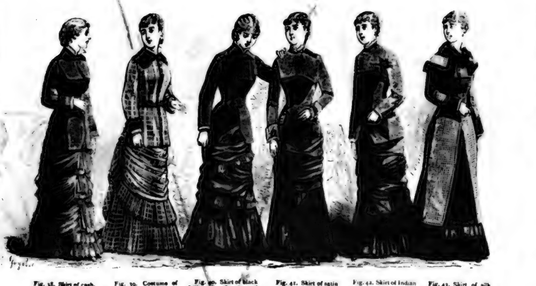


Fig. 38. Skirt of cashmere trimmed with ribbon, price 30s. 6d.; jacket of stockingette, trimmed with velvet, £2 8s. 6d.

Fig. 39. Costume of silk and woollen Tartan material. Price £11 and £11 12s. 6d.

Fig. 40. Skirt of black faille, price £2 16s. and £3 8s. Bodice of stockingette in black and colours. Price £1 4s. 6d.

Fig. 41. Skirt of satin merveilleux. Price £3 4s. 6d. and £3 12s. Bodice of stockingette, with embroidered collar and parements. Price £1 12s. and £2 8s.

Fig. 42. Skirt of Indian cashmere, with chenille fringe. Price £2 8s. Bodice of stockingette, with velvet collar. Price £1 12s.

Fig. 43. Skirt of silk and velvet. Long tight-fitting paletot, with pèlerine of cloth. Price £11 12s. 6d. and £13.

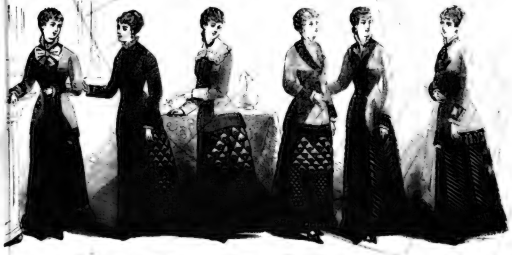


Fig. 44. Petticoat of satin, the inside quilted on silk, edged with an embroidered flounce and piped band. Price £2 16s.

Fig. 45. Quilted satin skirt, lined with silk and edged with a narrow ruche. Price £2.

Fig. 46. Quilted satin skirt, lined with flannel and bordered with a narrow pleating. Price £1 12s. 6d.

Fig. 47. Quilted satin skirt, lined with flannel and edged with an embroidered flounce. Price £1 12s. 6d.

Fig. 48. Satin skirt lined with silk and quilted embroidered flounce at the edge. Price £2 12s. 6d.

Fig. 49. Satin skirt lined with silk and quilted; two pleatings bordered with lace at the edge. Price £3

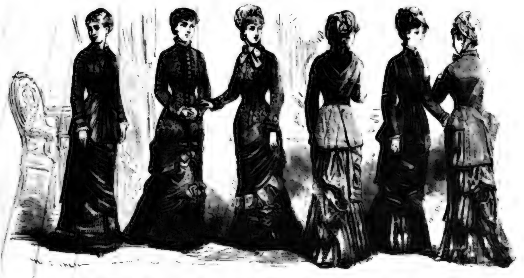


Fig. 50. Costume of Indian cashmere in black or colours; skirt of plain or fancy velvet. Price £11, £11 16s. 6d. and £13.

Fig. 51. Costume of French or Indian cashmere trimmed with satin bows and embroidery on the bodice. Price from £13.

Fig. 52. Costume of cashmere or fancy material; edge of the skirt of satin, embroidery on the bodice. Price from £13.

Fig. 53. Costume of English woollen material the hood lined with velvet. Price from £7 12s. 6d. to £9.

Fig. 54. Costume of serge or fancy material trimmed with narrow braid. Price from £2 8s. to £3 8s. 6d.

Fig. 55. Costume of black or coloured cloth with pleated flounces in front and a long jacket. Price £4.

MODELS FROM LES GRANDS MAGASINS DU LOUVRE, PARIS.

A BAROMETER FOR EVERY HOME!

SPECIAL OFFER to READERS of "MYRA'S JOURNAL."

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'Admiral Fitzroy' Barometer

For 21s.!!!

SIZE:—3 ft. LONG BY 7 in. WIDE.

Guaranteed equal to those sold retail at £5 5s.

THE patent having now expired, arrangements have been made to produce these wonderful Barometers at a price never dreamed of by the inventor. It is a well-known fact that Admiral Fitzroy's celebrated Barometers are usually sold at prices ranging from £5 5s. to £21. These really beautiful instruments are fitted in a polished American Ash Case, contain two burnished brass indicators and full Directions for Use, together with Admiral Fitzroy's special remarks on the Atmosphere and the Use of the Barometer.

In addition to the BAROMETER, there are given a FAHRENHEIT THERMOMETER and a specially prepared STORM GLASS, together with a DIAGRAM of the ATMOSPHERE, all fitted in an elegantly made case, forming a distinguished ornament for any home.

As there will be a great demand, readers intending to avail themselves of this special opportunity should send P.O.O. at once to Mr. THOS. SMITH, 15, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, E.C.

TESTIMONIALS AND PRESS NOTICES.

Yr "Eifl" Quarry, Trevor, Carnarvon, Sept. 25, 1880.

Dear Sir,—The Barometer safely to hand, and is highly approved of. All who have seen it consider it to be equal to another which we have on the wall, which cost double the money. Several of my friends say they will send for one.—Yours truly, THOMAS HUGHES.

The *English Mechanic* says:—"Smith's Guinea Barometer is well put together, and comprises a mercurial barometer, a thermometer, and Fitzroy storm glass. The barometer is more than 3 ft. long, and the case is over 7 in. wide. We have tested it by a reliable aneroid in our office, and found it accurate."

All orders must be payable to T. SMITH, 15, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, E.C., where specimen Barometer may be seen. P.O.O. payable at Ludgate Circus. Cheques crossed City Bank.

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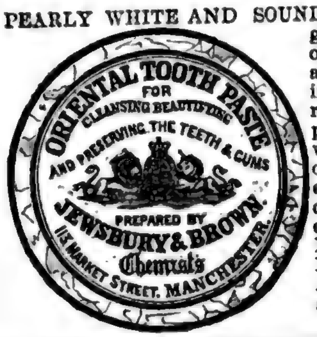
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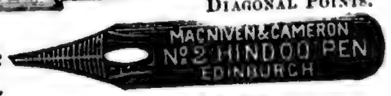

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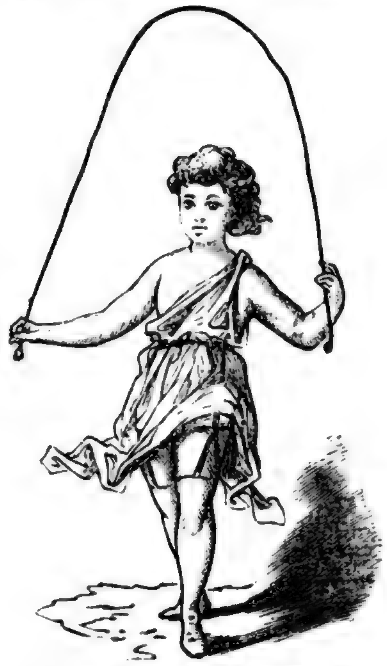

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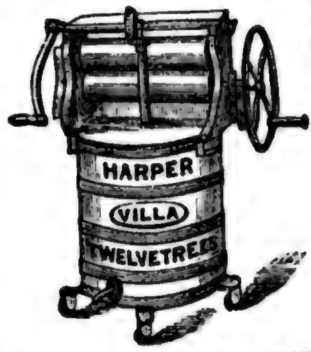

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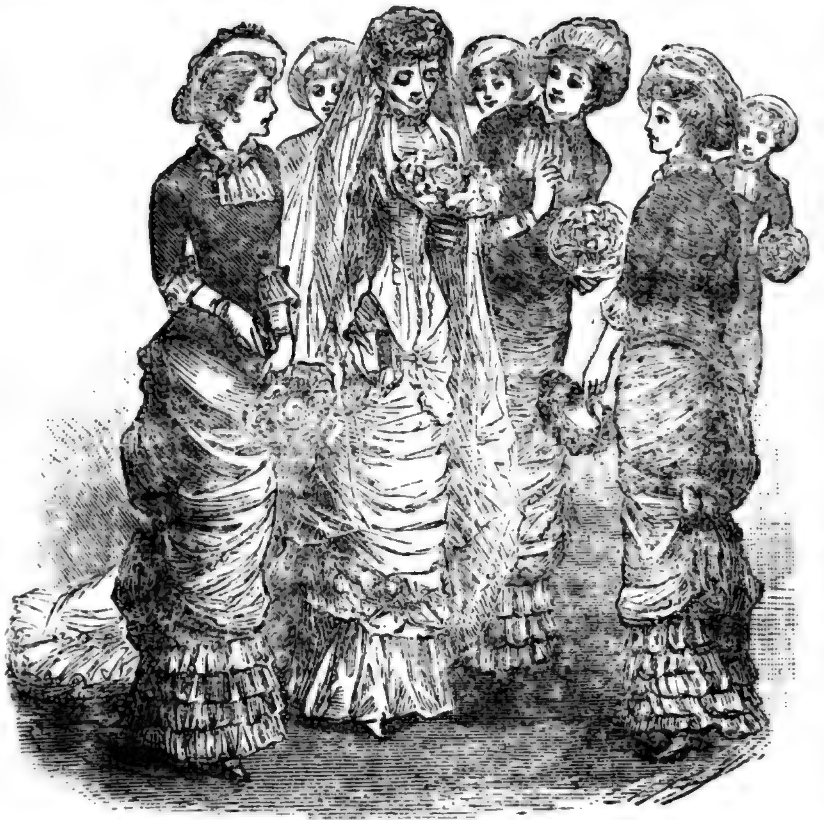

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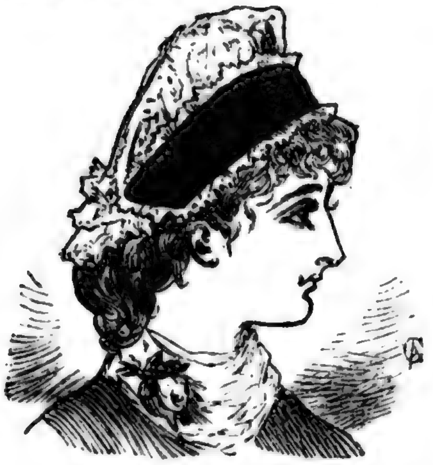

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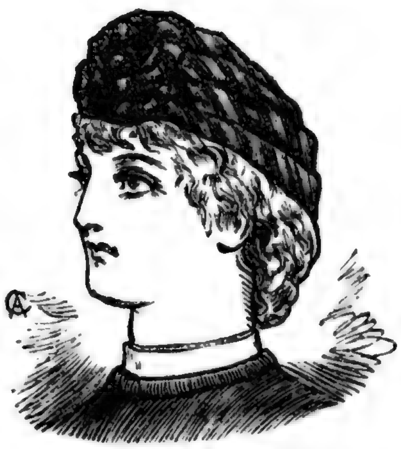

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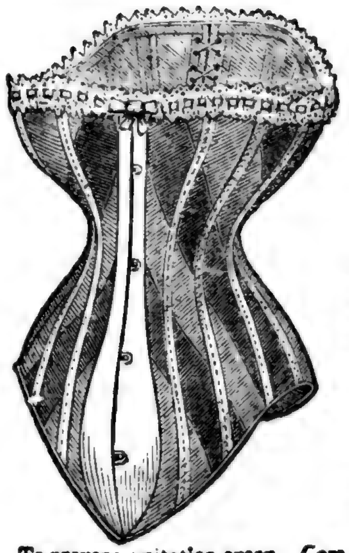

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THIS CORSET has been invented to supply what was really wanted, viz., a Corset warranted not to split in the seams, at the same time combining every excellence required in a lady's corset. All the parts are arranged diagonally instead of the ordinary upright pieces, the seams being thus relieved of a great portion of the strain. The material is also cut on the bias and yields to the figure without splitting. The bones are arranged to give support to the figure where required (avoiding undue pressure) and by crossing the diagonal seams prevent the utmost strain in wear tearing the fabric. The spécialité of construction gives the freest adaptability to the figure, making it unrivalled in its graceful proportions, and meeting the requirements of the latest fashions without any complications of belts, straps

To prevent imitation every Corset is stamped. To be had of all high-class Drapers and Ladies' Outfitters.

CAUTION.

W. M. CHRISTY AND SON, LIMITED.

MANCHESTER, and FAIRFIELD MILLS.

Having recently found that Goods not of their make are offered as theirs, they give notice that every "ROYAL TURKISH TOWEL," "BATH BLANKET," and "TERRY PIECE" of their manufacture bears on the End this stamp in Blue, with the number of the Towel in list.

WM CHRISTY & SONS LIMITED No MANCHESTER

THOSE WITHOUT IT ARE NOT GENUINE.

They also give notice that on every BUNDLE of their Honeycomb, Huckaback, and other Fancy Towels, their Trade Mark, as here shown, will be found on the label or band attached.

REGISTERED WMC TRADE MARK

ODOURLESS.

ALMOND'S PATENT DRESS PRESERVERS ARE ODOURLESS.

In Satin, 1s. 1d. per Pair. Post free from any Draper, or W. J. ALMOND, 9 & 10, Little Britain, London.

VASELINE

An exquisite Jelly of Petroleum without Smell or Taste.

Is the best Remedy known for Sunburn, Freckles, Irritations of the Skin, and Eruptive Diseases of all kinds, Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Hemorrhoids, &c.

TWO SIZES, 1s. and 2s.

As an Emollient it is superior to Glycerine or any other substance, and the following Toilet Articles made from it will be found PURER, BETTER, AND CHEAPER, than any other:—

POMADE VASELINE for the Hair (a Jelly), three sizes, 1s., 2s., and 4s.
VASELINE HAIR TONIC—A Liquid Preparation for Ladies' use, 4s.
VASELINE COLD CREAM for the Complexion, 1s., 2s.
VASELINE CAMPHOR ICE for the Lips, Pimples, 1s.
VASELINE TOILET SOAP—Antiseptic, Healing, 1s.

Send for Pamphlet, containing medical testimony throughout the world, of the marvellous healing and restoring properties of Vaseline.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
41, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.
ONLY GENUINE IN OUR PACKAGES.

How to spend a

Pleasant and Profitable Evening!!!

RE-GILD YOUR DISCOLOR'D PICTURE FRAMES
WITH JUDSON'S GOLD PAINT, 1/6 & 3/6 per Bottle.

RE-DYE EVERYTHING
WITH JUDSON'S DYES! 6d. per Bottle.

RE-BLACK YOUR FENDER AND STOVE
WITH JUDSON'S ARTIST'S BLACK, 1/- per Bottle.

Pamphlet containing a full account of all JUDSON'S Specialities Post Free on application to

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, LONDON.

SOLD EVERYWHERE!

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY invite attention to their Novelties and Specialities in

BALL & EVENING DRESSES.

Simple Inexpensive Models for Young Ladies, and a Choice Assortment of more Elaborate Designs for Adults.

Children's Evening Costumes, Fancy Costumes,

FLOWERS, WREATHS, FEATHERS,

And every Requisite for Evening use.

A Large Collection of FANCY ARTICLES suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

ON EXHIBITION DURING DECEMBER.

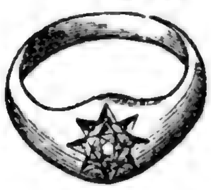
CHRISTMAS CARDS, &c., MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY, Wigmore Street and Welbeck Street, London, W.

The NEW DIAMONDS.

The Only Perfect Substitute for **DIAMONDS OF THE FIRST WATER.**

DETECTION IMPOSSIBLE.



21/-

These magnificent stones are set in GOLD. Hall marked, and made by most experienced workmen, detection impossible, and I defy the best judges to tell them from DIAMONDS. the brilliancy and lustre is most marvellous, *equal to rings worth 20 guineas.* They will resist acids, alkali, and intense heat. All stones are set by diamond setters, there being as much skill bestowed upon them as with the precious stone itself. Any of the above can be made with Emeralds, Rubies, or Sapphires (doublets), price 28/. each. Earrings, Brooches, Shoe Buckles, Necklets, Coronets, Pendants, Scarf Pins, Shirt Studs, &c., from 20/. to £10. Any design made to order. Much patronised for Court and other occasions. Testimonials from all parts of the world. Money returned if not approved of. Catalogues and Opinions of Press post free.

25/-

21/-

BROOCH, 38/-

THESE WONDERFUL STONES can only be had of the Sole Importer and Manufacturer,

ARTHUR FAULKNER, 174, High St., Notting Hill Gate, London, W.
ESTABLISHED 1860.

N.B.—When answering this Advertisement please mention this Paper.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

A LARGE SELECTION,
COMPRISING
The Choicest Productions
OF ALL THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

SAMPLES SENT ON RECEIPT OF 2s. 6d.

PERRIER & Co.,
GLOVERS & PERFUMERS,
205, REGENT STREET.

DO NOT UNTIMELY DIE!

SORE THROATS CURED WITH ONE DOSE.

FENNINGS' FEVER CURER.

Bowel Complaints cured with One Dose.
Typhus or **Low Fever** cured with Two Doses.
Diphtheria cured with Three Doses.
Scarlet Fever cured with Four Doses.
Dysentery cured with Five Doses.

Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d. each, with full directions, by all Chemists.

Read FENNINGS' EVERYBODYS' DOCTOR. Send post free for 13 stamps

EASY TEETHING.

DO NOT LET YOUR CHILD DIE!

Fennings' Children's Powders Prevent Convulsions, **Are Cooling and Soothing.**

FENNINGS' CHILDREN'S POWDERS.

FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

To prevent Convulsions (Do not contain Calomel, Opium, Morphia, or anything injurious to a tender babe).

Sold in Stamped Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. (great saving), with full directions. Sent post-free for 15 stamps. Direct to ALFRED FENNINGS, West Cowes, I.W. Read FENNINGS' EVERY MOTHER'S BOOK, which contains valuable hints on Feeding, Teething, Weaning, Sleeping, &c. Ask your Chemist for a free copy

SAFE TEETHING.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.

FENNINGS' LUNG HEALERS.

THE BEST REMEDY TO CURE ALL COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, &c.

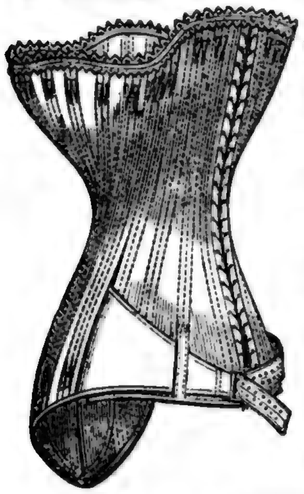
Sold in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., with directions. Sent post-free for 15 stamps. Direct to ALFRED FENNINGS, West Cowes, I. W. The largest size Boxes, 2s. 9d. (35 stamps post-free), contains three times the quantity of small boxes.

Read FENNINGS' EVERYBODY'S DOCTOR. Sent post-free for 13 stamps. Direct A. FENNINGS, West Cowes, I. W.

The Bon Ton Corset,

(REGISTERED).

SIMPLICITY & PERFECTION.



THESE celebrated Corsets have been considerably improved, and are now manufactured by Messrs. Izod & Son under their Patent Process.

They are specially adapted to the prevailing fashion, and for reducing the figure without being prejudicial to health.

The "Bon Ton" Corset is made in all sizes, from 19 to 30 inches, and can be had through all Drapers and Outfitters at the following prices:

No. 1 quality,
White, Drab, and Black, 7/6
No. 2 quality,
White, Drab, Scarlet, and Black, 10/6
No. 3 quality,
Black and White, 15/-
No. 4 quality,
Black and White, 21/-

SPECIAL SIZES TO ORDER 2/6 PER PAIR EXTRA.

Wholesale only

LAMPRELL, ANDREWS, & EMERSON,
12, CANNON STREET, E.C.

Goddard's Plate Powder

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY this powder has sustained an unrivalled reputation throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies as the BEST and SAFEST article for Cleaning Silver and Electro Plate.

Sold in boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each; by Chemists Ironmongers, &c

ALSO

Goddard's Furniture Cream,

Sold in Bottles, 6d. and 1s. each.

PIESSE & LUBIN'S
PESTACHIO NUT
SKIN AND
COMPLEXION POWDER

Imparts a natural whiteness and youthful delicacy to the skin attainable by no other means, also represses the unpleasantness of too copious perspiration.

Directions on the Wrapper.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Piesse & Lubin

TRADE MARK:—MUSK DEER.

Manufacturing Perfumers.
2, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

May be had of all Fashionable Perfumers and Druggists throughout the Earth, with the same facility as a Book.

In Boxes. 2s 6d, 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d. and 21s.

ECONOMY IN MOURNING.

Prize Medal, Paris, 1878.
KAY & RICHARDSON'S
RAIN-PROOF CRAPES.

Sold by all Drapers.

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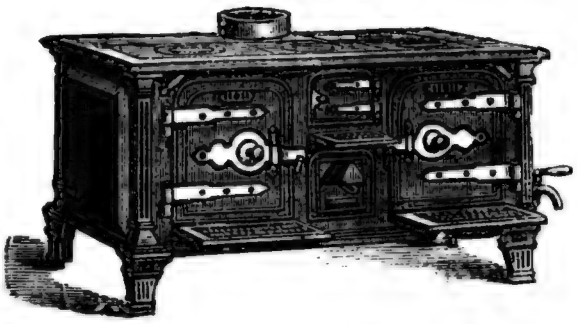
75 PER CENT. LESS FUEL BURNT.



Perfection and Economy in Cookery, ensuring perfect combination curing Smoky Chimneys, by using the

Patent Treasure

COOKING RANGE.

May be placed anywhere. Cannot get out of order.
Illustrated Price Books post free.

T. J. CONSTANTINE,
61, FLEET STREET, E.C.

N.B.—Cheapest Coal most suitable.

TO DRESSMAKERS.

A. A. WARREN, 8, Marshall Street, Golden Square, Wholesale Manufacturer of

CAST-LEAD COSTUME WEIGHTS.

2/6, 3/6, 4/-, 6/-, 8/- per Gross.
Samples sent on receipt of Three Stamps.

LESSONS IN DRESSMAKING.—Private Lessons in Cutting and Fitting given to ladies and young persons in business by MRS. MITCHELL, 60, Welbeck Street, W. Ladies' correct patterns taken. Lessons given at ladies' own residence.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Mr. J. T. COOPER,

In his celebrated TRAVELS IN CHINA, pubilshed in 1871, says:—

"I had with me in my travels a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people and nothing could exceed their gratitude: and, in consequence milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last, a teaspoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

This unrivalled OINTMENT cures BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, OLD SORES, wounds, ulcers, stiff joints, gout, rheumatism, bronchitis, diphtheria, coughs, colds, and all skin diseases.

Art or Nature—Which?

English's Instantaneous and Cyprian Hair Restorers. 5s. 9d. and 3s 6d

English's Instantaneous Whisker Renovator, 3s. 6d. and 5s.

All of these give luxuriant growth, exquisite beauty, and perfectly natural youthful colouring, to grey or faded hair, whiskers, or moustachios. For Young Ladies with dark hair the Cyprian will be found most valuable, giving the rich Eastern appearance so much admired. Of all Wholesale Agents, Chemists and Perfumers. If not in stock, any chemist may get it at once through his agent.

THE AMARANT VELVETEEN

Supersedes all others for durability and silk-like appearance. Is not Spotted by RAIN, nor injured by HEAT. It is of PERFECT MANUFACTURE and PATENTED FINISH, UNFADING in COLOUR. Unequalled in value, FIRM in PILE.

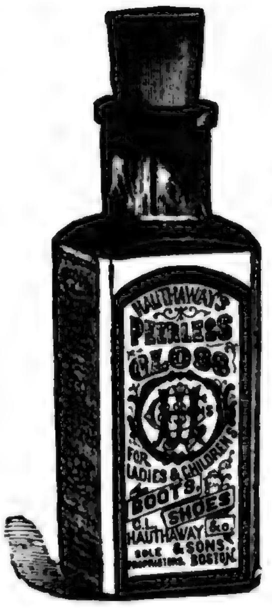
To be had in all Colours and Sizes.

Ask for it, and see that the word "AMARANT" is Stamped in GOLD on the FACE SELVAGES.

Patterns and Show Cards supplied to the Trade.

RAWSON BROTHERS, Sole Agents,
2, Blue Boar Court, Friday Street, LONDON, E.C.

2s. 6d. Splendid Single Stone DIAMOND RING, selected Paris brilliant of exceptional purity and lustre, guaranteed equal in appearance and wear to an 18 carat gold mounted brilliant ring costing 25 guineas, and to which it bears so perfect a resemblance that experts have frequently been deceived. The stone is of medium size, but of the first water, and can be worn by any one (lady or gentleman), however fastidious in such matters, without fear of detection; the mount, of gold-faced alloy (a trade secret), is so beautifully finished and of such similarity to bright 18 carat gold that it is practically impossible to determine that it is other than the genuine metal it is intended to represent. Its durability is such that no matter how dirty it may become, its original appearance can always be restored by wiping with a soft leather, and this after any amount of wear. Remittances may be made by stamps, 2s. 7d., or P.O.O. 2s. 6d., payable at chief office, London, accompanied by size of finger, which may be accurately obtained by cutting a hole in a piece of stout card.—Address, L. LESTER, 3, Snowdon Terrace, Kilburn, London.



Avoid Imitations under various names, use only the Standard and Original Article.

HAUTHAWAY'S

PEERLESS GLOSS,

FOR BLACKING AND Polishing Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

The success of "Hauthaway's Peerless Gloss" has brought forward so many imitations under various names—some of which are highly injurious to the leather—that the Public are cautioned to ask for HAUTHAWAY'S PEERLESS GLOSS and to use no other.

JOHN S. DEED & SONS
451, Oxford Street,
London,
Sole Agents for the United Kingdom.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—"M.M.S." says, "I can confidently recommend, as a strictly honest person, and one with whom I and my friends have had dealings for over eighteen years, Mrs. WESTACOTT, of Nos. 1 and 2, Queen-street, and 40, Boutport Street, Barnstaple, North Devon, who gives the greatest value in cash for all kinds o Ladies' and Gentlemen's, and Children's LEFT OFF CLOTHING, &c., &c. Consignments o Clothing of any description may be safely fo warded to Mrs. W., who will remit the full value by return of post. Mrs. W. always pays carriage, so that distance does not prevent her doing business with Ladies and Gentlemen in any part of the United Kingdom. The strictest confidence observed. This is the oldest and largest establishment of the kind in the West of England. Observe the Address 1 and 2, Queen Street, and 40, Boutport Street, Barnstaple.

No Post Cards.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST!

More than 3,000,000 of these celebrated Machines have been sold, and 431,167 were sold in the year 1879, being at the rate of 1,400 for every working day.

PRICE, from £4 4s. od. For Cash, from £4 os. od.

MAY BE HAD ON HIRE (with option of purchase) at 2s. 6d. per Week.

The large Sale affords most convincing proof of the popularity of these Machines for every variety of Sewing. No Family should be without one. So simple a child can work them.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The SINGER COMPANY, in an action heard before Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon, established their exclusive right to the use of the name "SINGER," and obtained a perpetual injunction with costs.

CAUTION!!!—BEWARE OF PERSONS who, having no good trade repute of their own, use our name "SINGER" to palm off counterfeit Machines of inferior construction and manufacture. To AVOID DECEPTION buy only at the Offices of the Company.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

(Formerly I. M. SINGER & Co.),
Chief Counting-House in Europe:—39, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
Branch Offices in all the principal Towns of the United Kingdom and the Continent.

ALEXANDER'S SEWING COTTON IS THE BEST!

IF THE SEWING COTTON YOU ARE USING DOES NOT PLEASE, TRY ALEXANDER'S.

ALEXANDER'S KNITTING COTTON

Is noted for its superior Quality
The genuine is packed in yellow wrappers only.

AS MADE FOR HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY IN GETTING IT, WRITE TO THE LONDON WAREHOUSE, 9, BOW LANE, E.C.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES. OPENING OF THE

Underclothing Supply Stores.

FIVE THOUSAND! 5,000 HANDSOME PRESENTS

IN BERLIN, SHETLAND, AND FANCY WOOL SHAWLS, WRAPS, SQUARES, &c.,

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

NOTICE.—As a means of widely and substantially advertising these MARVELLOUS STORES—"which are opened to **Supply Exquisite Underclothing at Less than the Retail Cost of the Materials**"—one of the above Beautiful Presents will be given away with every Parcel sent out during the present year from the

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE & MANUFACTORY,
IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, QUEEN STREET, PETERBORO'.
Managing Director, MR. B. LOWETH.

No Lady should fail to send for one or more of these Extraordinary Parcels, **or the New Pamphlet and Price List,** by post for one stamp, which contains a full List of Parcels to but every one, now ready to be sent out, **and secure one or more of these Special and Handsome Presents.**

The MARVELLOUS 17s. 6d. Parcel contains—2 Ladies' fine quality Chemise, prettily trimmed with embroidery and tucks; 1 do. Night Dress, well made and tastefully trimmed front; 2 pairs of fine quality richly trimmed Drawers; 1 pair of perfect fitting Corsets, any size, Black, White, Drab, or Scarlet; 1 Ladies' Bodice, high or low neck, prettily made and trimmed needlework; and one of the above Handsome Presents. Truly a marvel of the productive genius of the present age. The lot, carriage free, for 17s. 6d.

The UNIVERSAL 1 Guinea Parcel contains—3 Ladies' fine quality Chemises; 2 do. Night Dresses; 3 do. pair of Drawers, of exquisite make, and beautifully trimmed with choice needlework; and one of the above Handsome Presents. A most wonderful Parcel. Carriage paid for 21s.

The BEAUTIFUL 25s. 6d. Parcel contains—2 Ladies' extra quality Chemises, richly trimmed, and finished in high class style; 1 do. Night Dress, handsomely trimmed with costly needlework; 2 pairs of do. Knickerbockers, trimmed and finished in high class style; 1 Super Twill Flannel Embroidered Petticoat, or a pair of Ladies' superior Corsets; and one of the above Handsome Presents. A high class Parcel of exceeding merit and usefulness. The lot, 25s. 6d., carriage paid.

P. O. Orders and Cheques to be made payable to BENJ. LOWETH, PETERBORO'.
THE NEW PRICE LIST SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME.

HAIR DESTROYER.

Mrs. JAMES'S DEPILATORY instantly and permanently REMOVES SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS from the Face, Neck, or Arms, without injury to the Skin. No lady should be without it. To be had of most Chemists, or a box of it sent (with directions for use) free from observation, post free, or 15 stamps.

Mrs. C. JAMES, 226, Caledonian Road, London, N.

LUXURIANT HAIR.

Long flowing Eyelashes, Eyebrows, &c., are QUICKLY PRODUCED by using JAMES'S HERBAL POMADE; it is invaluable for the production of Whiskers, Beard, and Moustachios; it causes the Hair to grow on Bald Places and Scanty Partings like Magic. To be had of most Chemists, or a box of it sent (with directions for use) free from observation, post free, for 15 stamps.

Mrs. C. JAMES, 226, Caledonian Road, London, N.

LOUIS XV. HEELS
Made all in one with the sole.
14/-

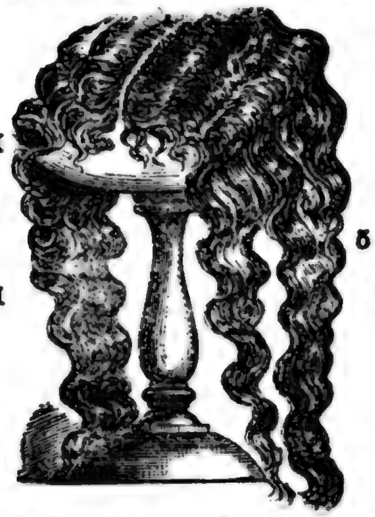
FRENCH BOOTS

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORY IN PARIS.
Special attention is called to the following extraordinary low quotations:—

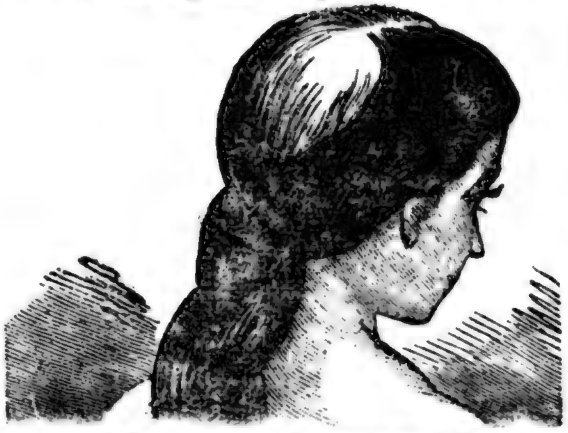
High Legged Kid Boots,	French Heels,	9/9
High do. do.	Louis XV. ,,	14/-
Finest Glace Kid	Louis XV. ,,	18/6
Oxford Shoes, High Heels from ...	,,	5/11

Parisian Boot Stores,
4, CRANBOURN STREET,
LEICESTER SQ., W.
Illustrated Price List Free.

J. LICHTENFELD'S
INVISIBLE BANDEAUX.



PERFECTION SCALPETTE.
Made any Size to Paper Pattern.



Illustrated Catalogues, with instructions, Post Free.

J. LICHTENFELD,
COURT HAIRDRESSER,
39, Great Castle Street, Oxford Circus, W.

LICHTENFELD'S
Swansdown Adhesive Face Powder,
White and Rosee, 2s. 6d.
ALL THE ABOVE SENT POST FREE.

THE best and cheapest way to get WATER-PROOF GARMENTS is to write for patterns and prices to E. HATTON, 88, Park Road, Chorley. —Nursing Aprons, 2/c. Crib Sheets 3/-. Ladies Dark Fawn Cashmere Cloaks, 48 inches long, 13/8; for every 2 inches longer 8d. extra. Black Paramatta Cloaks 48 inches long. 17/6; 10d. for every additional 2 inches These Cloaks are very handsome. 4/3 extra with sleeves. P.O.O. or money in registered letter. Carriage paid.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.—Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless; will reduce from two to five pounds per week, acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. Sold by chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet. Botanic Medicine Co., Oxford Street, London, W.C.

BOX PLEATING & KILTING MACHINES.

Price from £1 1s. To Pleat 16in., £2 10s.

The Anglo-American is the only Machine that as well as Kilting makes every description of the Box and Fancy Pleats that are now Fast superseding it for the best class of Trade.

Thousands of these Machines have been sold in all parts of the Kingdom, and the REPEAT Orders and TESTIMONIALS I am daily receiving is a proof of the satisfaction they give. It is simple to work, impossible to get out of order, and with proper care will last for years. I WISH PARTICULARLY to call your attention to this FACT that in purchasing from myself or agents, you buy a Machine that KILTS in a FAR SUPERIOR manner than it is possible for any other Machine to do, and when Kilting has gone ENTIRELY out of Fashion, you then have the ONLY Machine that makes the Trimmings that are superseding it; and another ADVANTAGE is that Box Pleats can be made as quickly as Kilting.

Specimens forwarded, and Testimonials from the best Court Dressmakers and Drapers in the Kingdom, by

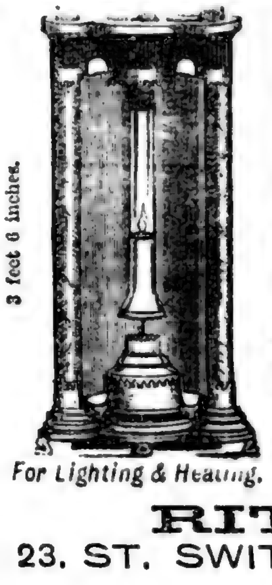
JAMES HAMMETT.
PROPRIETOR,
356, CITY ROAD,
ISLINGTON END.

Ladies' own Materials Hemmed, Stitched, Kilted, or Box Pleated, from 1s. per doz yards.

ESTABD 1773
MORTIMER'S
PLYMOUTH
DYEING WORKS
COBOURG ST PLYMOUTH

NEW LINCOLNSHIRE FEATHER BEDS and DOWN QUILTS at half retail prices, Thousands of testimonials.—Send for price lists. T. SMITH, 15, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C., where specimen goods may be seen.

JOHN JACKSON.
MANUFACTURER OF JET ORNAMENTS,
16, WESTBOROUGH STREET, SCARBOROUGH.
Parcels are forwarded to all parts of the United Kingdom, to the Colonies, &c. Price Lists post free.


3 feet 6 inches.

For Lighting & Heating.

RITCHIE'S
GAS OR OIL
HEATING AND LIGHTING
STOVES.

Silver Medal awarded in 1878, at Wolverhampton Exhibition.

No Flue.
No Danger from Fire.
No Offensive Smell.

Light and Warmth combined.
Cost less than other fuel.

Messrs. RITCHIE & Co. are desirous of drawing the attention of Milliners and Dressmakers to the advantages of these Stoves over others of a similar make,—as by their use the most delicate fabrics are not injured by dust or smoke.

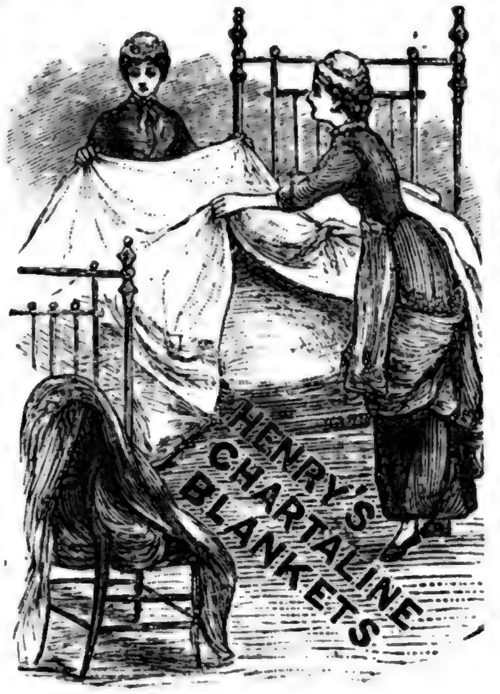
Prices from £3 3s. 0d. to £10 10s.

Full Particulars and Testimonials forwarded on application to

RITCHIE & Co.,
23. ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

"A defence to the north wind."—*Naval & Military Gazette.*
"True winter comforts; light and warm."—*The Queen.*

THE LIGHTEST, THE WARMEST, AND THE CHEAPEST



BLANKETS IN THE WORLD, ARE

HENRY'S CHARTALINE BLANKETS
(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)

Railway wheels have been made from paper, so are Henry's Chartaline Blankets. The paper is specially prepared, perforated, and lined with a thin layer of cotton wool.

PRICE, ACCORDING TO SIZE.

3 ft. × 5 ft., 1s. 6d. per blanket.
3 ft. 6 in. × 5 ft., 1s. 9d. ,,
4 ft. × 5 ft., 2s. ,,
5 ft. × 5 ft., 2s. 6d. ,,
5 ft. × 6 ft., 2s. 11d. ,,
5 ft. × 7 ft., 3s. 5d. ,,

They ensure perfect cleanliness and health, and are very durable.

Are used as ordinary blankets, and are equal to the warmth of two pairs of woollen.

Are sold in three colours—viz., Cream, Scarlet, and Blue.

The *Court Journal* says "they mitigate the privations of a hard winter."

The *Manchester Magazine* considers them "especially adapted for charitable distribution."

J. M'GREGOR CROFT, M.D., M.R.C.P., Guardian of the Parish of Marylebone, says:—"I can strongly recommend them for health, warmth, and comfort, TO RICH AND POOR."

J. J. POPE, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., L.M., late Staff Surgeon, Royal Artillery, is of opinion that "too much prominence cannot be given to Henry's Chartaline Blankets." He had "for some months used them in several ways, one as a railway rug, which far exceeded" his "anticipations as to warmth and durability." "For bedclothing they are, indeed, excellent."

CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ALL DRAPERS, &c.,
THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM.

Should any difficulty arise in purchasing these Blankets,

MESSRS. HENRY & CO.,
12, Dantzic Street, Manchester,

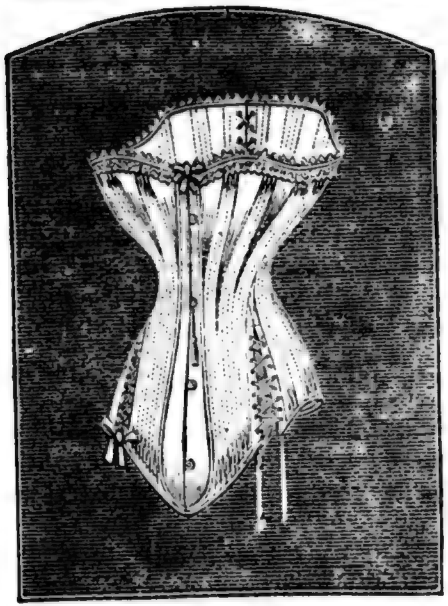
Will forward Five Blankets, carriage paid, to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom on RECEIPT of P.O.O. (OR MONEY IN REGISTERED LETTER.) No Stamps.

N.B.—TRADE MARK (Stamped on every Blanket), "PATENT CHARTALINE."

THE COURT HAIR DESTROYER.

This newly-discovered effectual remedy for Superfluous Hair, without pain or inconvenience to skin, unlike all others, leaves no cause for further trouble or anxiety. 3s. 6d.; post privately packed, 46 stamps. Of inventor, JOHN LEON, 19, Porteous Road, St. Mary's Square, London, W., or all Chemists.

REGISTERED
MELLOR'S SAUCE IS THE BEST.
6D & 1S Sold Everywhere
TRADE MARK
MANUFACTORY, WORCESTER



IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS.

THE NEW
FIGURE REGULATOR.

Every pair bears the name
"The FIGURE REGULATOR"
on Corset, and also on box with our
Trade Mark, "THE ANCHOR,"
without which none are genuine.
THE NEW

FIGURE REGULATOR

adapts itself to the figure in a most remarkable manner. The Regulator is placed near the waist and continues to the lower part of the Corset, and is managed by simply drawing the cord as at back. They thus reduce the size of the figure without causing any injurious pressure, while their graceful shape adds a new charm to the form. They are made in several qualities in Single or Double Coutille, White, Drab, and Grey; in Black Italian Cloths and Scarlet Lastings; also Satins, various Colours, or Ventilating, suitable for warm climates.

May be had of ALL DRAPERS and LADIES' OUTFITTERS throughout the World, through the principal Wholesale Houses.

Patentees and Manufacturers:—

E. IZOD & SON,

30, MILK ST., LONDON, E.C.
Manufactory—LANDPORT, HANTS.

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The Anchor.

THE
"Eureka" Chest Expander.
(PATENT.)

For Ladies nursing.. The "EUREKA."
For growing Girls .. The "EUREKA."
For Machinists .. .. The "EUREKA."
For literary Ladies .. The "EUREKA."
For light wear .. .. The "EUREKA."
For coolness.. .. .. The "EUREKA."
For cheapness .. .. The "EUREKA.

REGISTERED J W G C D S TRADE MARK

EUREKA.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF
Round Shoulders, Stooping Habits, &c.
And for imparting a Graceful Form
and Noble Carriage

IT HAS NOT ITS EQUAL.

The "Eureka" has the following advantages over anything of the kind yet offered to the public. It is PERFECTLY ADJUSTABLE to any figure by means of lateral and vertical lacing. It is VERY LIGHT, weighing only 2½ ounces. It is COOL, being entirely made of the best sateen; and it is CHEAP, the price being, per pair, for Ladies 5s., for Children 4s. 6d. It is made in four shades—viz., White, Pink, Buff, and Drab. May be had from all Drapers, or from the Sole Manufacturers,

James Wood & Drewry,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, NEWGATE ST.,
On receipt of P.O.O (Newgate Street Office.)
None genuine without our Trade Mark, and the name "EUREKA
stamped on each pair.

N.B.—A Liberal discount to the Trade and Ladies' Schools for quantities.

THE
"MANCUNIUM" VELVETEEN.

[REGISTERED OCTOBER, 1879.

WARRANTED FAST BLACK.

MYRA'S JOURNAL of January 1st, 1880, says:—"The Mancunium Velveteen is so rich and full in tone that it can be used with all classes of fabrics."

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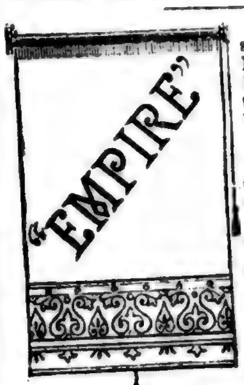
STAMPED IN WHITE ON THE BACK OF EVERY YARD WITH THE TRADE MARK AND NAME.

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DRAPERS.

THE NEW WINDOW BLINDS.



TRADE MARK.

The most perfect materials for inside Blinds are the New EMPIRE PATENT CLOTH (as supplied to Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace), and the EMPIRE IMITATION LACE. Used as ordinary holland.

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May be had of all leading Upholsterers, or direct from the

SPECIAL AGENTS:
J. AVERY & Co.,
Manufacturers of Inside and Outside Blinds of every description,
81, Great Portland Street, London, W.

Illustrated Price List and Patterns post free.
Experienced Workmen sent to all parts of the Country.

THE MOST USEFUL PRESENT FOR A LADY

Is a Dozen of ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S Beautifully
Fine Real Irish Cambric Pocket-Handkerchiefs,

Hemmed for use, from **3s. 6d.** to **10s. 9d.** per dozen; their exquisitely fine Hemstitched, from **6s. 11d.** to **18s. 9d.** per dozen; or their fine 3-fold Irish Linen Collars, in all the most useful shapes, at **3s. 11d.** Cuffs, **5s. 11d.** per dozen. Post free, 4d. to 6d. extra.

THE MOST USEFUL PRESENT for a GENTLEMAN

Is a Dozen of ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S
Irish Linen Cambric Pocket-Handkerchiefs

From **4s. 11d.** to **15s. 6d.** per dozen; their Gents' fine Hemstitched, from **9s. 10d.** to **24s. 6d.** per dozen; or their fine 4-fold Linen Collars, at **5s. 11d.** Cuffs, **5s. 11d.** to **10s. 9d.** per dozen. Post free, 4d. to 6d. extra.

The above can be encased in their richly illuminated Christmas Wrapper (specially designed for presents and suitable for a variety of articles) at a cost of 6d. per dozen for ladies' and gents' handkerchiefs additional. Samples and Price List of their specialities, which are all suitable for presents, post free.

PRESENTS FOR LADIES.

REAL SHETLAND WOOL SHAWLS,

White, two yards square, post free, **1s. 9d.** each; Cardinal or Black, **2s.** Also a special Lot of richly-fringed Shetland Shawls, in White only, post free, **3s. 3d.** The above are marvellous goods.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER, To the Queen, **BELFAST.**

Peter Robinson,

PATTERNS FREE.

Oxford St.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, & PLUSHES.

NOW ON SALE. ALL PATTERNS FREE.

The Entire Manufacturers' Stock, comprising RICH BROCADED SILKS, in every variety, for the fashionable Combination Dresses.

3s. 6d.; usual price 5s. 6d.	In all the New Autumn Shades and Mixtures of Old Gold, &c.
4s. 6d. „ 6s. 6d.	In delicate Tints for Evening and Dinner Wear.
5s. 6d. „ 7s. 6d.	In White, Ivory, and Cream, for Bridal Wear; also in Black.
6s. 6d. „ 8s. 9d.	

RICH VELVET BROCADES.

5s. 11d.; usual price 8s. 9d.	In splendid variety of New Autumn Shades and Mixtures for making up with Silk, Satins, or other fabrics.
6s. 11d. „ 9s. 6d.	
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CASH PRICES.

BLACK VELVET BROCADES, in very handsome Designs for Dresses and Mantles, much under price—7s. 6d. to 21s.

400 Pieces COLOURED SATIN STRIPED VELVETS, 3s. 9d. (usual price 5s. 6d.), in every Shade.

ITALIAN SILK VELVETS, 4s. 11d., 6s. 9d., 8s. 9d. in, every possible Shade.

BLACK LYONS SILK VELVETS, 9s. 6d. to 21s., 11s. 9d. to 16s. 9d., in all New Shades.

The New DRESS and MANTLE PLUSH, in Black and all New Colours, 7s. 6d. to 10s. 9d.

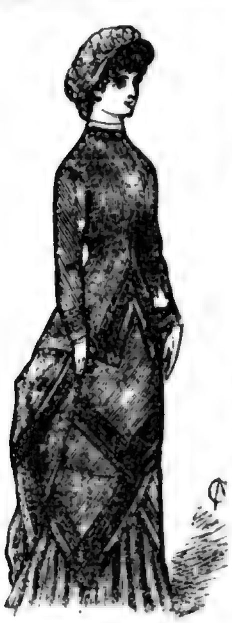
LYONS DRESS SILKS, in every possible Shade of Colour, 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 11d. (worth 7s. 11d.), extra double warp.

RICH DUCHESSE SATIN, in Black and all the New Shades, 5s. 3d., exceptional, 23 in. wide.

SILK-FACED and SILK SATINS, in all Shades, 2s. 11d. to 7s. 11d.

PARCELS FREE.

PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 TO 108, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.



MOUCHOIR COSTUME, in Fashionable Fabrics, New Colours, £2 8s. 6d.

NICHOLSON'S

NEW COSTUMES.

Rich Paris and Berlin Paletots and Mantles,

From One to Twenty Guineas. Engravings Free.

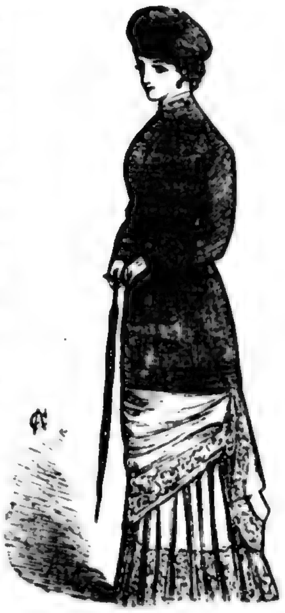
NEW SILKS. NEW DRESS FABRICS.

Patterns Free. *Patterns Free.*

NICHOLSON & CO.,

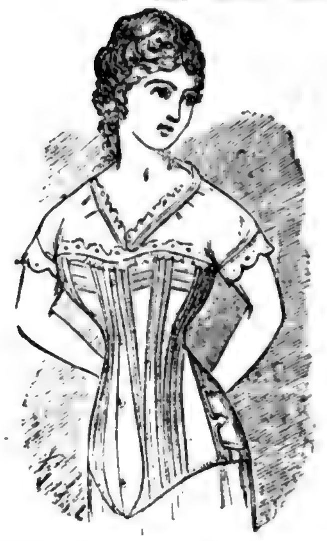
ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON,

SOLE LESSEES OF THE COSTUME COURT, CRYSTAL PALACE.



MILITARY JACKET, in New Stockingette Cloth. Perfect Fitting, 2 Guineas.

THE INTERNATIONAL CORSET



Is a novelty designed for the twofold purpose of giving to ladies, whether inclined to embonpoint or thin,

A GRACEFUL FIGURE WITH A SUPPORT FOR THE BACK.

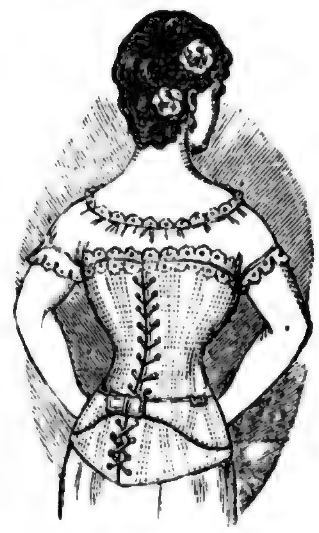
PATENTEE,
W. T. REDDELL.
No. 2,118, May, 1879.

SOLD BY ALL
WHOLESALE HOUSES.

It claims superiority over any other Corset hitherto manufactured. The method of adjustment is so simple, no lacing or unlacing being necessary, that the wearer can at pleasure momentarily and without assistance loosen and tighten for style and comfort *in any required degree.*

For married ladies this Corset will prove a great boon, for the tabs of the belt are cut to the shape of the stomach, and being boned act, when properly adjusted, as an additional support to the weakest part of the system, and is therefore most strongly recommended.

These Corsets are modelled on French models of the latest design, made of the best materials, in White, Drab, Grey, Scarlet, and Black, and produced at the very lowest price consistent with good workmanship.



Printed for the Proprietors by WILLIAM CATE, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

"HIS FIRST RIDE."

FAIR is the start that our boy is now making,
Blithely it is his first ride he essays;
No shadow dark on the brightness is breaking,
No gloom eclipses the fire's ruddy blaze:
Bath'd in warm light, golden hair'd, and bright eyed,
Gaily our darling begins his first ride.

JOYFUL the look in his eyes that is beaming,
Dear Santa Klaus has a visitor been;
Kind Santa Klaus! see his toy-gifts are gleaming
Bright 'midst the fir's sombre branches of green.
All his young wants has the good saint supplied,
Rich in toy treasures he starts on his ride.

RICH in a love that no measure possesses,
Love which no language is able to tell,
Rich with the wealth of a mother's caresses,
Object of hopes which no fear can dispel;
Followed by prayers that no ills may betide,
So starts our boy on his very first ride!

SEE how he sits, how uprightly, how steadily,
Feeling no fear in his brave little heart;
Sign, let us hope, of a will which shall readily
Firmness of purpose, when needed, impart—
Firmness which may, turning never aside,
Carry him safely through life's chequer'd ride!

YET are the reins, gather'd up in his fingers,
Held with a light and a sensitive hand,
Type of a tenderness gentle which lingers
Oft in a soul that is born to command.
May they be both in our darling allied!
Is our fond prayer as he takes his first ride.

RAPID as thought are his movements and glances,
Energy gleams from his eloquent eyes;
Yet is he calm when his steed wildly prances,
Showing no sign of affright or surprise:
Bless'd with the peace self-control can provide,
May he through life with a like courage ride!

MAY he be ready for pitfalls and fences,
Ready all risk that is needful to meet;
May his life's ride, which so blithely commences,
Come to an end that is lovely and sweet;
These are the hopes we to heaven confide,
Watching our boy as he takes his first ride!

THIS is our prayer as he rocks himself cheerily:
May he ne'er find how sore trouble is rife;
May the hours never pass sadly and wearily
As he goes forth on the journey of life.
Let clear-eyed Hope ever keep by his side,
Cheering him on in his perilous ride.

GOD grant the path he is fated to follow
May through a land of rare loveliness lead,
Where flowers grow and birds sing in each hollow,
And no rude obstacles progress impede.
Oh! may good fortune with him e'er abide,
Smoothing the road over which he must ride.

BUT if his fate into danger should take him,
Bring him in life's diverse troubles to share,
May his quick eye and brave heart ne'er forsake him
Till he his triumph can boldly declare!
Till he can point with a natural pride
To the successes achieved in his ride!

WHATE'ER the lot Fortune has in her store for him,
Whether the future shall favour or flout,
This, loving much, we at least would implore for him,
That this same lot for his good may work out!
That, whether Fortune shall cheer him or chide,
He to the last may still fearlessly ride!

AYE to the end! when his ride is concluded,
Save that short stage on the White Horse of Death,
Thro' the "Dark Valley"—that ride ne'er eluded—
Closed by the drawing of life's latest breath.
True to the end may our darling abide,
Faithful till death may he finish his ride!

A. A. D.

THRIFT: ITS NECESSITY AND ITS OUTCOME.

"I have a mind presages me such thrift."—*Shakspere.*

DOUBTLESS most people are indisposed to dispute the truth of the old saying that "he who would thrive must be thrifty," but their unwillingness to be thrifty in order that they may thrive goes far to show that they do not put much faith in it, or, at the most, do not care to do more than yield an indifferent consent to the general principle set forth in it. The theory seems right enough to them, but they do not care to put it into practice; they do not thoroughly appreciate the meaning of the words "thrive" and "thrifty," and, indeed, fail altogether to comprehend the connection that exists between them. A little consideration, however, will tend to show that the words indicate an act long continued and its ultimate consequence, and that although it is possible to thrive without being thrifty, yet thriving is, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the sequel and outcome of thrift. The latter, indeed, is the rule, but the former is the exception which helps to prove it.

Now thrift in no way means stinginess or miserly habits, as some people imagine. Its true meaning, as far as we are now concerned, is economical management in regard to means or property—that care and knowledge by which one person is enabled to make a sovereign go as far as 25s. or even more in the hands of another, and yet get as much, if not more value for the smaller sum of money as the other gets for the larger amount. And, supposing that there are two persons whose incomes are equal, and whose requirements are about the same, but whose management of money, or capability for the management of money, differs, it is clear that the one who can make his or her money go farther than the other by careful management—or, in other words, by thrift—will spend less during the year and have more in hand at its close. The good and thrifty manager, having money in hand, is thriving or prospering through the exercise of prudence, economy, and frugality, while the other, who is deficient in thrift, although by no means extravagant, is no better off at the end of the year than at the commencement.

The questions arise: Is it possible to be thrifty without holding too firm a grip on one's money and resorting to what has been graphically styled "cheese-paring?" Is it possible to make a comparatively small income go farther than it does without sacrificing or even abridging home comforts? To these inquiries the writer can answer positively and truthfully, *from actual experience*—It is!

Let us take a case in point, and bring the experience that has been gathered experimentally to bear upon it. We will suppose that there is the mother of a family, the mistress of a household, who has just enough from week to week for the requirements of her home and family, but finds that any little surplus remaining in one week after all claims have been satisfied is invariably swallowed up by the deficit of the next. She would save if she could; she would fain be thrifty if she knew how to be so. Well, let us see what can be done.

Now it is necessary to start with the supposition that the mistress of the household receives the money with whose expenditure she is entrusted regularly, that is to say, weekly, monthly, or quarterly, and *in advance*, and is therefore in a position *to buy everything for ready money.* Simple as it is, nevertheless this is the grand secret, the stepping-stone first to thrift and then to thriving, the Golden Rule of all good housewifery—

BUY EVERYTHING THAT IS REQUIRED FOR READY MONEY.

Possibly the utility of this may not be apparent at the first glance. It may be said, "Well, I have to pay what I am charged for what I buy sooner or later, and how can it matter whether I pay at once or a month hence, or even three months hence?" It matters very much, though you may not think so, for if you do this you are breaking the Golden Rule at once, and dealing on credit. You will, at all events, benefit by paying ready money in this, if in nothing else—*You will often refrain from buying for cash things that you can do very well without, but which you would have ordered to be sent home without another thought about the matter if you had been purchasing on credit.*

This is one way, and a very good way too, of commencing to be thrifty. Money saved is money gained. By abstaining from making a really unnecessary purchase, you have it in your power to retain within your purse the money that must have come out of it sooner or later if the article had been ordered and sent home. But you will say, perhaps, "Yes, that is all very well; as I have not bought what I felt inclined to buy I have the money, it is true, but I cannot see any real, practical, tangible good resulting from my act of economy. I may spend the money saved on something else to-morrow, and so be no better off then than I should have been to-day if I had bought what I fancied." This is all true enough, but it is by no means difficult to make the results of your abstention real, practical, and tangible. *On your return home, put what you have saved in this way into a money-box. Do this every time you save even a halfpenny in this manner by some exercise of economy or self-denial from New Year's Day to Christmas, and when Christmas comes you will be surprised at the sum to which your savings have amounted.*

Now, anybody who has any money to spend at all can do this, whether the money be pocket money or money in trust, as it were, for household expenditure, and what is said here, therefore, may be acted on and carried into practice by the girl at school as well as the matron, by the maid as well as the mistress, and it would be well for many an English home if every mistress and matron put this excellent doctrine of thrift into practice herself, and spared no pains to teach it to her children and her servants. Verily she should be one of those who "shall rejoice in time to come. She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her." (Proverbs xxxi. 25-28.)

It has been justly said, "There is no royal road to learning," and it may be declared, with equal truth, "There is no royal road to prosperity," that is to say, in more homely but none the less forcible words, there is no short cut to getting rich. Results that endure are the outcome of toil and perseverance, and a prosperous condition, by which is meant a condition raised above the common money cares and troubles of this life, is most likely to be lasting when it has been achieved, little by little, by thrift and frugality. We have seen that the most necessary and most helpful aids to the attainment of this desirable state of things are based on general dealing for ready money, and the putting away and absolute retention in the form of money of everything that can be saved—the establishment, as it were, of a little private store or bank. No one can venture to predict the good that may result from the adoption of such a course. Money gathers like a snowball, and as by clever management a penny was once turned over and over and over again, and cultivated, if we may use the term, by business operations till it grew into the large sum of £1,000, so it is possible that the thrifty savings of early and middle life may gather into a sum that will buy an annuity for old age, or secure a house and home rent free for declining years. It may be used, too, as a veritable bank of deposit—a store from which money may be borrowed for a while in time of need or sickness, to be restored again at the first favourable opportunity.

But some mistress of a household, who has many wants and but little money to spend, will remind us that we have promised to show how even she may create a little store without interference with necessary wants and comforts, and this we must proceed to do. She buys for cash, of course. That is a *sine qua non.* Without this nothing can be done, as it has been already explained. The next point to be attained—the next step, as it were, on the ladder which shall, at all events, reach to immunity from debt, and therefore danger and distress, if not to absolute wealth—is a determination to make the week's allowance completely cover the week's expenditure, so that if there be no surplus, there shall, at all events, be no deficit. The third step will be to review the weekly or perhaps daily purchases, and to see if it be possible to get that which now costs 1s. for 11½d., and so save ½d. Cash payments ought, and *must*, if the buyer goes the right way to work, secure certain privileges, as we will endeavour to show. Everybody who pays cash is independent. The buyer is not compelled to buy at this shop or at that shop because he or she happens to be in debt and therefore in bondage, to the shopkeeper. If you are dealing with a butcher, or baker, or grocer, it is open to you to say to that butcher, or baker, or grocer, "Now, Mr. So-and-so, I pay you so many shillings per week in cash, and by taking over cash from me, and not being obliged to wait for your money, you gain the advantage of being able to make your receipts from me available for cash purchases on which you obtain discount. As I help you to secure this advantage by regular cash payments, it is only fair that I should have a *quid pro quo* in some slight degree, and I therefore ask you to give me a discount of 5 per cent. on the amount of my weekly bill." If the tradesman be wise he will do so to secure your custom; if he is not, and refuses, you can go elsewhere to some one who is wiser than he is, and who will. Now, suppose you are paying your butcher £1 per week, your baker 10s., your grocer 15s., your greengrocer 10s., and your milkman 5s., on an average, you would find that your butcher would, by giving you 5 per cent. discount, take 19s., your baker 9s. 6d., your grocer 14s. 3d., your greengrocer 14s. 3d., and your milkman 4s. 9d., and you would be 3s. in pocket, having saved this amount by the thrifty mode of dealing proposed.

Then, again, if you are free to deal where you will, by virtue of making cash payments you may often, if you will only take the trouble to do so when you are walking about, mark shops at which, for some reason or other which we need not inquire into here, articles are exposed for sale equally as good as similar things that you are in the habit of buying, but ticketed at a lower price. Thus, if you can buy a shoulder of mutton at 9½d. a pound for which your butcher would charge you 10½d., the money you save is more than an allowance of 5 per cent. made you by your own butcher. For example, an 8 lb. shoulder at 10½d. is 7s., but the same weight at 9½d. is 6s. 4d. You save 8d. by buying at the lower price, but the discount which would have been given you by your own butcher on 7s. at 5 per cent. would be *practically* 4d.

Put away the average savings of 3s. per week, week after week, and at the end of the year you will have £7 10s. in hard money, as the Americans say, without the least pinching or cheese-paring, and possibly you may save £3 or £4 in addition by a little care and wariness in buying in the cheaper markets, provided that the things bought be equal in other respects to the higher-priced articles. This is true thrift. It remains for you, my readers, to put the theory I have endeavoured to bring clearly before you into practice, and, I earnestly trust, to benefit thereby, not only for your own good, but for the good of others, for the outcome of your thrift will enable you to lend a helping hand in many a way that shall bring its reward hereafter, if not here.

In leaving the old lines of dealing with tradesmen and entering on the new lines that have been laid down in the preceding remarks, a little courage and self-possession will be necessary. Do not say to yourself—"It is impossible; no tradesman will submit to be treated in this manner; besides, what will my butcher, my baker, my grocer, and my greengrocer think of me?"—which it is very likely you will do. I will tell you what they will think of you. They will think that you are possessed of considerably more wisdom and prudence than they have hitherto given you credit for, that you are just and honest in your dealings, and that they are safe in supplying you with goods, which is more than they either think or feel with those to whom they are in the habit of giving long credit. It requires a little resolution to take a plunge into cold water, or to have an aching tooth dragged from gums and jaws by the dentist's abominable pincers; but both plunge and pain are but lightly regarded when all is over; and so it will be when the little arrangements with your tradesmen that have been suggested have been duly carried out, and it only remains to you to reap the benefit of the whole transaction. And use, you must remember, is second nature; so that in a month or two you will think no more of asking for discount on cash purchases than for a receipt for money paid.

INVESTMENTS: HOW, WHEN, AND WHERE TO MAKE THEM.

THERE are many English words that possess several different significations, and the word "investment" is one that can boast of no less than four. First of all, it implies the action of investing—that is to say, of clothing a person with a garment, or enduing him with honour or power. Secondly, it means that with which anyone is invested, as a robe, and it is in this sense that Shakespere uses it when he says:

> "Whose white investment figures innocence."

Thirdly, it is applied to the act of surrounding, blocking up, or besieging with an armed force any fortress, city, town, or seaport; and, lastly, it is used to signify the laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property, usually of a permanent nature. It is on investments of this nature that it is now proposed to offer a few remarks, that anyone who is not informed on this subject will do well to consider.

The investment of a sum of money means nothing more nor less than putting it out to interest, so that it may bring in a certain sum yearly or half-yearly, as the case may be, to the owner thereof. Money thus placed out will fructify, or make money, and it is usual to speak of the money that is thus placed out as the *principal*, and the money which it yields, or which, in other words, is paid to the owner for its use, as *interest*. If anyone, for example, had £1,000, and put the money in a box, the principal thus treated would be barren, and yield no interest; but if it were judiciously invested it would yield a certain amount annually or semi-annually, more or less, according to the nature of the investment.

There are many modes of investing money. So many, indeed, that it is impossible to pass over them seriatim in review in the course of a few brief but practical remarks such as these. Money may be invested in land or houses acquired absolutely by purchase, or in either by mortgage; that is to say, by lending money on land or houses assigned to the lender as a pledge or security for the return of the money. This is an investment of a temporary character, and if the borrower fails to pay the interest agreed on, or to return the principal when it is demanded, the lender has power, after a certain notice, to foreclose the mortgage, as it is called, and proceed to the sale of the property assigned as security in order to regain possession of the money that has been advanced.

The object of the investor in investing his money is to get as high a rate of interest as he can for it, having due regard to the safety of the principal. Investment at a high rate of interest by no means implies a good investment, but rather one that is unsafe and risky, and it must ever be remembered that it is better to get a low rate of interest continuously, and be sure at any time and all times that your money is safe and can be realised at pleasure, than to get a high rate of interest for a few short years and awake one morning to find that the undertaking, be it what it may, in which you had invested your money, has collapsed—that you will get no more interest, never regain possession of any part of the lost principal, and, perhaps, have to throw a good deal of good money after bad, in the shape of calls, etc., to make good any deficiency and to satisfy creditors.

If an investment in land is to be made, ascertain first the charges on the land, if there be any, in the form of tithes, etc., etc., and that the land is free from any mortgage. Then find out what rent has been paid per acre for the land, and the number of years' purchase at which land is sold in that part of the United Kingdom in which the piece to be sold is situated. This varies from twenty to thirty years, generally speaking. Thus, if land lets at £1 per acre, it would be unwise to give more than from £20 to £30 per acre for it, and if £1,000 were invested in land at this rate the purchaser could acquire for this sum from thirty-three to fifty acres, according to the number of years' purchase which would yield a rental varying from 3 to 5 per cent., if the land let for £1 per acre, according to circumstances. The value of land changes but slowly: there is greater variation in the worth of house property. To be remunerative, house property should yield the owner at least 5 or 6 per cent., or even more, when all charges for repairs, triennial painting, etc., have been deducted from the rent obtained. Thus, if a house cost £1,000, the owner must charge from £75 to £100 a year rental, in order that he may have fair interest for his money when allowance has been made for the cost of repairs, etc., and losses when the house is empty and without a tenant, as it must and will be sometimes when let to a yearly tenant or on a term of three years.

Now, although there is very little risk, if any, on land, there is a certain amount of hazard from loss attaching to house property, and expense and worry in seeing to repairs, etc., that does not render it desirable for a lady who has money to invest; and it is then a matter for consideration whether the money that she has to place out at interest in order that it may be useful shall be invested in the funds, or Government Stock, or in bank, railway, or mine shares, or in the shares of a public company. As for public companies, the reader had better lay to heart the advice that *Punch* once gave to persons about to marry, namely, "Don't." They are generally very well in theory—that is to say, on paper—and promise great things, but in nine cases out of ten the money of the unhappy shareholder is swallowed up and the affair is wound up by order of the Court of Chancery. Shares in mines are equally undesirable as a means of investment, and should be avoided. A mine may be worth a great deal to-day and very little to-morrow, owing to some untoward chance, and the hopes of the investor are cut down by the sharp frosts of failure and disappointment.

Railway shares sometimes prove a good investment and at other times the very reverse. For example, the Metropolitan District Railway never paid a farthing on its shares from 1870 to 1878, when a dividend of ¼, or 5s. per cent., was declared. The dividends of the Maryport and Carlisle Railway during the same series of years varied from 10 to 12¾, and those of the Taff Vale Railway from 8½ to 12; but this is no criterion of the value of the stock to a purchaser at present prices for investment. Such as these should ascertain the yield of the various railways at present prices; that is to say, at the present price of stocks; and this varies from 15s. 6d. per cent. in the Metropolitan District Railway, whose stock in October, 1879, stood at 81, to £5 7s. per cent. on the Taff Vale Railway, whose shares stood then at 215. As a rule, when the dividends on railway stock are high, the price of stock rises and the purchaser gets less interest on the money invested when the dividends would seem to imply a very high rate; and when the dividends are low the shares sink in value and the purchaser gets more interest *pro rata* than the price of stock would seem to indicate. The same may be said of the purchase of shares in banks, which afford means for good investments, in spite of such disastrous calamities as the failures of the Glasgow and West of England Banks through unsafe trading. There were many banks that paid a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum in 1879, and when the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank paid a modest dividend of 1 per cent., the Bank of Constantinople yielded as much to its shareholders as 22 per cent.

For a safe and sure investment there is nothing to equal the purchase of stock on which interest is paid or guaranteed by the British Government, and chief among these stands what is termed the Three-per Cent. Consols, in which every hundred pounds worth of stock carries a yearly interest of £3. This Government stock has risen from 88 in 1866 to 98⅝ in October, 1880, or not far below par, that is to say, 100; and on November 3, 1880, even reached par, an event which has not happened since 1853, or for 27 years. Now for purposes of investment it is better to buy when the price of stock is low and to sell when the price is high. For example, a buyer in 1866 would have paid £880 for £1,000 of stock, and since that time he has been receiving £30 a year interest on his £880, or rather more than £3 8s. per cent. On the other hand, a purchaser at the present time would have to give £986 5s. for £1,000 of stock, and would get but a trifle over 3 per cent. for it. And more than this, if the buyer in 1866 sold his stock when Consols are at 98⅝, he would have £986 5s., or would realise a gain of £106 5s., whereas if Consols fell to 90, and the buyer in 1880 was obliged to sell, he would realise only £900, and would be the loser of £86 5s. by the transaction.

The sale and transfer of stock are managed in London at the Stock Exchange by a body of men styled stockbrokers. There is no necessity, however, to apply to any of these. It is far better for a lady desiring to invest money, and who has no one to advise her, to seek the assistance of any banker in or near the place where she resides. Many bankers are themselves members of the Stock Exchange, but those who are not can get any business of this kind transacted speedily and economically.

When sending away bank-notes, whether to the bank or in payment of a claim, or even when they are kept in the house for a time, it is always desirable to copy and retain the number of each note in case of loss or theft. It is not sufficient to copy the mere number, but every letter or figure in connection with the number must be taken down. Thus, supposing a note is numbered K129345, it is not enough to copy the figures only, the letter K, which precedes them, must be taken down as well.

For investment of small sums of money which accrue with regularity year after year, but which do not assume any large proportions, the Post Office Savings Bank is the best place of deposit, if it be wished that the small sums shall gather and grow into a great one. Here deposits may be made to the extent of £150, and interest is allowed on every complete pound deposited at the rate of £2 10s. per annum. But if any one prefers to invest small sums that have been saved in Government Stocks rather than in the Post Office Savings Bank it is open to him to do so, for by the Savings Bank Act, 1880, any person may invest at any Post Office in the United Kingdom at which there is a savings bank small sums in any one of the following Government Stocks:—Consols, Reduced, or New Three per Cents. The sums so invested must not be less than £10, and must not exceed £100 in any one year, and the aggregate amount held by any one investor must not exceed £300. The following amounts will be charged for the purchase of Stock, and these sums will include all expenses connected with the subsequent collection of dividends:—

On Stock not exceeding £25	9d.
Exceeding £25, but not exceeding £50	1s. 3d.
,, 50 ,, 75	1s. 9d.
,, 75 ,, 100	2s. 3d.

The charges on the sale of Stock will be at the same rates up to £100, for £200 it will be 2s. 9d., and for £300, 3s. 3d. The investment will be made at the current price of the day on which it is made, and a certificate thereof will be sent to the investor by post. Similar arrangements will be made for sales of Stock, and dividends will be collected by the Post Office and placed to the credit of the investor.

Another admirable, desirable, and judicious means of investing small sums annually, especially when it is desired to benefit some near and dear relative at the death of the investor, is the purchase of a life policy, which can be effected at the age of 20, for an annual premium of £1 16s. 2d.; at 30, for £2 6s. 7d.; at 40, for £3 2s. 9d.; and so on. (See "The Post Office Guide," published quarterly, price 6d., for full information on this subject.) No one who is possessed of property which is liable to destruction, such as houses and furniture of any and every kind, should omit to insure it in a good and old-established fire office, such as the Westminster Fire Office, No. 27, King Street, Covent Garden. The rates charged range from 1s. 6d. to 5s. per cent., according to circumstances, and it is a comfort to feel at any time that if one's house and all that is in it fall a prey to the flames, the necessary steps have been taken to secure the rebuilding of the structure, and the purchase of new furniture in the room of that which has been consumed. Of late years the principle of assurance has been so widely extended that it is within the means of every one, however poor, to take advantage of this desirable means of investment. By the payment of a small sum weekly, it is now possible in some offices to provide a sum sufficient for all funeral expenses for any and every member of a family, and by the same means it is within the power of parents to provide for the education of their children or for a sum of money sufficient to afford them a start in life, payable on the attainment of a certain age, as may be stipulated. What better investment for small savings could affectionate parents desire?

THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

I.—THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the Orders of the Garter, Thistle, St. Patrick, Bath, Star of India, and Victoria Cross, is the only child of the fourth son of George III., His Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn, and the Princess Victoria Mary Louisa of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. She was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819, and received, at her baptism on June 24 in the same year, the names of Alexandrina Victoria. She ascended the throne on the death of her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837; was crowned in Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838; and was married in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, February 10, 1840, to His Royal Highness Prince Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Saxony, K.G., who died December 14, 1861.

II.—THE QUEEN'S CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN.

The children of Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort were nine in number, being as follows, according to the order of their birth:—

1. Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louise, Princess Royal of England, Duchess of Saxony, born November 21, 1840, married January 25, 1858, His Royal Highness Frederick William Nicholas Charles, Prince Imperial of Germany, K.G., and has had issue, four sons and four daughters, namely—

(1) Frederick William Victor Albert, born January 27, 1859.

(2) Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married February 18, 1878, to the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and has had issue, a daughter.

(3) Albert William Henry, born August 14, 1862.

(4) *Francis Frederic Sigismund*, born September 15, 1864; died June 18, 1866.

(5) Friederika Wilhelmina Amélie Victoria, born April 12, 1866.

(6) *Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar*, born February 10, 1868; died March 27, 1879.

(7) Sophié Dorotheé Ulrique Alice, born June 14, 1870.

(8) Margaretta Beatrice Feodore, born April 22, 1872.

2. His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Saxony, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., etc., etc., was born at Buckingham Palace, November 9th, 1841, and married, March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia (born December 1, 1844), Princess of Denmark, eldest daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark, and has had issue, three sons and three daughters, namely—

(1) Albert Victor Christian Edward, born January 8, 1864.

(2) George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865.

(3) Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born February 20, 1867.

(4) Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.

(5) Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born November 26, 1869.

(6) *Alexander John Charles Albert*, born April 6, 1871; died April 7, 1871.

3. Her Royal Highness *Alice Maud Mary*, Duchess of Saxony, born April 25, 1843, married July 1, 1862, to His Royal Highness Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, K.G.; died December 14, 1878. She had issue, two sons and five daughters, namely—

(1) Victoria Alberta Elizabeth Matilda Mary, born April 5, 1863.
(2) Elizabeth Alexandrine Louis Alice, born November 1, 1864.
(3) Irene Marie Louise Anna, born July 11, 1866.
(4) Ernest Louis Charles Albert William, born November 25, 1868.
(5) *Frederick William*, born October 7, 1870; died June 29, 1873.
(6) Victoria Alice Helena Louise Beatrice, born June 6, 1872.
(7) *Marie Victoria Feodore Leopoldine*, born May 24, 1874; died Nov. 15. 1878.

4. His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Ulster and Kent, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Duke of Saxony, K.G., the Heir Presumptive to the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was born at Windsor Castle, August 6, 1844, and married, January 23, 1874, Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of His Majesty Alexander II., the Emperor of all the Russias, and has had issue, one son and three daughters, namely—

(1) Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert, born October 15, 1874.
(2) Marie Alexandra Victoria, born October 28, 1875.
(3) Victoria Melita, born at Malta, November 25, 1876.
(4) Alexandra Louise Olga Victoria, born September 1, 1878.

5. Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, Duchess of Saxony, born May 25, 1846, and married, July 5, 1866, His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, K.G., and has had issue, three sons and two daughters, namely—

(1) Christian Victor, born April 14, 1867.
(2) Albert John, born February 26, 1869.
(3) Victoria Louise, born May 3, 1870.
(4) Franciska, born August 14, 1872.
(5) *Harold*, born May 12, 1876; died May 19, 1876.

6. Her Royal Highness Louise Caroline Alberta, Duchess of Saxony, born March 18, 1848, and was married, March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of Lorne, K.G., eldest son of the 8th Duke of Argyll. No issue.

7. His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, Earl of Sussex, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Saxony, born May 1, 1850, and married the Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, March 13, 1879. No issue.

8. His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, K.G., Prince of Coburg and Gotha, and Duke of Saxony, was born April 7, 1853, and remains unmarried.

9. Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, Duchess of Saxony, was born April 14, 1857, and remains unmarried.

III.—THE QUEEN'S AUNT.

Her Royal Highness Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, Princess of Hesse and Duchess of Cambridge, born July 25, 1797, married May 7, 1818, to His Royal Highness Prince Adolphus Frederick, 1st Duke of Cambridge, who died July 8, 1850.

IV.—THE QUEEN'S COUSINS.

1. His Royal Highness George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary, and Baron of Culloden, K.G., was born March 26, 1819, and remains unmarried. His Royal Highness has two sisters, namely—

2. The Princess Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, born July 19, 1822, was married, June 28, 1843, to Frederick William, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue, one son, namely—

(1) George Adolphus Frederick Augustus, born July 22, 1848.

3. Princess Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, born November 27, 1833, was married June 12, 1866, to His Serene Highness Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, Prince and Duke of Teck, and has issue, three sons and one daughter, namely—

(1) Victoria Mary Augusta, born May 26, 1867.

(2) Adolphus Charles Alexander Albert, born August 13, 1868.

(3) Francis Joseph Leopold Frederick, born January 9, 1870.

(4) Alexander, born April 14, 1874.

4. His Royal Highness Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, 3rd Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, Earl of Armagh, son of the late George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest-Augustus, ex-King of Hanover, was born September 21, 1845, and married, December 21, 1878, the Princess Thyra of Denmark, and has issue, a daughter. His Royal Highness has two sisters, namely—

(1) Frederica, born January 9, 1848. (2) Maria, born December 3, 1849.

V.—HER MAJESTY'S NEPHEWS AND NIECES.

1. The children of her half-brother, the son of her mother, the Duchess of Kent, by her first husband, the Prince of Leiningen—(1) Ernest Leopold, Prince of Leiningen, Captain R.N., born November 9, 1830, married September 11, 1858, Princess Maria Amelia, of Baden, and has issue. (2) Edward Frederick, born January 5, 1833.——2. The children of her half-sister, the daughter of her mother, the Duchess of Kent, by her first husband, the Prince of Leiningen—(1) Charles Lewis, born October 25, 1829. (2) Herman Ernest, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, born August 31, 1832, married, and has issue. (3) Victor Ferdinand, Count Gleichen, retired Rear-Admiral R.N., and Governor of Windsor Castle, born November 11, 1833, married, January 26, 1861, Laura, daughter of Admiral Sir George Seymour, and sister of the Marquis of Hertford, and has issue. (4) Adelaide Victoire, born July 20, 1835, married September 11, 1856, to Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

MONARCHS OF ENGLAND, FROM WILLIAM I. TO VICTORIA.

Dynasty.	Name.	Degrees of Relationship, &c.	Born.	Succeed. to throne.	Died, &c.	Year of age.	Year of reign.
NORMAN.	William I.	Acquired the Crown by Conquest.	1024	1066	1087	64th	21st
	William II.	Third Son of William I.	1057	1087	1100	43rd	13th
	Henry I.	Fourth Son of William I.	1070	1100	1135	68th	36th
	Stephen.	Grandson of William I.	1104	1135	1154	50th	19th
PLANTAGENET.	Henry II.	Grandson of Henry I.	1133	1154	1189	57th	35th
	Richard I.	Third Son of Henry II.	1157	1189	1199	42nd	10th
	John.	Sixth Son of Henry II.	1166	1199	1216	50th	18th
	Henry III.	Eldest Son of John.	1206	1216	1272	66th	57th
	Edward I.	Eldest Son of Henry III.	1239	1272	1307	67th	35th
	Edward II.	Fourth Son of Edward I.	1284	1307	1327	44th	20th
	Edward III.	Eldest Son of Edward II.	1312	1327	1377	64th	51st
	Richard II.	Grandson of Edward III.	1367	1377	1400	34th	22nd
LANC.	Henry IV.	Grandson of Edward III.	1367	1399	1413	46th	14th
	Henry V.	Eldest Son of Henry IV.	1388	1413	1422	34th	10th
	Henry VI.	Only Son of Henry V.	1421	1422	1471	49th	39th
YORK.	Edward IV.	Great-grandson of Edward III.	1441	1461	1483	43rd	23rd
	Edward V.	Eldest Son of Edward IV.	1470	1483	1483	13th	4 mo.
	Richard III.	Brother of Edward IV.	1453	1483	1485	33rd	3rd
TUDOR.	Henry VII.	Great-great-grandson of Edward III.	1457	1485	1509	53rd	24th
	Henry VIII.	Second Son of Henry VII.	1491	1509	1547	56th	38th
	Edward VI.	Son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour.	1537	1547	1553	16th	7th
	Mary I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon.	1516	1553	1558	43rd	6th
	Elizabeth.	Daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn.	1533	1558	1603	70th	45th
STUART	James I.	Great-great-grandson of Henry VII.	1566	1603	1625	59th	23rd
	Charles I.	Third Son of James I.	1600	1625	1649	49th	24th
COMM.	Oliver Cromwell.	Son of Robert Cromwell, of Huntingdon.	1599	1649	1658	60th	5th
	Richard Cromwell.	Eldest Son of Oliver Cromwell.	1625	1658	1659	87th	7 mo.
STUART. (restored.)	Charles II.	Second Son of Charles I.	1630	1660	1685	55th	25th
	James II.	Third Son of Charles I.	1633	1685	1688	66th	4th
	William III. and Mary II.	Son-in-law and Daughter of James II.	1650	1688	1702	52nd	12th
	Anne.	Second Daughter of James II.	1665	1702	1714	50th	13th
HANOVER.	George I.	Great-grandson of James I.	1660	1714	1727	68th	13th
	George II.	Only Son of George I.	1683	1727	1760	77th	34th
	George III.	Grandson of George II.	1738	1760	1820	82nd	60th
	George IV.	Eldest Son of George III.	1762	1820	1830	68th	11th
	William IV.	Third Son of George III.	1765	1830	1837	72nd	7th
	Victoria.	Grand-daughter of George III.	1819	1837	—	—	—

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE,

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS, AND REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

THE CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

			Salary.
	First Lord of the Treasury	Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P.	£5000
	Chancellor of the Exchequer		2500
	Lord High Chancellor	Rt. Hon. the Lord Selborne	10000
	Lord President of the Council	Rt. Hon. the Earl Spencer, K.G.	2000
	Lord Privy Seal	His Grace the Duke of Argyle, K.T.	1000
Secs. of State for	*Home Department*	Rt. Hon. Sir William V. Harcourt, M.P.	5000
	Foreign Affairs	Rt. Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.	5000
	Colonies	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kimberley	5000
	War Department	Rt. Hon. Hugh Childers, M.P.	5000
	India	Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Hartington, M.P.	5000
	Ireland	Rt. Hon. William E. Forster, M.P.	4425
	First Lord of the Admiralty	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.	4500
	Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster	Rt. Hon. John Bright, M.P.	2000
	President of Board of Trade	Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.	2000
	President of Local Gov. Board	Rt. Hon. J. G. Dodson, M.P.	2000

THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.

	F. M. Commanding-in-Chief	H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.	4432
	Post Master General	Rt. Hon. Henry Fawcett, M.P.	2500
	Chief Commissioner of Works		2000
	Parl. Sec. of Local Gov. Board	J. T. Hibbert, Esq., M.P.	1500
Parl. Under-Secs. for	*Colonial Office*	Rt. Hon. Mount-Stuart E. Grant Duff, M.P.	1500
	Foreign Office	Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart., M.P.	1500
	Home Department	Arthur W. Peel, Esq., M.P.	1500
	War	The Earl of Morley	1500
	Vice-Pres. Committee of Council	Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.	2000
	Parl. Sec. Board of Trade	Evelyn Ashley, Esq., M.P.	1500
	Judge-Advocate General	Rt. Hon. George Osborne Morgan, M.P.	2000
	Political Sec. of Treasury	Rt. Hon. the Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.	2000
	Financial do. do.	The Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P.	2000
	Secretary of Admiralty	G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, Esq., M.P.	2000
	Do. Indian Council	Viscount Enfield, M.P.	1200
	Junior Lords of Treasury	Sir A. D. Hayter, Bart., M.P.	1000
		John Holms, Esq., M.P.	1000
		C. C. Cotes, Esq.	1000
	Do. of Admiralty	T. Brassey, Esq., M.P. (Civil Lord)	1500
		Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key, K.C.B.	1500
		Admiral Rt. Hon. Sir John Hay, C.B., M.P.	1000
		Rear-Admiral A. H. Hoskins, C.B.	1000
	Attorney-General	Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P.	7000
	Solicitor-General	Sir Farrar Herschell, Q.C., M.P.	6000
	Paymaster-General	Rt. Hon. Lord Wolverton	—

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Rt. Hon. the Earl Cowper, K.G.	20000
Chief Sec. (See Cabinet)	Rt. Hon. William E. Forster	4425
Under Secretary	T. H. Burke, Esq.	—
Lord Chancellor	The Lord O'Hagan	8000
Attorney-General	Rt. Hon. Hugh Law, M.P.	1158
Solicitor-General	W. M. Johnson, Esq.	974
Commander of the Forces	General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B.	1384

SCOTLAND.

Lord High Constable	The Earl of Errol	—
Keeper of the Great Seal	The Earl of Selkirk	—
Lord Privy Seal	The Marquis of Lothian, K.T.	—
Lord Clerk Register	The Earl of Glasgow	1200
Lord Justice Clerk	Rt. Hon. Lord Moncrieff	4500
Lord-Advocate	Rt. Hon. J. McLaren	2387
Solicitor-General	J. B. Balfour, Esq.	955
Commander of the Forces	Lieutenant-General Robert Bruce	697

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Offices: Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.

Lord Steward	Rt. Hon. the Earl Sydney, G.C.B.	2000
Treasurer	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Breadalbane	—
Comptroller	Rt. Hon. Lord Kensington	904
Master of the Household	Sir John C. Cowell, K.C.B.	—
Secretary of Board of Green Cloth	E. M. Browell, Esq.	—
Paymaster of the Household	T. C. Marsh, Esq.	—
Hereditary Grand Almoner	The Marquis of Exeter	—
Lord High Almoner	The Dean of Windsor	

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Offices: Stable Yard, St. James's Palace.

Lord Chamberlain	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kenmare, K.P.	2000
Vice-Chamberlain	Rt. Hon. Lord Charles W. Brudenell Bruce	924
Comptroller	Hon. S. Ponsonby Farren, C.B.	1000
Chief Clerk	George T. Hertslet, Esq.	—
Keeper of the Privy Purse & Private Sec. to Her Majesty	General Sir H. F. Ponsonby, K.C.B.	—
Assist. Keeper and Private Sec	Captain F. I. Edwards, R.E.	—
Captain of Yeoman of the Guard	Rt. Hon. Lord Monson	1200
Captain of Gentlemen-at-Arms	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Fife	1200
Master of the Ceremonies	General Sir F. Seymour, K.C.B.	—
Dean of Chapel Royal	The Bishop of London	—
Sub-Dean	Rev. Francis Garden, M.A.	—
Clerk of the Closet	The Bishop of Worcester	—
Resident Chaplain	The Dean of Windsor	—
Groom of the Robes	H. D. Erskine, Esq.	—
Physician-in-Ordinary	Sir William Jenner, Bart., K.C.B.	—
Sergeant-Surgeon	Sir James Paget, Bart.	

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT.

Offices: Royal Mews, Pimlico.

		Salary.
Master of the Horse	His Grace the Duke of Westminster, K.G.	2500
Master of the Buckhounds	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cork and Orrery	1500
Hereditary Grand Falconer	His Grace the Duke of St. Albans	—
Clerk Marshal and Chief Equerry	Lord Alfred Paget	—
Crown Equerry and Secretary	Colonel G. A. Maude, C.B.	—

LADIES OF HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Mistress of the Robes: Her Grace the Duchess of Bedford.

Ladies of the Bed-chamber: Her Grace the Duchess (Dowager) of Athole; Her Grace the Duchess (Dowager) of Roxburghe; the Marchioness (Dowager) of Ely; Lady Churchill; Lady Waterpark; the Countess of Errol; Lady Abercromby; Lady Southampton.

Extra Ladies of the Bed-chamber: The Countess (Dowager) of Mount Edgcumbe; the Viscountess Clifden; the Countess of Gainsborough; the Countess of Mayo; the Countess of Caledon.

Bed-chamber Women: The Viscountess Chewton; Hon. Lady Hamilton Gordon; Lady Codrington; Lady Sarah Elizabeth Lindsay; Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce; Hon. Flora C. J. Macdonald; Hon. Mrs. Ferguson (of Pitfour); Hon. Horatio Charlotte Stopford.

Maids of Honour: Hon. Caroline Fanny Cavendish; Hon. Harriet Lepel Phipps; Hon. Mary Louisa Lascelles; Hon. Mary Emma Pitt; Hon. Frances M. Drummond; Hon. Evelyn C. Paget; Hon. Amy Gwendoline Lambart; Hon. Ethel H. M. Cadogan.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

	British Ambassadors, etc., Abroad.	Foreign Ambassadors, etc., in or for England.
Argentine Confed.	Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart.	Don Manual R. Garcia.
Austria	Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. Elliot, G.C.B.	Count Karolyi.
Belgium	Sir J. S. Lumley, C.B.	Baron Henri Solvyns.
Brazil	Francis C. Ford, Esq., C.B.	Baron de Penedo.
Central America	Sidney Locock, Esq.	M. Crisanto Medina.
Chili	Hon. F. G. Pakenham	Don Alberto B. Gana.
China	Sir T. F. Wade, K.C.B.	Marquis Tseng.
Colombia	Col. C. E. Mansfield	Gen. Sergio Camargo.
Denmark	Sir Charles L. Wyke, K.C.B.	M. de Fulbe.
Ecuador	F. Douglas Hamilton, Esq.	Gen. Salazar.
France	Lord Lyons, G.C.B.	M. Challemel-Lacour.
Germany	Lord Odo Russell, G.C.B.	Count G. Münster.
Greece	Edwin Corbett, Esq.	M. A. Contostavlos.
Italy	Sir A. B. Paget, K.C.B.	Count Menabrea.
Japan	Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B.	Fushia Wooyeno.
Morocco	Sir John H. D. Hay, K.C.B.	
Netherlands	Hon. William Stuart, C.B.	Count Charles de Bylandt.
Persia	Ronald F. Thomson, Esq.	Mirza Malcolm Khan.
Peru	Spenser St. John, Esq.	Don Zaribio Sans.
Portugal	R. B. D. Morier, Esq., C.B.	Senhor Martius d'Antas.
Russia	Rt. Hon. Earl of Dufferin, K.G.	Prince Lobanoff.
Spain	Hon. L. S. Sackville-West	Marquis de Casa Laiglesia.
Sweden	Hon. E. M. Erskine, C.B.	Count Charles E. Piper.
Switzerland	Hon. H. C. Vivian, C.B.	H. Vernet, Esq. (Cons. Gen.)
Turkey	Rt. Hon. Sir Austen H. Layard [*On leave of absence* Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, [*pro tem.*	H. E. Musurus Pacha.
United States	Rt. Hn. Sir E. Thornton, K.C.B.	J. Russell Lowell.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

States.	Sovereigns.	Date of Birth.	Date of Accession
Austria	Francis Joseph (*Emperor*)	Aug. 18 .. 1830	Dec. 2 .. 1848
Baden	Frederick (*Grand Duke*)	Sept. 9 .. 1826	April 24 .. 1852
Bavaria	Louis II. (*King*)	Aug. 25 .. 1845	Mar. 10 .. 1864
Belgium	Leopold II. (*King*)	April 9 .. 1835	Dec. 10 .. 1865
Denmark	Christian IX. (*King*)	April 8 .. 1818	Nov. 15 .. 1863
France (Republic)	F. P. Jules Grévy (*President*)	Aug. 15 .. 1813	Jan. 30 .. 1879
German Empire	William (*Emperor*)	Mar. 22 .. 1797	Dec. 10 .. 1870
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria (*Queen*)	May 24 .. 1819	June 13 .. 1837
Greece	George I. (*King*)	Dec. 24 .. 1845	June 6 .. 1863
Hesse Darmstadt	Louis IV. (*Grand Duke*)	Sep. 12 .. 1837	June 16 .. 1848
Italy	Humbert (*King*)	Mar. 14 ... 1844	Jan. 9 .. 1878
Mecklenburgh Schwerin	Frederic Francis II (*Grnd. Duke*)	Feb. 28 .. 1823	Mar. 7 .. 1842
Mecklenburgh Strelitz	Frederic William I (*Grnd. Duke*)	Oct. 17 .. 1819	Sept. 6 .. 1860
Montenegro	Nicolas I. (*Prince*)	Oct. 7 .. 1841	Aug. 14 .. 1860
Netherlands	William III. (*King*)	Feb. 19 .. 1817	Mar. 17 .. 1849
Oldenburg	Peter (*Grand Duke*)	July 8 .. 1827	Feb. 27 .. 1853
Portugal	Louis I. (*King*)	Oct. 31 .. 1838	Nov. 11 .. 1861
Reuss	Henry XXII. (*Prince*)	Mar. 28 .. 1846	Nov. 8 .. 1859
Roumania	Charles (*Hereditary Prince*)	April 20 .. 1839	Apr. 20 .. 1866
Russia	Alexander II. (*Emperor*)	April 29 .. 1818	Mar. 2 .. 1855
Saxe Coburg Gotha	Ernest II. (*Duke*)	June 21 .. 1818	Jan. 29 .. 1844
Saxony	Albert (*King*)	April 23 .. 1828	Oct. 29 .. 1873
Servia	Milan IV. (*Hereditary Prince*)	Aug. 10 .. 1859	June 30 .. 1868
Spain	Alphonso XII. (*King*)	Nov. 28 .. 1857	Dec. 31 .. 1874
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II. (*King*)	Jan. 21 .. 1829	Sept. 20 .. 1872
Switzerland	B. Hammer (*President*)	—	—
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II. (*Sultan*)	Aug. 6 .. 1842	Aug. 31 .. 1876
Wurtemburg	Charles (*King*)	Mar. 6 .. 1823	June 25 .. 1864
Papal States (annexed to Italy)	Leo XIII. (*Pope*)	Mar. 2 .. 1810	Feb. 20 .. 1878

THE GREAT EPOCHS OF LIFE:

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE BOTH WHEN AND BEFORE THEY HAPPEN,

THE Great Epochs of Life—What are these? A glance at the first column in the first page of any daily paper, in which, generally speaking, are chronicled, in brief but sufficient terms, births and marriages and deaths of recent occurrence, will afford a sufficient answer to the question. Surely the great epochs in any human life, whether it be of man or woman, are the time of entrance into the world, when the first faint breath of life is drawn, the time when one is indissolubly yoked to another, as long as they both shall live, for weal or woe, and the time when the beating of the heart and the rise and fall of the lungs are stayed for ever, and the spirit, released from the thraldom of the body, takes its way, gladly or reluctantly as the case may be, to the God who gave it. All other epochs, many though they be, are of minor importance; but these stand forth from among them in startling prominence, as those can testify who have rejoiced at the birth of child or grandchild, who have taken part in a wedding, whether their own or that of some darling son or daughter, or who have sorrowed, but not without hope, when some one dearly loved has yielded up the breath of life, and passed out of sight behind the impenetrable veil that is interposed between the life that we now live in the flesh and the life of the world to come.

At each and all of these times there is something to be done out of the ordinary routine of everyday life; and, as is often the case at other but less important occurrences, nobody seems exactly to know what to do, and how and when and where to do it. It may be useful to many to point out what formalities must be gone through, as enjoined by law. Everyone knows, or certainly ought to know, enough about the social observances which are required at these seasons, so that there is no absolute necessity to touch upon any of these.

1. BIRTH.—At the birth of a child the first thing that is required by the law of the land is the registration of the infant's birth, under an Act of Parliament entitled "An Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England," which came into operation on July 1, 1837, just after the accession of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the throne, and has remained in operation ever since. To carry out the provisions of the Act there is a general register office in London, now at Somerset House, in the Strand, under an officer named the registrar-general, who exercises a general superintendence over everything relating to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and in whose custody the registers made and collected in every district from year to year are placed for preservation and for reference. There is a superintendent registrar for every district, which is generally identical and conterminous with a poor-law union, and the clerk to the guardians of the union is in most cases the superintendent registrar. For the district itself, and for each of the sub-districts into which the district is divided, a local officer is appointed, whose business it is to make himself acquainted with the births and deaths that occur in the district or sub-district under his charge, and to register them with all the particulars required, according to certain printed forms provided for the purpose.

The registration of a birth must be made before the child is six weeks old, and non-compliance with this subjects any one who may neglect it to a small charge by way of penalty for his carelessness—that is to say, the registration of a child, when it is more than six weeks old, costs the parents 7s. 6d. The first thing to be done is to find out the name and address of the registrar in whose district or sub-district you are living, and if neither the parents nor the nurse know this, as may be often the case if the former are newcomers or the latter a stranger to the neighbourhood, it may be learnt from the medical man in attendance or from the clerk, sexton, pew-opener, etc., at the place of worship to which you are in the habit of going. The particulars required may be given by either parent, the nurse, or any relative. They are (1) the time of birth, name, and sex of the child; (2), the names, surname, and profession or professions of the parents, and the maiden surname of the mother; (3), the signature, description, and residence of the informant, whoever he or she may be; and (4), the date of registration; the whole being attested by the signature of the registrar. If the baptismal or Christian name of the child has not been determined on at the time of registration it may be inserted at any subsequent period within six months. No charge is made by the registrar, who receives a small fee from Government for each entry for his trouble. If a certificate of the entry is required from the registrar he will give one; but for this he is entitled to charge 2s. 6d. for the certificate and 1d. for the inland revenue stamp that he is compelled to affix, in order to render the document of any use as far as evidence in a court of law goes. Registry of birth is now compulsory, and has been so, indeed, since January, 1875. It was found necessary to make it so in consequence of the frequent omissions to comply with the provisions and requirements of the Act. Every three months the district registrars hand over the entries made within their respective districts to the superintendent registrar, who transmits them in due time to Somerset House, where they are carefully preserved. These registers, whether of births, marriages, or deaths, may be searched over any period not exceeding five years on payment of a fee of 1s. A certified copy of any entry is granted on payment of a further fee of 2s. 7d., in which charge is included the stamp duty of 1d. mentioned above.

It is desirable that parents should keep in their possession a certified copy of registration, or what is equally serviceable, a certificate of baptism, obtained at the baptism of the infant, and for which the clergyman is entitled to charge a fee of 2s. 7d. It may be observed *en passant* that there are no fees payable at baptism, but that at the ceremony of "churching," the mother, who returns thanks for the personal mercies vouchsafed to her by Almighty God, is enjoined by the rubric (see *The Churching of Women* in the "Prayer Book") to "offer accustomed offerings," which is now generally taken to mean such an offering as the means of herself and her husband may permit.

When the registration of the birth of the child has been made the registrar will hand his informant a paper, requiring the parents to have the child vaccinated on attaining the age of three months. This may be done by the family doctor or by the medical officer for the district, whose name and address are duly stated in the paper. If the child be delicate it is in the power of the medical man to postpone the time of vaccination at his discretion. When vaccination has been successfully performed he is bound to supply both the registrar for the district and the parents with a certificate to this effect. Neglect to comply with the provisions of the "Vaccination Act" of 1840 deservedly subjects parents to proceedings before a magistrate, who has power to inflict a fine.

2. MARRIAGE.—This ceremony, as far as the Church of England is concerned, requires the previous publication of banns in the church of the parish to which one of the contracting parties belongs, or a license or special license empowering the solemnisation of the marriage. It is necessary that both parties should be of age, and that if either should be a minor, and therefore an infant in the eyes of the law, the permission of either parent or a guardian should be given either verbally or in writing. It is further provided that no marriage shall be permitted either by banns or license unless one of the parties shall have had his or her usual place of abode in the parish in which it is intended that the marriage ceremony shall take place, for fifteen days immediately preceding; and no marriage can be celebrated if three months are allowed to elapse after the publication of the banns or the granting of the license. Notice of banns should be given to the parish-clerk or to any one empowered by the clergyman of the parish to receive them. There is no fee for publication of banns. For a long time it has been the custom for the lower classes only to have "their banns put up," as the phrase goes in some districts; but it is now gaining ground, and very properly so, among the middle and higher classes. A marriage license empowering the parties named therein to be married in any part of the country may be obtained in London at the Faculty Office or Vicar-General's Office, both in Doctors' Commons, near St. Paul's Cathedral, the entire cost being £2 2s. 6d. Licenses may be procured for the same amount for marriage in any part of a diocese at the office of the registrar of the bishop of the diocese, and also from clergymen empowered by the bishop in various parts of the diocese to act as surrogates for granting licenses; but the cost of a license procured through a surrogate varies from £2 12s. 6d. to £3 3s., according to the diocese. A special license obtainable from the Archbishop of Canterbury, after application through a proctor at the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons, costs very nearly £30. This document empowers the persons named therein to be married at any church, at any time, without previous residence in the parish in which the church is situated. It may be said that it is not absolutely necessary for a marriage by special license to take place in a church. The ceremony may be performed, as it usually is in the United States, in a private dwelling-house. The canonical hours for weddings are between 8 and 12 A.M., but attempts are being made to extend the legal time to a later period of the day. Most chapels belonging to nonconformist bodies are licensed for the celebration of marriages, the preliminaries being similar to those enjoined by law for the Church of England.

There is another mode of marriage—a purely civil contract, unblessed by any solemn rite or ceremony, which should be discouraged as much as possible, although it is sanctioned by law. It is marriage by the superintendent registrar of the district, who reads a certain brief form of words, and pronounces the two who stand before him to be man and wife. Persons who have lived in the superintendent registrar's district for not less than seven days may deliver to him notice of their intention to be married. This notice is then entered in a book called "The Marriage Notice Book," open at all times to inspection without a fee. A copy of this notice is also exposed in the registrar's office for twenty-one days, after which the contracting parties may proceed to the completion of their mutual contract.

It is desirable that every woman when married should obtain and keep a copy of the registry of her marriage, for obvious reasons. Marriages are registered in duplicate, and every entry must be signed by the officiating clergyman, or the superintendent registrar or registering officer, by the persons married, and by two witnesses. Fees for marriage to all officials, from the clergyman downwards (except in the case of the superintendent registrar), are regulated by the rank or means of the bride and bridegroom. There is a registrar of marriages in every district, but registration of no marriages except those under the mere civil contract is compulsory.

3. DEATH.—The form to be gone through after death is at once sad and simple. The medical man who has been in attendance on the deceased first gives a certificate of the cause of death on a printed form. This must be taken to the registrar of births and deaths for the district in which the death has occurred. Particulars are given respecting the sex, age, name, etc., of the deceased, and the cause of death, and the applicant is asked if he or she was present at the death. The registration being duly made, the registrar fills up a form, which is really a license, to proceed to the burial of the body, and a warrant to the officiating minister that he is authorised to perform the ceremony with which the body is consigned to the earth—to return to the dust from which it sprung. It is almost needless to point out the desirability of entering all births, marriages, and deaths occurring in a family in a Bible having blank leaves for this purpose.

To return, however, from the consideration of what is needful to be done at the end of life to that which must be done at the beginning, a few remarks may not be out of place here respecting the naming of children. When a woman marries she takes, according to long-established custom, the surname of her husband, and her own surname is, as it were, wiped out as far as she herself and family into which she has married are concerned. Therefore no certain means remain to future generations of tracing their descent in the person of their grandmother or great grandmother, as the case may be, especially if no record has been kept in a family Bible. This difficulty might be obviated if the custom pertained—which is much to be desired—of giving to every child, to girls as well as boys, the surname of their mother as a second baptismal name, or, at all events, if more than one ordinary Christian or baptismal name be given, as the baptismal name which immediately precedes the family name or father's surname.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S GUIDE TO GOOD THINGS.

JANUARY.

Soups.—Giblet, Oyster, Game, Condé, Hare, Oxtail, Gravy.

Fish.—Turbot, Carp, Perch, Lamprey (*stewed*), Tench (*pie*), Eel (*pie*), Skate, Smelts, Plaice (*fried*), Whiting (*boiled*), Soles (*fried*), Lobster, Crab, Cod's Tail (*fried*), Prawns, Oysters, Flounders, Cray Fish.

Joints.—Fillet of Beef, House Lamb forequarter, Sirloin of Beef (*roast*), Leg of Lamb (*boiled*), Pork loin or leg (*roast*), Ham, Knuckle of Mutton (*boiled*), Breast of Veal (*stewed*) with Onion Sauce.

Vegetables.—Winter Spinach (*consommé*), Turnips (*mashed*), Jerusalem Artichokes, Brocoli, Celery (*stewed*), Beetroot, Scotch Kale, Endive, Parsnips, Leeks, Potatoes (à la Maître d'Hotel), Savoys.

Made Dishes.—Stewed Beefsteak, Boiled Sweetbread, Mutton Cutlets, Curried Cow Heel, Broiled Calf's Heart, Hashed Hare, Bœuf à la Flamande, Blanquette de Veau, Sausage Rissoles.

Poultry.—Fowl (*broiled*) with Mushrooms, Goose (*roast*), Turkey (*boiled*) with Celery Sauce, Ducks (*roast*), Larks (*roast*), Fowl (*boiled*) with Oyster Sauce.

Game.—Hare (*roast*), Wild Rabbits (*boiled*), Pheasant (*salmi of*), Wild Duck (*hashed*), Partridge, Teal, Snipe, Widgeon, Woodcock.

Sweets, etc.—Mince Pies, Almond Pudding, Raised Apple Pie, Tapioca Pudding, Yeast Dumplings, German Pudding, Punch Jelly, Calf's Foot Jelly, Orange Cream, Trifle, etc.

Fruits.—Apples, Oranges, Pears, Grapes, Medlars, Filberts, Walnuts, Almonds and Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Dates, Preserved Ginger, Olives and Crystallised Fruits.

FEBRUARY.

Soups.—Hare, Cock-a-Leeky, Giblet, Lobster, Pea, Mock Turtle, Water Souchy.

Fish.—Soles (*in Matelotte*), Whiting (*fried*), Smelts (*in Jelly*), Turbot Salad, Salt Cod Fish, Carp, Skate, Tench, Perch, Eels (*stewed*), Lobster (*au gratin*), Oysters (*scalloped*), Cray Fish, Prawns.

Joints.—Griskin of Pork, Corned Round of Beef, Leg of House Lamb (*roast*), Loin of Mutton (*roast*), Fillet of Veal (*roast*), Ham, Ox Tongue, Ribs of Beef (*roast*), Leg of Mutton (*boiled*).

Vegetables.—Parsnips, Endive, Leeks, Celery, Brocoli, Scotch Kale, Jerusalem Artichokes, Spinach, Turnips, Beetroot, Potatoes, Red Cabbage and Celery as Salad.

Made Dishes.—Haricot Mutton, Stewed Kidneys, Pork Pie (*cold*), Calf's Head (*boned*), Minced Veal, Beef Palates, Pig's Feet, Ragout of Ox Cheek, Oyster Patties.

Poultry.—Turkey (*pulled*), Duck (*boiled*), Fowl (*roast, or stewed with rice*), Goose (*roast*), Larks (*roast*), Guinea Fowl (*larded*), Spring Chickens.

Game.—Wild Duck (*roast or hashed*), Widgeon, Teal, Wild Rabbit (*roast, or in pie*), Hare (*roast or jugged*).

Sweets.—Apple Charlotte, Quaking Pudding, Pancakes, Cabinet Pudding, Apple Dumplings, Jam Tarts, Jam Puffs, Orange Salad, Millet Pudding, Ratafia Pudding, etc.

Fruits.—Apples, Pears, Oranges, Grapes, Medlars, Nuts, Walnuts, Almonds and Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Dates, Preserved Ginger, Olives, and Crystallised Fruits.

MARCH.

Soups.—White, Lobster, Mulligatawny, Ox Cheek, Gravy, Julienne, Spring.

Fish.—Salt Cod Fish (*twice laid*), Soles (*boiled*), Oysters (*fried*) in batter, Lobster, Eels, Skate, Turbot, Whiting, John Dory, Smelts, Plaice, Eels (*in pie*), Haddock, Prawns, Cray Fish, Perch (*stewed with wine*).

Joints.—Sirloin or Ribs of Beef (*roast*), Grass Lamb fore quarter, Loin of Mutton, (*roast, with currant jelly*), Breast of Veal (*stewed*), Ox Tongue (*roast*) Leg of Pork (*roast, with stuffing*), Veal.

Vegetables.—Brocoli, Scotch Kale, Spinach, Turnips (*young*), Celery, Beetroot, Leeks, Parsnips (*fried*), Endive, Jerusalem Artichokes, Potatoes, Lettuce, and Salad Herbs.

Made Dishes.—Sweetbread Pie, Pork Kabob, Beefsteak (*au naturel*), Minced Collops, Maintenon Cutlets, Marrow, Mutton Cutlets (*with sharp sauce*), Pork Chops or Cutlets.

Poultry.—Spring Chickens, Guinea Fowl (*larded*), Turkey, Ducklings, Poulet à la Malmaison, Larks, Fowls (*roast, boiled, or pulled*).

Game.—Wild or Wood Pigeons (*split down back and broiled*), Wild Rabbits (*boiled with onion sauce*), Hare. Wild Ducks,

Sweets.—College Pudding, Almond Custard, Sweet Omelet, Baked Codling Pudding, Green Apricot Pudding, Rhubarb Pie or Pudding, Orange Jelly, Orange Chips, Pancakes.

Fruits.—Apples, Oranges, Pears, Grapes, Medlars, Nuts, Walnuts, Almonds and Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Dates, Preserved Ginger, Olives, and Crystallised Fruits.

APRIL.

Soups.—Vermicelli, Scotch Barley Broth, Mock Turtle, Oxtail, Condé, Oyster.

Fish.—Salmon (*broiled*), Carp (*stewed*), Tench (*in pie*), Eels (*in pie*), Soles, Smelts, Trout, Turbot, Mackerel (*broiled*), Crab, Cray Fish, Herrings (*boiled*), Prawns, Shrimps, Lobster.

Joints.—Fore Quarter of Lamb (*roast*), Ribs of Beef (*boned, rolled, and roast*), Fillet of Veal (*roast*), Ham, Leg of Lamb (*boiled, with spinach*), Knuckle of Veal (*stewed, with rice*), Mutton.

Vegetables.—Seakale, Asparagus, Turnip Tops, Spinach (*in consommé*) Laver, Jerusalem Artichokes, Brocoli, Leeks, Lettuce and Salad Herbs, Chervil, Potatoes, Cresses.

Made Dishes.—Poached Eggs (in *gravy or with spinach*), Pigeon Pie, Irish Stew, Sweetbreads (*en caisse*), Lamb's Heads, Beef Olives, Veal Collops, Calves' Liver and Bacon.

Poultry.—Fowl or Chicken (*fricasseed*), Turkey Poult, Ducklings, Pigeons (*stewed in gravy*), Guinea Fowl (*larded*), Fowl (*broiled or grilled*).

Game.—Wild or Wood Pigeons (*stewed*), Wild Rabbits (*roast and larded*), Leveret (*roast, towards close of month*).

Sweets.—Spanish Custard, Rice Pudding, Eve's Pudding, Creams, Rhubarb Tart, Custard Pudding, Apricot Fritters, Prune Tart, Orange Marmalade Tart, Jellies and Blancmanges.

Fruits.—Apples, Pears, Oranges, Grapes, Almonds and Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Dates, Preserved Ginger and Crystallised Fruits, Olives, Forced Cherries and Strawberries.

MAY.

Soups.—Almond, Gravy, Condé, Turtle, Lobster, Vermicelli, Spring, Julienne.

Fish.—Eels (*collared*), Cod Sounds (*boiled or fried in butter*), Salmon (*boiled*), Turbot, Soles, Mackerel, Herrings, Lobsters, Prawns, Cray Fish, Crab, Shrimps, Trout, Smelts.

Joints.—Ribs or Sirloin of Beef (*roast*), Ox Heart (*stuffed and roasted, with currant jelly*), Loin or Leg of Lamb (*roast*), Brisket of Beef (*boiled or stewed, with vegetables*), Veal, Mutton.

Vegetables.—New Potatoes, Nettle Tops, Spring Cabbage, Asparagus, Carrots, Lettuce, Seakale, Spinach, Turnips (*young*), Early Horn Carrots, French Beans, Cauliflower, Artichokes, Cress, etc.

Made Dishes.—Lamb Pie, Veal Cutlets (*with mushrooms or sharp sauce*), Hashed Ox Heart or Calf's Head, Stewed Oxtails, Savoury Omelette, Broiled Bones, Calf's Liver and Bacon.

Poultry.—Spring Chickens (*with asparagus*), Fowl (*roast*) and Bacon, Ducklings, Turkey Poult, Fowl (*pulled*, i.e., *part grilled part fricasesed*).

Game.—Leveret (*roast*), Wood Pigeons (*split and broiled*), Rabbits (*roast or boiled*), Haunch of Venison (*roast*).

Sweets.—Ground Rice Pudding, Ipswich Pudding, Cheesecakes, Bread and Butter Pudding, Black Currant Pudding, Custards, Apple Puffs, Snow Cream, Gooseberry Tart.

Fruits.—Apples, Cherries (*chiefly from abroad or forced*), Late Pears, Grapes (*forced*), Melons, Strawberries (*forced or grown under glass*), Algerian Cherries, etc.

JUNE.

Soups.—Asparagus, Green Pea, Turtle, Vegetable, Spring, Julienne, White.

Fish.—Salmon, Eels (*spitch cocked*). Soles, Turbot, Mackerel (*with fennel sauce*), Lobster, Herrings, Skate, Crab, Trout, Smelts, Shrimps, Prawns, and Salmon (*pickled*).

Joints.—Beef (*roast*), Round of Beef (*cold, with salad*), Breast of Mutton (*stewed, with green peas*), Breast of Veal (*stewed, with peas*), Veal, Lamb, Fore Quarter of Lamb (*cold, with salad*).

Vegetables.—New Potatoes, French Beans, Green Peas, Summer Cabbage, Spinach, Lettuce and Small Salading, Spring Onions, Windsor Beans, Turnips, Carrots, Artichokes, Cucumbers.

Made Dishes.—Hodge Podge, Lamb Chops and Asparagus Sauce, Lobster Salad, Stewed Cucumber, Poached Eggs on Spinach, Asparagus Omelette, Curried Veal and Rice.

Poultry.—Ducks (*roast, with green peas*), Spring Chickens, Fowls (*roast or boiled, with white sauce*), Green Goose, Ducklings, Turkey Poult.

Game.—Leveret (*roast*), Neck of Venison (*in pie or pasty*), Wild Rabbits.

Sweets.—Gooseberry Tart, Gooseberry Fool, Ballen Puddings, Cherry Tart, Cherry Batter, Batter Pudding, Black Currant Tart, Ginger Cream, Macaroni and Stewed Fruit, Apricot Tart.

Fruits.—Apples (*early*), Apricots, Cherries, Currants (*red and white*), Strawberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Peaches (*forced*), Nectarines (*forced*), Pine Apples (under *glass*), etc.

JULY.

Soups.—Oxtail, Green Pea, Gravy, Asparagus, Almond, Julienne, Vermicelli.

Fish.—Pike (*stuffed and boiled*), Salmon Cutlets, Bream (*in pie*), Turbot, Haddock, Flounders, Plaice, Mullet, Eels, carp, Mackerel, Skate, Crab, Lobster, Red Mullet, John Dory.

Joints.—Sirloin and Ribs of Beef (*roast*), Loin and Leg of Lamb (*roast*), Leg of Mutton (*boiled*), Loin of Mutton (*roast*), Fillet of Veal (*roast*), Knuckle of Veal (*stewed, with peas*).

Vegetables.—New Potatoes, Potato Fritters, Green Peas, Beans, French Beans, Cauliflowers, Carrots, Turnips, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Spinach, Artichokes, Red Cabbage.

Made Dishes.—Hashed Beef, Hashed Mutton, Minced Fowl and Broiled Bacon, Broiled Sheep's Kidneys, Stewed Kidneys, Beef Olives, Savoury Omelette, Hashed Venison.

Poultry.—Green Goose, Ducks (*roast, with green peas*), Fowls (*boiled or roast, with ham or bacon*), Chickens, Ducklings, Turkey Poult.

Game.—Golden Plover, Wheatear, Wood Pigeons, Wild Rabbits, Haunch of Venison (*roast*), Shoulder of Venison (*stewed*).

Sweets.—Raspberry and Red Currant Tart, Strawberry Cream, Cherry Jelly, Greengage Tart, Carrot Pudding, Whipped Creams, Ices of all kinds, Iced Pudding.

Fruits.—Apricots, Apples, Cherries, Currants, Figs, Melons, Strawberries, Raspberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Greengages, Gooseberries.

AUGUST.

Soups.—Turtle, Ox Cheek, Green Pea, Lorraine, Almond, White, Gravy.

Fish.—Herrings, Skate, Mackerel, Carp, Eels, Grey Mullet, Red Mullet, Flounders, Plaice, Haddock, Turbot, Pike, Trout (*boiled or broiled*), Cod (*towards close of month*).

Joints.—Aitch-bone of Beef (*boiled or roast*), Leg of Mutton (*roast*), Loin of Lamb (*roast*), Leg of Lamb (*boiled*), Loin of Veal (*roast*), with Ham or Bacon, Brisket of Beef (*stewed and pressed*).

Vegetables.—Green Peas, Beans, French Beans, Scarlet Runners. Tomatoes, Vegetable Marrows, Shalots, Lettuce, Cabbage, Red Cabbage, Onions, Artichokes, Potatoes.

Made Dishes.—Chicken Salad, Bologna Sausage Salad, Bubble and Squeak, Beef (*stewed, with vegetables*), Curried Fowl and Rice, Poached Eggs on Toast.

Poultry.—Green Goose, Ducks (*roast, with sage and onion stuffing*), Fowls (*boiled, with ox tongue*), Turkey Poult, Chickens.

Game.—Grouse, Golden Plover, Wheatear, Leveret (*roast*), Pigeons (*in ragout*), Wild Rabbits.

Sweets.—Apple Tart, Plum Tart, Cabinet Pudding, Stewed Normandy Pippins, Imperial Cream, Brown Bread Ice, Quinch Marmalade, Ices of all kinds, Fruit and Water.

Fruits.—Apples, Currants, Figs, Melons, Gooseberries, Grapes, Mulberries, Raspberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Pears, Pineapples.

SEPTEMBER.

Soups.—Onion, Carrot, Julienne, Gravy, Vermicelli, Oyster, Almond.

Fish.—Cod's Head and Shoulders, Haddock, Brill, Herrings, Pike, Flonnders, Plaice, Pullet, Eels, Carp, Skate, Oysters, Lobsters, Prawns, Shrimps, Soles, Turbot, Whiting.

Joints.—Ribs and Sirloin of Beef (*roast*) Round and Brisket of Beef (*boiled*), Leg of Mutton (*roast*), Breast of Veal (*stewed with vegetables*), Loin of Mutton (*roast*), Neck of Mutton (*boiled*).

Vegetables.—Potatoes, Cucumbers, Scarlet Runners, Carrots, Cauliflowers, Artichokes, Leeks, Celery, Endive, Lettuce, Red Cabbage, Tomatoes, Mushrooms, Turnips.

Made Dishes.—Hashed or Stewed Mutton, with Tomatoes, Fricandeau of Veal, Rabbit Pie, Stewed Giblets, Giblet Pie, Hashed Beef, with Mushrooms, Curried Veal and Rice.

Poultry.—Goose (*roast and stuffed with sage and onion*), Ducks *stuffed and roasted*), Marinaded Chickens, Turkey (*roast*), with Sausages.

Game.—Partridges, Wild Duck, Widgeon, Teal, Hare, Wild Rabbit, Leveret, Grouse, Venison (*buck*).

Sweets.—Northumberland Pudding, Marrow Pudding, Preserved Peaches, Grape Jelly, Damson Cheese, Apple Pie, Blancmange, Tapioca, Pudding, Sago Pudding, Stewed Rice.

Fruits.—Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Figs, Filberts, Walnuts, Grapes, Bullaces, Damsons, Morello Cherries, Late Currants, etc.

OCTOBER.

Soups.—White, Mutton Broth, Mullagatawny, Game, Giblet, Hare, Oxtail.

Fish.—Crimped Cod, John Dory, Smelts, Brill, Tench, Carp, Salmon, Trout, Barbel, Oysters, Haddock, Whiting, Mackerel (*occasionally*), Skate, Soles, Lobster, Crab, Prawns, Shrimps.

Joints.—Haunch of Mutton, Rump of Beef (*roast*), Leg of Pork (*boiled*), Mutton-Ham, Round of Beef (*boiled*), with Suet Dumplings, Shoulder of Mutton (*roast*), with Onion Sauce.

Vegetables.—Brocoli, Winter Spinach, Parsnips, Jerusalem Artichokes, Red Cabbage (*stewed*), Celery (*as salad or stewed*) Endive, Carrots, Leeks, Potatoes, Beetroot, Turnips, Lettuce.

Made Dishes.—Giblet Pie, Curry of Mutton or Veal, with Rice, Fillet of Beef (*stewed*), Mutton Pie, Partridge Pie, Rabbit or Hare Pie, Savoury Omelette, Fricasseed Veal.

Poultry.—Capon (*roast*), Fowls (*boiled*), with Oyster Sauce, Ducks (*stuffed and roast*), Goose, Turkey (*boiled*), with Ham, Tongue, or Bacon.

Game.—Partridges, Pheasants, Grouse, Wild Duck, Snipe, Widgeon, Teal, Rabbit, Hare, Haunch of Venison (*doe*).

Sweets.—Apple Pudding, Apple Tart, Blackberry Pie, Baked Pears, Cranberry Tart, Italian Cream, Lemon Cheesecakes, Gipsy Cake, Plum Pie, Bullace Tart.

Fruits.—Apples of various kinds, Pears of various kinds, Bullaces, Damsons, Figs, Filberts, Grapes, Walnuts, Dried Figs, Dates, etc., Chestnuts.

NOVEMBER.

Soups.—Mock Turtle, Vegetable, Gravy Mutton Broth, Vermicelli, Pea.

Fish.—Trout (*stewed*), Salmon Trout (*baked*), Cod and Oyster Sauce, Barbel, Carp, Brill, Smelts in Jelly, John Dory, Skate, Sprats, Soles, Turbot, Whiting, Lobsters.

Joints.—Oyster of Veal (*roast or stewed*), Calf's Head (*boiled*), with Bacon, Shoulder of Mutton (*corned and boiled*), Rump of Beef (*stewed*), Sirloin of Beef, Fillet of Veal, Loin of Mutton.

Vegetables.—Haricot Beans, Potatoes, Parsnips, Turnips, Carrots, Brussels Sprouts, Savoys, Celery, Leeks, Onions, Dried Peas (*for soup and puddings*), Endive, Brocoli, Lettuce.

Made Dishes.—Stewed Oysters, Scalloped Oysters, Fricaseed Rabbit, Venison Pasty, Veal and Ham Pie, Beefsteak Pudding, Calf's Liver and Bacon, Mutton Cutlets, Minced Veal.

Poultry.—Capon (*boiled*), with Oyster Sauce, Fowls (*stuffed and roasted*), Turkey (*boiled*), with Celery Sauce, Ducks (*stuffed and roasted*), Goose (*braised*).

Game.—Partridges, Wild Duck, Woodcock, Grouse, Pheasant, Partridge, Hare, Snipe, Widgeon, Teal, Rabbits, Larks.

Sweets.—Apple Pie, Apple Pudding, Baked Apple Dumplings, Orange Pudding, Creams, Custards, Sultana Pudding, Jam Tarts and Puffs, Roll-over-Jam Pudding.

Fruits.—Apples and Pears of all kinds, Filberts, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Dried Figs, Grapes, Almonds and Raisins, Olives, Preserved Ginger, Oranges.

DECEMBER.

Soups.—Pea, Giblet, Oyster, Hare, Game, Ox Cheek, Mullagatawny.

Fish.—Salt Cod, Dried Cod (*broiled*), Eels (*stewed*), Turbot, Gurnet, Carp, Soles, John Dory, Sprats, Haddock, Whiting, Skate, Tench, Brill, Barbel, Oysters, Lobsters.

Joints.—Pig's Head (*toast*), Loin or Leg of Pork (*roast*), House Lamb, Leg or Fore-Quarter (*roast*), Round of Beef (*boiler*), Chine of Pork, Mutton, any part, Beef, any part, Veal, any part.

Vegetables.—Haricot Beans, Dried Peas, Potatoe, Parsnips, Carrots, Turnips, Jerusalem Artichokes, Scotch Kale, Ssvoys, Leeks, Celery, Endive, Beetroot, Winter Spinach, Lettuce.

Made Dishes.—Hashed Wild Duck, Jugged Hare, Fricasseed Rabbits, Lamb's Fry, Pheasants (*salmi of*), Calf's Head Pie, Hashed Calf's Head, Omelette Soufflé, Stewed Giblets, Curried Mutton.

Poultry.—Turkey (*roast*), with Ham, Bacon, Tongue, or Sausages, Goose (*roast, or without stuffing*), Capon, Fowls, Ducks (*stuffed and roasted*).

Game.—Pheasant, Partridge, Woodcock, Snipe, Wild Duck, Teal, Widgeon, Ostend Rabbit, Wild Rabbit, Hare.

Sweets.—Apple Fritters, Frangipani, Vermicelli Pudding, Macaroni Cheese, Plum Pudding, Christmas Pudding, Mince Tarts, Pies and Tarts of Preserved and Bottled Fruits.

Fruits.—Apples, Pears, Filberts, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Figs, Grapes, Prunes, Almonds and Raisins, Dates, Oranges, Medlars, Olives, Preserved Ginger, etc.

THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE.

BEING THE FIRST AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP-YEAR.

THE YEAR.

THE Year of Our Lord 1881 corresponds with the Year of the World 5885, according to the Common Era, or the system of chronology followed in our English Bible, and by Ussher, Blair, and other chronologists.

According to the system of chronology followed by the Jews, the 5642th year since the Creation of the world commences on September 25, 1881, which is the first day of the Jewish month Tisri, or Tishri. The year 1881 comprises, therefore, the latter part of the Jewish year 5641 and the commencement of 5642.

It corresponds, further, with the 6594th year of the Julian period; with the 2634th year from the building of Rome; with the 2657th year of the Olympiads, or Grecian system of chronology; with the 7390th year of the Byzantine Era, or Era of Constantinople, used by the Greek Church; with the 1597th year of the Era of Martyrs, or Dioclesian; with the year 1251 of the Persian Era of Yezdegird III.; with the 4983rd year of the Caliyuga employed by the Brahmins and learned men of India; and with the 1938rd of the Era of Vicramaditya, in common use throughout India.

THE SEASONS.

1. SPRING begins on March 20, when the Sun enters Aries. On this day the Sun will be on the equator, and going north. Vernal Equinox.
2. SUMMER begins on June 21, when the Sun enters Cancer. This day the Sun will reach his greatest north declination. Length of day, this being the longest day, 16 hours 35 min. Summer Solstice.
3. AUTUMN begins on September 22, when the Sun enters Libra. On this day the Sun will be on the equator, and going south. Autumnal Equinox.
4. WINTER begins on December 21, when the Sun enters Capricorn. This day the Sun will reach his greatest south declination. Length of day, this being the shortest day, 7 hours 45 min. Winter Solstice.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

DAY.	JANUARY.	H.	M.	
7.	First Quarter	8	9	a.m.
15.	Full Moon	11	34	,,
23.	Last Quarter	8	47	,,
30.	New Moon	0	48	,,
	FEBRUARY.			
6.	First Quarter	0	54	a.m.
14.	Full Moon	6	24	,,
21.	Last Quarter	7	30	p.m.
28.	New Moon	11	32	a.m.
	MARCH.			
7.	First Quarter	8	2	p.m.
15.	Full Moon	10	37	,,
23.	Last Quarter	3	29	a.m.
29.	New Moon	10	32	p.m.
	APRIL.			
6.	First Quarter	3	54	p.m.
14.	Full Moon	11	50	a.m.
21.	Last Quarter	9	31	,,
28.	New Moon	10	24	,,
	MAY.			
6.	First Quarter	10	44	a.m.
13.	Full Moon	10	24	p.m.
20.	Last Quarter	3	7	,,
27.	New Moon	11	36	,,
	JUNE.			
5.	First Quarter	3	19	a.m.
12.	Full Moon	6	56	,,
18.	Last Quarter	9	18	p.m.
26.	New Moon	2	4	,,

DAY.	JULY.	H.	M.	
4.	First Quarter	5	16	p.m.
11.	Full Moon	2	13	,,
18.	Last Quarter	5	33	a.m.
26.	New Moon	5	19	,,
	AUGUST.			
3.	First Quarter	4	42	a.m.
9.	Full Moon	9	7	p.m.
16.	Last Quarter	4	57	,,
24.	New Moon	8	45	,,
	SEPTEMBER.			
1.	First Quarter	2	2	p.m.
2.	Full Moon	4	39	a.m.
15.	Last Quarter	8	1	,,
23.	New Moon	11	55	,,
30.	First Quarter	9	48	p.m.
	OCTOBER.			
7.	Full Moon	1	59	p.m.
15.	Last Quarter	2	26	a.m.
23.	New Moon	2	31	,,
30.	First Quarter	4	47	,,
	NOVEMBER.			
6.	Full Moon	2	3	a.m.
13.	Last Quarter	11	1	p.m.
21.	New Moon	4	24	,,
28.	First Quarter	0	1	,,
	DECEMBER.			
5.	Full Moon	5	14	p.m.
13.	Last Quarter	8	5	,,
21.	New Moon	5	7	a.m.
27.	First Quarter	8	42	p.m.

ECLIPSES.

Transit of Mercury across the Sun's disc.

1. May 27. A *Partial* Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich, but visible throughout Asia and North and Central America.
2. June 12. A *Total* Eclipse of the Moon, invisible at Greenwich, but visible in most parts of the Pacific Ocean.
3. November 21. An *Annular* Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich, but visible in the southern part of South America and high southern latitudes.
4. December 5. A *Partial* Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich. The first contact with the shadow takes place at 3 hours 28 min. p.m., but the Moon does not rise at Greenwich till 3 hours 50 min. p.m. The greatest phase is at 5 hours 8 min. p.m., and the end of the Eclipse at 6 hours 49 min. p.m.
5. November 7. A *Transit* of Mercury across the Sun's disc, invisible at Greenwich, but visible in the islands of the Eastern Archipelago and Northern Australia.

METEORIC SHOWERS.

These phenomena will be visible during the year 1881 on January 2 and 10; February 6 and 28; April 17; May 16; June 4 and 18; July 15, 18, and 27; August 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11; September 8 and 29; October 21; November 7, 9, 10, 11, 17, 26, and 29; and December 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. The most brilliant displays are those of April, August, and November. They occur with remarkable regularity at the same times in every successive year.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.

Golden Number	1	Solar Cycle	14
Epact	30	Roman Indiction	9

Dominical or Sunday Letter . . . . B.

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS, Etc.

Epiphany—Twelfth Day	Jan.	6	Queen Victoria's Birthday	May	24
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb.	13	*Ascension Day*	,,	26
Quinquagesima Sunday	,,	27	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday*	June	5
St. David of Wales	Mar.	1	*Trinity Sunday*	,,	12
Ash Wednesday	,,	2	*Corpus Christi*	,,	16
First Sunday in Lent	,,	6	Accession of Queen Victoria	,,	20
St. Patrick of Ireland	,,	17	Proclamation of Queen Victoria	,,	21
Annunciation—Lady Day	,,	25	St. John Baptist—Mids. Day	,,	24
Palm Sunday	Apr.	10	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept.	29
Good Friday	,,	15	Prince of Wales' Birthday	Nov.	9
Easter Sunday	,,	17	*First Sunday in Advent*	,,	27
St. George of England	,,	23	St. Andrew the Apostle	,,	30
Low Sunday	,,	24	St. Thomas the Apostle	Dec.	21
Rogation Sunday	May	22	Christmas Day	,,	25

In the above Table the Movable Festivals are printed in *italics*.

LAW TERMS AND SITTINGS.

TERMS.	INNS OF COURT (EATING).	SITTINGS OF LAW COURTS.
Hilary	begins Jan. 11, ends Jan. 31	Begins January 11, ends April 18
Easter	,, Apr. 15, ,, May 12	,, April 26, ,, June 3
Trinity	,, May 26, ,, June 15	,, June 14, ,, Aug. 8
Michaelmas	,, Nov. 2, ,, Nov. 25	,, Nov. 2, ,, Dec. 21

The *Long Vacation* extends from Aug. 9 to Nov. 21.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

TERMS.	OXFORD.	CAMBRIDGE.
Lent	begins Jan, 14 ends Apr. 9	begins Jan. 13 divides Feb. 24 ends Apr. 8
Easter	,, Apr. 20 ,, June 3	,, Apr. 22 ,, May 23 ,, June 24
Trinity	,, June 4 ,, July 9	,, — — —
Michaelmas	,, Oct. 10 ,, Dec. 17	,, Oct. 1 ,, Nov. 8 ,, Dec. 16

The Oxford Act is on July 5; the Cambridge Commencement on June 21.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

Year.	Name of Month.	Month begins.	Year.	Name of Month.	Month begins.
1298.	Mulharram	Dec. 4 1880	1298.	Rajab	May 30 1881
,,	Saphar	Jan. 3 1881	,,	Schabân	June 29 ,,
,,	Rabia	Feb. 1 ,,	,,	Ramadân	July 28 ,,
,,	Latter Rabia	Mar. 3 ,,	,,	Schawal	Aug. 27 ,,
,,	Gomada	Apr. 1 ,,	,,	Dulkaadah	Sept. 25 ,,
,,	Latter Gomada	May 1 ,,	,,	Dulhagee	Oct. 25 ,,

Dulhagee ends on November 22, 1881; and the year 1299, and the month Mulharram commence on November 23, and Saphar on December 23. Ramadân is the Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks.

JEWISH CALENDAR.

5641.		New Moon, Fasts, Feasts, &c.	1881.	5641.		New Moon, Fasts, Feasts, &c.	1881.
Shebat	1	New Moon	Jan. 1	Tamuz	17	Feast of Tamuz	July 14
Adar	1	New Moon	Feb. 31	Ab	1	New Moon	,,
,,	14	Little Purim	,, 13	Ab	9	Fast of Ab	Aug. 4
Ve-Adar	1	New Moon	Mar. 2	Elul	1	New Moon	,, 26
,,	13	Fast of Esther	,, 14	5642.			
,,	14	Schuschan Purim	,, 15	Tishri	1	Feast of New Year	Sep. 24
,,	15	Second Day	,, 16	,,	3	Fast of Gedaliah	,, 26
Nisan	1	New Moon	,, 31	,,	10	Fast of Atonement	Oct. 3
,,	15	Passover	Apr. 14	,,	15	Feast Tabernacles	,, 8
,,	16	Second Day	,, 15	,,	16	Second Day	,, 9
,,	21	Seventh Day	,, 20	,,	21	Great Hosanna	,, 14
,,	22	End of the Passover	,, 21	,,	22	Eighth Day	,, 15
Iyar	1	New Moon	,, 30	,,	23	Feast of the Law	,, 16
,,	18	33rd day of Omer	May 17	Heshvan	1	New Moon	,, 24
Sivan	1	New Moon	,, 29	Kislev	1	New Moon	Nov. 23
,,	6	Feast of Weeks	June 3	,,	25	Dedication	Dec. 17
,,	7	Second Day	,, 4	Tebeth	1	New Moon	,, 23
Tamuz	1	New Moon	,, 28				

The Jewish day of 24 hours commences at sunset, hence all Jewish Sabbaths, Fasts, and Festivals commence the previous evening at sunset.

MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR.

Jan.	1.	Holiday in Stock Exchange—Bank Holiday in Scotland—Assessed Taxes due.
,,	5.	Dividends due on Consols.
,,	8.	Last day for payment of Fire Insurance premiums due at Christmas.
,,	31.	Partridge and pheasant shooting ends.
Feb.	1.	Salmon fishing with rod begins.
,,	2.	Candlemas — Scotch Quarter Day.
,,	8.	Half Quarter Day.
,,	26.	Hare hunting ends.
Mar.	25.	Quarter Day—Lady Day.
April	4.	Returns of Assessed Taxes to be made.
,,	5.	Dividends due on Consols, &c.
,,	9.	Fire Insurances to be paid.
,,	18.	Bank and General Holiday,
May	2.	Holiday at the Bank of England—Royal Academy opens.
,,	7.	Scotch Bank Holiday.
,,	9.	Half Quarter Day.
,,	15.	Scotch Quarter Day.
June	6.	Bank and General Holiday.
,,	20.	Registers of voters for counties to be affixed to church doors.
June	21.	Quarter Day—Midsummer.
July	5.	Dividends due on Consols.
July	9.	Fire Insurance to be paid.
,,	31.	Royal Academy closes. (*circa.*)
Aug.	1.	Lammas — Scotch Quarter Day—List of voters for boroughs to be put on church doors—Bank Holiday.
,,	11.	Half Quarter Day.
,,	12.	Grouse shooting begins.
Sept.	1.	Partridge shooting begins.
,,	29.	Quarter Day—Michaelmas.
Oct.	1.	Pheasant shooting begins.
,,	5.	Dividends due on Consols.
,,	14.	Fire Insurances to be paid.
,,	30.	Hare hunting begins.
Nov.	1.	Salmon fishing with rod and line ends.
,,	9.	Election of mayors, etc.
,,	11.	Half Quarter Day — Scotch Quarter Day—Martinmas.
,,	12.	Nominating sheriffs at Westminster.
Dec.	1.	Grouse shooting ends.
,,	25.	Quarter Day—Christmas.
,,	26.	Boxing Day—Bank Holiday.

THE TABLE OF MONTHS, WEEKS, AND DAYS, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1881.

JANUARY.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sundays, Festivals, Anniversaries, etc.	Day of Year.	To end of Year.
1	S	*New Year's Day.* Q. taxes due	1	364
2	**S**	2nd Sunday aft. Christmas	2	363
3	M	Monk, D. of Albemarle *d.* 1670	3	362
4	T	Archbishop Ussher *b.* 1580	4	361
5	W	Edwrd. the Confessor *d.* 1066	5	360
6	Th	*Epiphany. Twelfth Day*	6	359
7	F	Prince Fredk. William *d.* 1875	7	358
8	S	Prince Victor Albert *b.* 1864	8	357
9	**S**	1st Sunday aft. Epiphany	9	356
10	M	Penny Postage begun, 1840	10	355
11	T	Hilary Law Term begins	11	354
12	W	Dean Alford *d.* 1871	12	353
13	Th	Cambridge Lent Term bgns.	13	352
14	F	Oxford Lent Term begins	14	351
15	S	Napoleon III. *bur.* 1873	15	350
16	**S**	2nd Sunday aft. Epiphany	16	349
17	M	Siamese Twins *d.* 1874	17	348
18	T	Old Twelfth Day	18	347
19	W	Isaac Disraeli *d.* 1848	19	346
20	Th	David Garrick *d.* 1779	20	345
21	F	Henry Hallam *d.* 1859	21	344
22	S	Charles Kean *d.* 1868	22	343
23	**S**	3rd Sunday aft. Epiphany	23	342
24	M	Charles James Fox *b.* 1749	24	341
25	T	*Conversion of St. Paul*	25	340
26	W	Dr. Edward Jenner *d.* 1823	26	339
27	Th	N. S. Wales settled, 1788	27	338
28	F	Battle of Aliwal, 1846	28	337
29	S	Capitulation of Paris, 1871	29	336
30	**S**	4th Sunday aft. Epiphany	30	335
31	M	Hilary Law Term ends	31	334

FEBRUARY.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sundays, Festivals, Anniversaries, etc.	Day of Year.	To end of Year.
1	T	Rod Fishing begins	32	333
2	W	*Candlemas Day*	33	332
3	Th	T.W.Robertson, dram. *d.*1871	34	331
4	F	Martyrdm.of Jno.Rogers,1555	35	330
5	S	Sir Robert Peel *b.* 1788	36	329
6	**S**	5th Sunday aft. Epiphany	37	328
7	M	Coomassie burnt, 1874	38	327
8	T	Half Quarter Day	39	326
9	W	Lord Darnley *assas.*, 1556	40	325
10	Th	Queen Victoria *m.*, 1840	41	324
11	F	W. Shenstone, poet, *d.* 1763	42	323
12	S	Immanuel Kant *d.* 1804	43	322
13	**S**	Septuagesima Sunday	44	321
14	M	St. Valentine's Day	45	320
15	T	Cardinal Wiseman *d.* 1865	46	319
16	W	Lindley Murray *d.* 1826	47	318
17	Th	John Braham, mus., *d.* 1856	48	317
18	F	Miss Cushman *d.* 1876	49	316
19	S	Bernard Barton *d.* 1849	50	315
20	**S**	Sexagesima Sunday	51	314
21	M	Cardinal Newman *b.* 1807	52	313
22	T	George Washington *b.* 1732	53	312
23	W	Sir Joshua Reynolds *d.* 1792	54	311
24	Th	Cambridge Lent Term dvdes	55	310
25	F	Sir Christopher Wren *d.* 1723	56	309
26	S	Tom Moore, poet, *d.* 1852	57	308
27	**S**	Quinquagesima Sunday	58	307
28	M	Hare Hunting ends	59	306

MARCH.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sundays, Festivals, Anniversaries, etc.	Day of Year.	To end of Year.
1	T	*Shrove Tues. St. David, Wales*	60	305
2	W	*Ash Wednesday.*	61	304
3	Th	William Godwin *b.* 1756	62	303
4	F	John Timbs, author, *d.* 1875	63	302
5	S	Thames Tunnel opened, 1843	64	301
6	**S**	1st Sunday in Lent	65	300
7	M	Bishop Wilson *d.* 1755	66	299
8	T	Battle of Aboukir, 1801	67	298
9	W	Roy. Institutn. founded 1799	68	297
10	Th	Prince of Wales *mar.* 1863	69	296
11	F	Benjamin West *d.* 1820	70	295
12	S	Vauxhall Bridge opened 1816	71	294
13	**S**	2nd Sunday in Lent	72	293
14	M	King of Italy *b.* 1844	73	292
15	T	Julius Cæsar *assas.* 44 B.C.	74	291
16	W	Duchess of Kent *d.*1861	75	290
17	Th	*St. Patrick of Ireland*	76	289
18	F	Princess Louise *b.* 1848	77	288
19	S	Bishop Ken *d.* 1711	78	287
20	**S**	3rd Sunday in Lent	79	286
21	M	Spring begins	80	285
22	T	Emp. of Germany *b.* 1797	81	284
23	W	Battle of Novara, 1849	82	283
24	Th	Loss of the Eurydice, 1878	83	282
25	F	*Annunciation. Lady Day*	84	281
26	S	Duke of Cambridge *b.* 1819	85	280
27	**S**	4th Sunday in Lent	86	279
28	M	War dec. agst. Russia, 1854	87	278
29	T	John Keble *d.* 1866	88	277
30	W	Sicilian Vespers, 1282	89	276
31	Th	Charlotte Brontë *d.* 1855	90	275

APRIL.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sundays, Festivals, Anniversaries, etc.	Day of Year.	To end of Year.
1	F	Prince Bismarck *b.* 1815	91	274
2	S	Richard Cobden *d.* 1865	92	273
3	**S**	5th Sunday in Lent	93	272
4	M	Eliz. Meteyard *d.* 1879	94	271
5	T	Game Licences expire	95	270
6	W	Old Lady Day	96	269
7	Th	Prince Leopold *b.* 1853	97	268
8	F	Cambridge Lent Term ends	98	267
9	S	Oxfd.Lent T.ends. Boat-race	99	266
10	**S**	6th [Palm] Sunday in Lent	100	265
11	M	Canning *d.* 1770	101	264
12	T	George Fred. Handel *d.* 1759	102	263
13	W	Mohammedan Era com. 1286	103	262
14	Th	Abraham Lincoln *assas.* 1855	104	261
15	F	Good Friday. Easter Law T.	105	260
16	S	Mutiny Spithead, 1797 [bgns.	106	259
17	**S**	Easter Sunday	107	258
18	M	*Easter Mon.* Bank Holiday	108	257
19	T	*Easter Tuesday*	109	256
20	W	Oxford Easter Term begins	110	255
21	Th	Pierre Abelard *d.* 1142	111	254
22	F	Cambridge Easter Term beg.	112	253
23	S	*St. George of England*	113	252
24	**S**	1st [Low] Sunday aft. East.	114	251
25	M	Princess Alice *b.* 1843	115	250
26	T	Jeremy Collier *d.* 1726	116	249
27	W	W.C.Macready *d.* 1873 [1876	117	248
28	Th	Queen decld. Emp. of India	118	247
29	F	Emperor of Russia *b.* 1818	119	246
30	S	Admiral Fitzroy *d.* 1865.	120	245

MAY.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sundays, Festivals, Anniversaries, etc.	Day of Year.	To end of Year
1	**S**	2nd Sunday after Easter	121	244
2	M	Royal Academy opens	122	243
3	T	N. Machiavelli *b.* 1469	123	242
4	W	Dr. Livingstone *d.* 1873	124	241
5	Th	Napoleon I. *d.* 1821	125	240
6	F	Battle of Prague, 1757	126	239
7	S	Lord Brougham *d.* 1868	127	238
8	**S**	3rd Sunday after Easter	128	237
9	M	Frederick Schiller *d.* 1805	129	236
10	T	Half Quarter Day	130	235
11	W	Spencer Perceval *assas.* 1812	131	234
12	Th	Easter Law Term ends	132	233
13	F	Baron Cuvier *d.* 1832	133	232
14	S	Rev. Thos. Dale *d.* 1870	134	231
15	**S**	4th Sunday after Easter	135	230
16	M	Vendôme Column des. 1871	136	229
17	T	Prince Talleyrand *d.* 1838	137	228
18	W	Roy. Literary Fund est. 1790	138	227
19	Th	Anne Boleyn *behead.* 1536	139	226
20	F	Christopher Columbus *d.*1506	140	225
21	S	Indep. of Roumania dec. 1877	141	224
22	**S**	5th [Rogatn.] Sun. aft. Eas.	142	223
23	M	Cambridge Easter Term div.	143	220
24	T	Queen Victoria *b.* 1819	144	221
25	W	Princess Helena *b.* 1846	145	220
26	Th	*Ascension Day.* Trin. Law T.	146	219
27	F	Dante, poet *b.* 1265 [begins	147	218
28	S	Earl Russell *d.* 1878	148	217
29	**S**	Sunday after Ascension	149	216
30	M	Peter Paul Rubens *d.* 1640	150	215
31	T	Jeanne Darc *burnt*, 1431	151	214

JUNE.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sundays, Festivals, Anniversaries, etc.	Day of Year.	To end of Year.
1	W	Prince LouisNapoleon *k.*1879	152	213
2	Th	Gordon Riots com. 1780	153	212
3	F	Oxford Easter Term ends	154	211
4	S	Oxford Trinity Term begins	155	210
5	**S**	Whit Sunday	156	209
6	M	*Whit Monday.* Bank Holiday	157	208
7	T	*Whit Tuesday.*	158	207
8	W	Douglas Jerrold *d.* 1857	159	206
9	Th	Charles Dickens *d.* 1870	160	205
10	F	Crystal Palace opened 1854	161	204
11	S	William P. of Orange *d.* 1879	162	203
12	**S**	Trinity Sunday	163	202
13	M	Richard L. Edgeworth *d.*1817	164	201
14	T	Battle of Marengo, 1800	165	200
15	W	Thomas Campbell *d.* 1844	166	199
16	Th	Trinity Law Term ends	167	198
17	F	Joseph Addison *d.* 1719	168	197
18	S	Battle of Waterloo 1815	169	196
19	**S**	1st Sunday aft. Trinity	170	195
20	M	Accession of Q. Victoria, 1837	171	194
21	T	Longest Day	172	193
22	W	N. Machiavelli *d.* 1527	173	192
23	Th	Mark Akenside *d.* 1770	174	191
24	F	*Midsmr. Day.* Camb.E.Term	175	190
25	S	Sir W. F. Cook *d.* 1879	176	189
26	**S**	2nd Sunday after Trinity	177	188
27	M	Earl Clarendon *d.* 1870	178	187
28	T	Coronation Day	179	186
29	W	Globe Theatre burnt 1613	180	185
30	Th	Coke, Earl of Leicester *d.*1842	181	184

JULY.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sundays, Festivals, Anniversaries, etc.	Day of Year.	To end of Year.
1	F	Princess Alice *m.* 1862	182	183
2	S	Sir Robert Peel *d.* 1850	183	182
3	**S**	3rd Sun. aft. Trin. Dog Days	184	181
4	M	Amer. Indep., 1776 [begin	185	180
5	T	Battle of Wagram 1809	186	179
6	W	Sir Thos. More *behead.* 1535	187	178
7	Th	John Huss *burnt* 1415	188	177
8	F	Dr. Adam Smith *d.* 1790	189	176
9	S	Oxford Trinity Term ends	190	175
10	**S**	4th Sunday aft. Trinity	191	174
11	M	Jack Cade *killed* 1450	192	173
12	T	Horace Smith, author *d.* 1841	193	172
13	W	Richard Cromwell *d.* 1712	194	171
14	Th	Bastille destroyed 1789	195	170
15	F	*St. Swithin's Day*	196	169
16	S	Béranger, Fr. poet. *d.* 1857	197	168
17	**S**	5th Sunday after Trinity	198	167
18	M	Pope declared infallible 1870	199	166
19	T	Bishop Wilberforce *d.* 1873	200	165
20	W	Petrarch *b.* 1304	201	164
21	Th	Robert Burns *d.* 1796	202	163
22	F	Battle of Salamanca, 1812	203	162
23	S	Battle of Ghizni, 1839	204	161
24	**S**	6th Sunday after Trinity	205	160
25	M	S. T. Coleridge *d.* 1834	206	159
26	T	Marshal Turenne *killed* 1675	207	158
27	W	Bank of Eng. founded 1604	208	157
28	Th	Earl of Denham *d.* 1840	209	156
29	F	George Ward Hunt *d.* 1877	210	155
30	S	Dean Mansell *d.* 1871	211	154
31	**S**	7th Sunday after Trinity	212	153

AUGUST.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sundays, Festivals, Anniversaries, etc.	Day of Year.	To end of Year.
1	M	Bank Holiday. *Lammas Day*	213	152
2	T	Battle of Blenheim, 1704	214	151
3	W	East India Dks. opened 1806	215	150
4	Th	P. B. Shelley *b.* 1792	216	149
5	F	Lord Howe *d.* 1790	217	148
6	S	Duke of Edinburgh *b.* 1844	218	147
7	**S**	8th Sunday after Trinity	219	146
8	M	Fire at Serajevo, 1879	220	145
9	T	Madame Vestris *d.* 1856	221	144
10	W	Greenwich Obs. found. 1675	222	143
11	Th	Half Qr.Day. Dog Days end	223	142
12	F	Grouse Shooting begins	224	141
13	S	*Old Lammas Day*	225	140
14	**S**	9th Sunday after Trinity	226	139
15	M	Riots at Lurgan, 1879	227	138
16	T	Battle of Gravelotte, 1870	228	137
17	W	Frederick the Great *d.* 1786	229	136
18	Th	Earl Russell *b.* 1792	230	135
19	F	Honoré de Balzac *d.* 1850	231	134
20	S	Canaletti, painter, *d.* 1768	232	133
21	**S**	10th Sunday after Trinity	233	132
22	M	Battle of Bosworth, 1485	234	131
23	T	D. of Buckingham *assas.* 1628	235	130
24	W	Rome taken by Alaric, 410	236	129
25	Th	Thomas Chatterton *d.* 1770	237	128
26	F	Prince Consort *b.* 1819	238	127
27	S	Julius Cæsar land. Brit. 55 B.C.	239	126
28	**S**	11th Sunday after Trinity	240	125
29	M	John Locke *b.* 1632	241	124
30	T	Admiral Sir John Ross *d.*1856	242	123
31	W	John Bunyan *d.* 1688	243	122

SEPTEMBER.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sundays, Festivals, Anniversaries, etc.	Day of Year.	To end of Year.
1	Th	Partridge Shooting begins	244	121
2	F	Battle of Sedan, 1870	245	120
3	S	Oliver Cromwell *d.* 1658	246	119
4	**S**	12th Sunday after Trinity	247	118
5	M	Malta taken 1800	248	117
6	T	J. B. Colbert *d.* 1683	249	116
7	W	H.M.S. Captain *lost*, 1870	250	115
8	Th	*Nativity of the B.V. Mary*	251	114
9	F	Sebastopol taken, 1855	252	113
10	S	David Ramsay Hay *d.* 1866	253	112
11	**S**	13th Sunday after Trinity	254	111
12	M	Sir W. Dugdale *b.* 1605	255	110
13	T	Quebec taken, 1759	256	109
14	W	D. of Wellington *d.* 1852	257	108
15	Th	Livpl & Man.Ry. opened 1830	258	107
16	F	Battle of Altenkirchen, 1796	259	106
17	S	Viollet le Duc *d.* 1879	260	105
18	**S**	14th Sunday after Trinity	261	104
19	M	Battle of Poictiers, 1356	262	103
20	T	Delhi captured, 1857	263	102
21	W	Sir W. Scott *d.* 1832	264	101
22	Th	Pope Clement XIV. *d.* 1774	265	100
23	F	Neptune discovered 1846	266	99
24	S	Samuel Butler *d.* 1680	267	98
25	**S**	15th Sunday after Trinity	268	97
26	M	Admiral Collingwood *b.* 1748	269	96
27	T	Battle of Busaco, 1810	270	95
28	W	Jean Bapt. Mabillon *d.* 1742	271	94
29	Th	*Michaelmas Day. St.Mic.A.A.*	272	93
30	F	George Whitfield *d.* 1770	273	92

OCTOBER.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sundays, Festivals, Anniversaries, etc.	Day of Year.	To end of Year.
1	S	Pheasant S.&Camb.M.T.beg.	274	91
2	**S**	16th Sunday after Trinity	275	90
3	M	Archbishop Tillotson *b.* 1730	276	89
4	T	Mrs.Gatty (*Aunt Judy*) *d.*1733	277	88
5	W	Marquis Cornwallis *d.* 1805	278	87
6	Th	Sir Anthony Cleasby *d.* 1879	279	86
7	F	Marshal Burgoyne *d.* 1871	280	85
8	S	Alfieri, Ital. poet, *d.* 1803	281	84
9	**S**	17th Sunday after Trinity	282	83
10	M	Oxford Michlmas. Term beg.	283	82
11	T	America discovered, 1492	284	81
12	W	General Robt. Lee *d.* 1870	285	80
13	Th	Henry Chas. Carey *d.* 1879	286	79
14	F	Battle of Hastings, 1066	287	78
15	S	Michael Kelly *d.* 1826	288	77
16	**S**	18th Sunday after Trinity	289	76
17	M	Sir Philip Sydney *d.* 1586	290	75
18	T	Lord Palmerston *d.* 1865	291	74
19	W	Sir Thomas Browne *d.* 1682	292	73
20	Th	Rt. Rev. Dr. Chapman *d.* 1879	293	72
21	F	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805	294	71
22	S	Revoc. Edict of Nantes, 1685	295	70
23	**S**	19th Sunday after Trinity	296	69
24	M	Geoffrey Chaucer *d.* 1400	297	68
25	T	Sir James Graham *d.*1861	298	67
26	W	Wilhelm of Hesse *d.* 1876	299	66
27	Th	Capitulation of Metz, 1870	300	65
28	E	Alfred the Great *d.* 900	301	64
29	S	Hare Hunting begins	302	63
30	**S**	20th Sunday after Trinity	303	62
31	M	John Evelyn *b.* 1620	304	61

NOVEMBER.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sundays, Festivals, Anniversaries, etc.	Day of Year.	To end of Year.
1	T	*All Saints' Day*	305	60
2	W	Michaelmas Law Term beg.	306	59
3	Th	Bishop Lowth *d.* 1787	307	58
4	F	Mendelssohn *d.* 1847	308	57
5	S	Battle of Inkerman, 1854	309	56
6	**S**	21st Sunday after Trifity	310	55
7	M	Cardinal Antonelli *d.*1876	311	54
8	T	Camb. Michlmas. Term div.	312	53
9	W	Prince of Wales *b.* 1841	313	52
10	Th	Catherine of Russia *d.* 1726	314	51
11	F	*Martinmas Day.* HalfQr.Day	315	50
12	S	Charles Kemble *d.* 1854	316	49
13	**S**	22nd Sunday after Trinity	317	48
14	M	Prince Alamayu *d.* 1879	318	47
15	T	Princess Mary of Hesse *d.*1878	319	46
16	W	John Bright *b.* 1811	320	45
17	Th	D'Alembert *b.* 1717	321	44
18	F	D. of Wellington bur. 1852	322	43
19	S	Nicholas Poussin *d.* 1665	323	42
20	**S**	23rd Sunday after Trinity	324	41
21	M	Lord Hawke's Victory, 1789	325	40
22	T	Jno Thaddeus Delane *d.* 1879	326	39
23	W	*Old Martinmas Day*	327	38
24	Th	Lord Melbourne *d.* 1848	328	37
25	F	Michaelmas Law Term ends	329	36
26	S	Princess Dagmar *b.* 1846	330	35
27	**S**	1st Sunday in Advent	331	34
28	M	Cardinal Wolsey *d.* 1531	332	33
29	T	First Metrop. Schl. Bd. 1870	333	32
30	W	John Arthur Roebuck *d.* 1879	334	31

DECEMBER.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sundays, Festivals, Anniversaries, etc.	Day of Year.	To end of Year.
1	Th	Princess of Wales *b.* 1844	335	30
2	F	Coup d'Etat in Paris, 1851	336	29
3	S	Belzoni *d.* 1823	337	28
4	**S**	2nd Sunday in Advent	338	27
5	M	J.G.Whyte-Melville *kld.* 1878	339	26
6	T	Duke of Albemarle *b.* 1608	340	25
7	W	Cicero, Lat. orator, *d.* 43 B.C.	341	24
8	Th	Richard Baxter *d.* 1691	342	23
9	F	Joseph Bramah, mach. *d.*1814	343	22
10	S	F. W. Krummacher *d.* 1868	344	21
11	**S**	3rd Sunday in Advent	345	20
12	M	Colley Cibber *d.* 1757	346	19
13	T	Dean Stanley *b.* 1816	347	18
14	W	Pr.Consort *d.* 1861. Prs. Alice	348	17
15	Th	Eliz. of Prussia *d.*1874 [*d.*1878	349	16
16	F	Camb. Michlmas. Term ends	350	15
17	S	Oxford Michlmas. Term ends	351	14
18	**S**	4th Sunday in Advent	352	13
19	M	Bayard Taylor *d.* 1878	353	12
20	T	Thomas Gray *d.* 1716	354	11
21	W	Earl Beaconsfield *b.* 1805	355	10
22	Th	Archbp. of Canterbury *b.* 1811	356	9
23	F	Lord Romilly *d.* 1874	357	8
24	S	Tower Subway opened, 1870	358	7
25	**S**	Christmas Day	359	6
26	M	Boxing Day. Bank Holiday	360	5
27	T	Mrs. Grote *d.* 1878	361	4
28	W	*Innocents' Day*	362	3
29	Th	W. E. Gladstone *b.* 1809	363	2
30	F	Alfonzo proc. K. Spain, 1874	364	1
31	S	Frederika Bremer *d.* 1865.	365	0

Calendar of Lessons for Sundays and Holy Days throughout 1881.

From the time of the settlement of the Book of Common Prayer in the form in which we now have it—that is to say, from its revision in 1661, in the reign of Charles II., until 1870—no alteration whatever was effected in the Lectionary or Calendar of Lessons for Sundays and holy days throughout the year. The Lessons also to be read in churches at morning and evening prayer on week days, as indicated in the calendar for each month in succession remained unchanged. However, about the middle of the present century it was generally acknowledged that a modification of the portions of Scripture appointed to be read might be made with advantage. It was argued that the division of Holy Scripture into chapters and verses, being mere arbitrary divisions, were not at all times in due accordance with the beginnings and endings of the sections into which every book was naturally divided, when viewed in relation to the subjects which it comprised, and which were begun, continued, and completed each in its own section; and it was thought that more latitude ought to be given to the clergy in the choice of Lessons to be read, especially on Sundays. To meet the views, therefore, of those who held these opinions, and in accordance with the recommendation embodied in the Third Report of the Ritual Commission, published January 12, 1870, in which changes in the Lectionary, as exhibited in the Calendar given below, were suggested, a bill for sanctioning the proposed changes was introduced in 1870 in the House of Lords, and passed the House of Commons, and ultimately became legal, having received the royal assent July 13, 1871. Of course it could not be expected that the alteration thus effected would give satisfaction to the entire body of the clergy, so that the change from the Old Lectionary to the New Lectionary might be effected gradually, and without doing undue violence to the feelings and opinions of those who were opposed to it, the use of the New Lectionary was not made compulsory until January 1, 1879. At this time the number of churches in which the use of the Old Lectionary was adhered to were but few in number—so few, indeed, that it might almost be said that they could be counted on the fingers—and now there are few if any of the clergy who retain, much less express any objection to the change.

DATE.	DAY.	MORNING LESSONS.		EVENING LESSONS.	
Jan. 1	Circumcision	Genesis 17, v. 9	Romans 2, v. 17	Deut. 10, v. 12	Col. 2, v. 8 to 18
2	2 Sun. aft. Christ.	Isaiah 42	Matt. 1, v. 18	Isaiah 43; *or* 44	Acts 2 to v. 22
6	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	Luke 3, v. 15 to v. 23	Isaiah 49, v. 13 to v. 24	John 2 to v. 12
9	1 Sun. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 51	Matt. 4, v. 23 to 5, v. 13	Isaiah 22, v. 13 & 53; *or* 54	Acts 4 to v. 32
16	2 Sun. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 55	Matt. 8, v. 18	Isaiah 57; *or* 61	Acts 8, v. 26
23	3 Sun. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 62	Matt. 12, v. 22	Isaiah 65; *or* 66	Acts 13 to v. 26
25	Con. of St. Paul	Isaiah 49 to v. 13	Galatians 1, v. 11	Jer. 1 to v. 11	Acts 26 to v. 21
30	4 Sun. aft. Epiph.	Job 27	Matt. 16, v. 24 to 17, v. 14.	Job 28; *or* 29	Acts 18 to v. 24
Feb. 2	Pur. of B. V. Mary	Exodus 13 to v. 17	Matt. 18, v. 21 to 19, v. 3	Hag. 2 to v. 10	Acts 20 to v. 17
6	5 Sun. aft. Epiph.	Proverbs 1	Matt. 21, to v. 23	Proverbs 3; *or* 8	Acts 21, v. 37 to 22, v. 23
13	Septuagesima	Genesis 1 & 2 to v. 4	Rev. 21 to v. 9	Genesis 2, v. 4; *or* Job 38	Rev. 21, v. 9 to 22, v. 6
20	Sexagesima	Genesis 3	Matt. 19, v. 27 to 20, v. 17	Genesis 6; *or* 8	Acts 21 to v. 17
27	Quinquagesima	Genesis 9 to v. 20	Matt. 23, v. 13	Gen. 12; *or* 13	Acts 26
Mar. 2	Ash Wednesday	Isaiah 58 to v. 13	Mark 2, v. 13 to v. 23	Jonah 3	Heb. 12, v. 3 to v. 18
6	1 Sun. in Lent	Genesis 19, v. 12 to v. 30	Matt. 26, v. 57	Genesis 22 to v. 20; *or* 23	Romans 2, v. 17
13	2 Sun. in Lent	Gen. 27 to v. 41	Mark 2 to v. 23	Gen. 28; *or* 32	Romans 8, v. 18
20	3 Sun. in Lent	Genesis 37	Mark 6, v. 14 to v. 30	Gen. 39; *or* 40	Romans 13
24	St. Matthias	1 Samuel 2, v. 27 to v. 36	Mark 1, v. 21	Isaiah 22, v. 15	Rom. 8 to v. 18
25	Ann. of V. Mary	Gen. 3 to v. 16		Isai. 52, v. 7 to 14	
27	4 Sun. in Lent	Genesis 42	Mark 10 to v. 32	Gen. 43; *or* 45	1 Cor. 4 to v. 18
April 3	5 Sun. in Lent	Exodus 3	Mark 14 to v. 27	Exodus 5; *or* 6 to v. 14	1 Cor. 10 & 11, v. 1
10	6 Sun. in Lent	Exodus 9	Matthew 26	Exodus 10; *or* 11	Luke 19, v. 28; *or* 20, v. 9 to v. 21
11	Mon. bef. Easter	Lam. 1 to v. 15	John 14 to v. 15	Lam. 2, v. 13	John 14, v. 15
12	Tues. bef. Easter	Lam. 3 to v. 34	John 15 to v. 14	Lam. 3, v. 34	John 15, v. 14
13	Wed. bef. Easter	Lam. 4 to v. 21	John 16 to v. 16	Daniel 9, v. 20	John 16, v. 16
14	Thur. bef. Easter	Hosea 13 to v. 15	John 17	Hosea 14	John 13 to v. 36
15	Good Friday	Gen. 22 to v. 20	John 18	Isai. 52, v. 13 & 53	1 Peter 2
16	Easter even	Zechariah 9	Luke 23, v. 50	Hosea 5, v. 8 to 6, v. 4	Rom. 6 to v. 14
17	Easter Day	Ex. 12 to v. 29	Rev. 1, v. 10 to v. 19	Exodus 12, v. 29; *or* 14	John 20, v. 11 to v. 19; *or* Rev. 5
18	Mon. in East. Wk.	Ex. 15 to v. 22	Luke 24 to v. 13	Canticles 2, v. 10	Matt. 28 to v. 10
19	Tu. in East. Week	2 Kings 13, v. 14 to v. 22	John 21 to v. 15	Ezek. 37 to v. 15	John 21, v. 15
24	1 Sun. aft. Easter	Numbers 16 to v. 36	1 Cor. 15 to v. 29	Num. 16, v. 36; *or* 17 to v. 12	John 20, v. 24 to v. 30
25	St. Mark	Isaiah 62, v. 6	Luke 18, v. 31 to 19, v. 11	Ezek. 1 to v. 15	Philippians 2
May 1	2 Sun. aft. Easter	Numbers 20 to v. 14	Luke 12, v. 35	Num. 20, v. 14 to 21, v. 10; *or* 21, v. 10	Gal. 5, v. 13
	St. Phil. & St. Jas.	Isaiah 61	John 1, v. 43	Zechariah 4	Colos. 3 to v. 18
8	3 Sun. aft. Easter	Numbers 22	Luke 17 to v. 20	Num. 23; *or* 24	Ephesians 5, v. 22 to 6, v. 10
15	4 Sun. aft. Easter	Deut. 4 to v. 23	Luke 20, v. 27 to 21, v. 5	Deut. 4, v. 23 to v. 41; *or* 5	Colos. 1, v. 21 to 2, v. 8
22	5 Sun. aft. Easter	Deut. 6	Luke 23, v. 26 to v. 50	Deut. 9; *or* 10	1 Thess. 3
26	Ascension Day	Dan. 7, v. 9 to 15	Luke 24, v. 44	2 Kings 2 to v. 16	Hebrews 4
29	S. aft. Ascension	Deut. 30	John 3, v. 22	Deut. 34; *or* Jos. 1	1 Tim. 1, v. 18 & 2
June 5	Whitsun Day	Deut. 16 to v. 18	Rom. 8, to v. 18	Isai. 11; *or* Ezek. 36, v. 25	Gal. 5, v. 16; *or* Acts 18, v. 24 to 19, v. 21
6	M. in Whits. Wk.	Gen. 11 to v. 10	1 Cor. 12 to v. 14	Num. 11, v. 16 to v. 31	1 Cor. 12, v. 27 & 13
7	T. in Whits. Wk.	Joel 2, v. 21	1 Thess. 5, v. 12 to v. 24	Micah 4 to v. 8	1 John 4 to v. 14
11	St. Barnabas	Deut. 33 to v. 12	Acts 4, v. 31	Nahum 1	Acts 14, v. 8
12	Trinity Sunday	Isaiah 6 to v. 11	Rev. 1 to v. 9	Gen. 18; *or* 1 & 2 to v. 4	Eph. 4 to v. 17; *or* Matthew 3
19	1 Sun. aft. Trinity	Joshua 3, v. 7 to 4, v. 15	John 14	Jos. 5, v. 13 to 6, v. 21; *or* 24	Heb. 10 to v. 19
June 24	St. John Baptist	Mal. 3 to v. 7	Matthew 3	Malachi 4	Matt. 14 to v. 13
26	2 Sun. aft. Trinity	Judges 4	John 19 to v. 25	Judges 5; *or* 6, v. 11	James 2
29	St. Peter	Ezekiel 3, v. 4 to v. 15	John 21, v. 15 to v. 23	Zechariah 3	Acts 4, v. 8 to v. 23
July 3	3 S. aft. Trinity	1 Sam. 2 to v. 27	Acts 2 to v. 22	1 Sam. 3; *or* 4 to v. 19	1 Peter 2, v. 11 to 3, v. 8
10	4 S. aft. Trinity	1 Samuel 12		1 Sam. 13; *or* Ruth 1	
17	5 S. aft. Trinity	1 Sam. 15 to v. 24	Acts 9, v. 23	1 Sam. 16; *or* 17	1 John 4, v. 7
24	6 S. aft. Trinity	2 Samuel 1	Acts 14	2 Sam. 12 to v. 24; *or* 18	Matt. 3
25	St. James	2 Kings 1 to v. 16	Luke 9, v. 51 to v. 57	Jer. 26, v. 8 to v. 16	Matt. 13 to v. 24
31	7 S. aft. Trinity	1 Chron. 21	Acts 18, v. 24 to 19, v. 21	1 Chron. 22; *or* 28 to v. 21	Matt. 7, v. 7
Aug. 7	8 S. aft. Trinity	1 Chron. 29, v. 9 to v. 29	Acts 22, v. 23 to 23, v. 12	2 Chron. 1; *or* 1 Kings 3	Matt. 11
14	9 S. aft. Trinity	1 Kings 10 to v. 25	Acts 28 to v. 17	1 Kings 11 to v. 15; *or* 11, v. 26	Matt. 15 to v. 21
21	10 S. aft. Trinity	1 Kings 12	Romans 5	1 Kings 13; *or* 17	Matt. 19, v. 3 to v. 27
24	St. Bartholomew	Gen. 28, v. 10 to v. 18	1 Cor. 4, v. 18 & 5	Deut. 18, v. 15	Matt. 28
28	11 S. aft. Trinity	1 Kings 18	Romans 10	1 Kings 19; *or* 21	Matt. 22, v. 41 to 23, v. 13
Sept. 4	12 S. aft. Trinity	1 Kings 22 to v. 41	Romans 16	2 Kings 2 to v. 16; *or* 4, v. 8 to 38	Matt. 26, v. 31 to v. 57
11	13 S. aft. Trinity	2 Kings 5	1 Cor. 7 to v. 25	2 Kings 6 to v. 24; *or* 7	Mark 1, v. 21
18	14 S. aft. Trinity	2 Kings 9	1 Cor. 12 to v. 28	2 Kings 10 to v. 32; *or* 13	Mark 6, to v. 14
21	St. Matthew	1 Kings 19, v. 15	2 Cor. 12, v. 14 & 13	1 Chron. 29 to v. 20	Mark 15, v. 42 & 16
25	15 S. aft. Trinity	2 Kings 18	2 Cor. 1 to v. 23	2 Kings 19; *or* 23 to v. 31	Mark 9, v. 30
29	St. Michael	Genesis 32	Acts 12, v. 5 to 18	Daniel 10, v. 4	Rev. 14, v. 14
Oct. 2	16 S. aft. Trinity	2 Chron. 36	2 Cor. 8	Nehemiah 1 & 2 to v. 9; *or* 8	Mark 13, v. 14
9	17 S. aft. Trinity	Jeremiah 5	Galatians 2	Jer. 22; *or* 35	Luke 1, v. 26 to v. 57
16	18 S. aft. Trinity	Jeremiah 36	Ephesians 1	Ezek. 2; *or* 13 to v. 17	Luke 4, v. 16
18	St. Luke	Isaiah 55	1 Thess. 3	Eccles. 38 to v. 15	Luke 13, v. 18
23	19 S. aft. Trinity	Ezekiel 14	Philippians 1	Ez. 18; *or* 24, v. 15	Luke 8, to v. 26
28	St. Simon & St. Jude	Isaiah 28, v. 9 to v. 17		Jer. 3, v. 12 to v. 19	
30	20 S. aft. Trinity	Ezekiel 34	Colos. 3 to v. 18	Ez. 37; *or* Dan. 1	Luke 11, v. 29
Nov. 1	All Saints	Wisd. 3 to v. 10	Heb. 11, v. 33 & 12 to v. 7	Wisd. 5 to v. 17	Rev. 19 to v. 17
6	21 S. aft. Trinity	Daniel 3	2 Thess. 1	Daniel 4; *or* 5	Luke 15, v. 11
13	22 S. aft. Trinity	Daniel 6	1 Timothy 5	Dan. 7, v. 9; *or* 12	Luke 19, v. 28
20	23 S. aft. Trinity	Hosea 14	Titus 1	Joel 2, v. 21; *or* 3, v. 9	Luke 22, v. 54
27	1 Sun. in Advent	Isaiah 1	1 Peter 4, v. 7	Isai. 2; *or* 4, v. 2	John 12, v. 20
30	St. Andrew	Isaiah 54	John 1, v. 35 to v. 43	Isai. 65 to v. 17	John 12, v. 20 to v. 42
Dec. 4	2 Sun. in Advent	Isaiah 5	1 John 2, v. 15	Isai. 11 to v. 11; *or* 24	John 17
11	3 Sun. in Advent	Isaiah 25	Jude	Isaiah 26; *or* 28, v. 5 to v. 19	John 21
18	4 Sun. in Advent	Isai. 30 to v. 27	Rev. 11	Isaiah 32; *or* 33, v. 2 to v. 23	Rev. 12
21	St. Thomas	Job 42 to v. 7	John 20, v. 19 to v. 24	Isaiah 35	John 14 to v. 8
25	Christ. Day (Sun.)	Isai. 9 to v. 8	Luke 2 to v. 15	Isaiah 7, v. 10 to v. 17	Titus 3, v. 4 to v. 9
26	St. Stephen	Gen. 4 to v. 11	Acts 6	2 Chron. 24, v. 15 to v. 23	Acts 8 to v. 9
27	St. John	Exodus 33, v. 9	John 13, v. 23 to v. 36	Isaiah 6	Rev. 1
28	Innocents Day	Jer. 31 to v. 13	Rev. 16	Baruch 4, v. 21 to v. 31	Rev. 18

PROPER PSALMS APPOINTED FOR CERTAIN DAYS.

There are only six days throughout the entire year in which any variation is made from the daily Psalms as appointed to be read. According to the days of the month, the Psalter of Psalms of David is divided into sixty parts, of which thirty are read at Mattins or Morning Prayer, and thirty at Evensong or Evening Prayer. If there be thirty-one days in the month the Psalms on the thirtieth day are repeated on the thirty-first day.

It has been said above that the divisions of the text of the books of the Bible are merely arbitrary divisions made in order to facilitate reference by means of chapter and verse. It is said that the division of the Bible into chapters was made about the middle of the 13th century by Cardinal Hugo de Sancto Caro. Some, however, assert that this division was made by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the 11th century; and others attribute them to Stephen de Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, who lived in the 13th century. The division into verses was first made by Robert Etienne, or Stephens, in his edition of the Greek Testament, published in 1551. The division into sections, indicated thus ¶ in the English version, was begun by Rabbi Nathan about 1445, and continued and completed by Athras, a Jew, in 1661.

1881.	DAYS.	MATTINS.	EVENSONG.
Mar. 2	Ash Wednesday	Psalm 6	Psalm 102
	" "	" 32	" 130
	" "	" 38	" 143
Apr. 15	Good Friday	" 22	" 69
	" "	" 40	" 88
	" "	" 54	..
" 17	Easter Day	" 2	Psalm 113
	" "	" 57	" 114
	" "	" 111	" 118
May 26	Ascension Day	Psalm 8	Psalm 24
	" "	" 15	" 47
	" "	" 21	" 108
June 5	Whit Sunday	" 48	" 104
	" "	" 68	" 145
Dec. 25	Christmas Day	" 19	" 89
	" "	" 45	" 110
	" "	" 85	" 132

The Book of Psalms, although it is reckoned with propriety among the Poetical Books of the Bible, is prophetic in its general character, and many of the sacred odes bear direct reference to the birth, life, sufferings, and death of the Lord Jesus Christ. Thus it is that certain psalms were selected by those who framed and compiled the Liturgy of the Church of England to be read on those days on which, for the most part, some remarkable event in our Saviour's life is commemorated. These are Christmas Day, his reputed birthday; Ash Wednesday, the first of the forty days' fast in the Wilderness; Good Friday, his crucifixion; Easter Day, his resurrection; and Ascension Day, his return from earth to the heavens, whence he came. To these was rightly added Whit Sunday, on which day is commemorated the descent of the Holy Spirit on the Apostles at Pentecost.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

IT is not our present purpose to take any part in the controversy which has raged so fiercely and so long with regard to woman's place in the world; some—and these, by the way, are for the most part women themselves—contending that women have a right to earn a living in any and every way by which men have been and are accustomed to win bread for themselves and all who are dependent on them; while others—and these are mostly men—protest that the weaker sex have no right or need whatever to step either to the right or to the left out of the beaten circle of home duties. Both sides, perhaps, are partly right and partly wrong, as is usual in contentions of this kind, and both seem to lose sight of the fact that admits of no dispute, that woman was created to be with man, because "it is not good that the man should be alone"—to be "an help meet for him," and to work by him and with him as well as for him.

Possibly the best and highest work in which women who are denied the happy cares of a home and family of their own is that of teaching the young of both sexes, and a short time may not be ill spent in considering what means are available in the present day for rendering women thoroughly well fitted to undertake the task of teaching, and how children may be best taught.

Paul may plant, Apollos may water, but it is God and God alone that giveth the increase; and as it is in the plant-world so it is with children—it is God only who can bless the teaching—the culture of the little ones in body, mind, and soul. Whatever may be the result, it is our part to do the work of training thoroughly and unsparingly, and leaving for awhile the higher education of women, by which women may be best fitted to act as teachers and to excel in other walks of life as well, let us glance for a moment at the system of training for little children which appears to offer advantages and procure results beyond any other.

It is almost needless to say that we are alluding to the *Kindergarten* system, a mode of teaching by which even the youngest children are led to take an interest in what they are taught. The school is literally made, as the German name *Kindergarten* implies, a "children's garden," in which by loving, gentle, suitable culture the child-mind is led to bud and bloom, and ultimately brought to bear, unconscious that it is being schooled—unaware that it is learning, being "brought past the bitterness of its learning" in a way that would certainly astonish the old grammarian Lilly, could he by any possibility have an opportunity of contrasting the teaching of his own times with the improved mind-culture that is now in vogue. We are prevented, through want of space, from entering into an elaborate description of the system which was originally devised or invented by a German, by name Frœbel, but reduced to practice and carried out by M. Ronge and his wife first in Germany, in 1849, and later in England, in 1851. It will be better understood when it is pointed out that in the ordinary system of education, by which the older generations of the present day were taught, appeal is made chiefly to the ear, and to the eye in a limited extent, in impressing on the brain the sounds and forms of the symbols that compose the English alphabet; but that in the Kindergarten system it is essayed to reach the brain through the eye in a far more complete and satisfactory manner by giving the little pupil from his or her first appearance at school correct ideas of form, colour, distance, etc.; while the ear is rendered the medium of tuition in vocal and spoken sounds. The teaching is further enlivened by games, the object being always to interest the budding mind, but never to weary it.

It is a matter of rejoicing that this system is daily gaining ground throughout the United Kingdom, and we hope that the time is not far distant when it will be the rule in every nursery and schoolroom for young children. Those who are interested in the subject may gain all necessary information from a little book entitled, "The Systematic Order of Frœbel's Kindergarten Occupations," for the use of Kindergarten teachers, by Fraulein Heerwart, which may be procured for 3d., or post free for 3½d., from A. N. Myers & Co., 15, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W., or from the Central School Depot, 22, Paternoster Row, E.C., where all appliances necessary for carrying out the system may also be obtained. It should be added that Fraulein Heerwart is the principal of the "Kindergarten College and Practising School," at 21, Stockwell Road, London, S.W., an institution founded and carried on under the auspices of the British and Foreign School Society, where teachers are regularly trained in a course arranged for two years, for the moderate fee of £11 5s. per annum, and where even mothers may gain the instruction necessary for them to train their children on this system in a course of twelve evening lessons, for which £1 is charged. Any information required will be readily given by the principal on application, by letter or in person, at the College, between ten o'clock and noon.

Formerly the education of girls was begun, continued, and ended at school, and beyond the tests that were imposed on the pupils by their teachers, there were no means of proving the quality of the instruction given. Of late years, however, the College of Preceptors (Bloomsbury, London, W.C.) has stepped in and done good and useful work by providing general examinations for all schools, whether for boys or girls, affiliated to that body, by which it was possible to arrive at a comparison of the teaching given in individual schools by the results obtained from examination of the pupils, and these efforts in the right direction have been well supplemented by the action of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which hold local examinations for boys and girls, the former in June and the latter in December of each year, commencing at or just about the beginning of the month. Information as to time, subjects, etc., may be obtained at any time from the local secretaries, at centres at which the examinations are held, or from the Secretary to the Delegacy for the Oxford Local Examinations, Oxford, or the Secretary to the Syndicate for the Cambridge Local Examinations, Cambridge. Candidates, whether for the Oxford or Cambridge Locals, are divided into two divisions, junior and senior, fifteen being the limit of age between the two divisions. The junior candidates have to give satisfactory evidence of their proficiency in reading, writing from dictation, English grammar and composition, and elementary arithmetic before they are allowed to proceed to the examination itself in the prescribed subjects, and the senior candidates must also satisfy the examiners in English grammar, analysis and composition, and arithmetic generally before they are permitted to go any further. To enter into a complete exposition of the subjects required by each University would occupy too much space. It will be sufficient to say that the subjects, speaking generally, and the mode of examination adopted by each University, is very much the same, and to repeat that all information necessary for those who desire to proceed to examination can be obtained from the sources that have been indicated. The value of a certificate obtained, whether as a junior or senior candidate from either University, is considerable, especially to those who may have to follow the vocation of a teacher in after-life, whether from choice or from obligation. It is an *imprimatur* that cannot fail to carry weight, wherever and whenever it may be produced, and all should endeavour to obtain it who wish to show that they have made good use of their schooldays.

But even the University local examinations have not been found to provide the status for women which a University career and a successful examination at the close of it gives to men, and to supply in some degree this want, or rather to provide, in relation to girls' schools and home teaching, a position analogous to that occupied by the Universities towards the public schools for boys, a college for women, under the name of Girton College, was incorporated in 1872. This college is in the parish of Girton, near Cambridge. Students were admitted, and the actual educational work of the college commenced in 1873. Religious instruction and services in accordance with the principles of the Church of England as by law established are given in the college, and the students of the college have the privilege of admission to the examinations for degrees of the University of Cambridge, the college being placed in immediate connection with that University. This was in itself a step of the highest importance to women generally, for it was now open to any woman who was possessed of sufficient ability to pass the requisite examinations to do so, and thereby prove herself worthy of a B.A. degree, even in honours, although the privilege of appending these letters to her name was by the decision of the Council of the Senate still withheld from her. As some compensation for the deprivation, if it may be called so, "degree certificates" are now granted by the college to all who are thus substantially qualified for the B.A. degree; and since the members have been allowed to submit themselves to the University examinations, no less than *forty-one* students have won this honour. Of these, *twenty-nine* have obtained honours according to the Cambridge University standard, namely, *eleven* in classics, *eight* in mathematics, *one* in mathematics and moral sciences, *five* in natural sciences, *five* in moral sciences, and *one* in history; and *fifteen* have passed examinations qualifying for the ordinary B.A. degree.

At the present time, the movement in favour of granting University degrees to women seems to have acquired more force and impetus than it has hitherto possessed, for an influential Committee has been formed in London for the purpose of promoting a memorial from non-resident members of the Senate in favour of granting the B.A. degree to women, subject to such regulations as may be judged expedient. The memorial is addressed to a Syndicate appointed by the University to consider certain memorials relating to the encouragement to be given to the higher education of women. The Committee includes the names of the Rev. Gordon Calthrop, the Venerable Archdeacon Cheetham, the Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies, Mr. W. Forsyth, Q.C., Viscount Harberton, Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., Mr. Sydney Gedge, Mr. J. W. Mellor, Q.C., M.P., the Rev. T. W. Sharpe, and Mr. John Westlake, Q.C. Among the signatures already received are those of Earl Spencer, the Rev. Canon Barry, Mr. John Elden Gorst, M.P., with many others. It may not be out of place here to say that members of the Senate who may desire to add their names should communicate forthwith with the hon. secretary, Mr. R. Swan, 7, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.

If it be determined to grant the University *imprimatur* to women in the form of a degree, it may be fairly suggested as being well worthy of consideration whether a designation and style of degree should be adopted for women which is altogether different to that which is granted to and used by men, even though the status implied be precisely the same. To speak of a woman as being an B.A. seems to be altogether a misnomer when it is considered what these letters imply. They mean, as all our readers are doubtless aware, *Bachelor of Arts*, or, to use the Low Latin equivalent, *Baccalaureus Artium*. The English word, without doubt, is to be traced to the old French *bachelier*, a lad or young man, an aspirant to knighthood, an apprentice to arms or sciences. A bachelor of arts in University parlance is "a young man admitted to the degree of an apprentice or student of arts, but not yet a master." In ordinary English it has come to signify an unmarried man, and this idea is inseparable from the appellation. For this simple and single reason, if for none other, it seems desirable that if women are to be admitted to University degrees, a nomenclature suitable to their sex should be devised for them.

To return, however, to Girton College and its curriculum:—The course for the ordinary degree certificate occupies about three years, half of each year being spent in the college. For honours the time allowed is somewhat longer. The academical year is approximately thus divided:—Michaelmas term, beginning about the middle of October, eight weeks; Lent term, beginning about the end of January, eight weeks; Easter term, beginning in April, eight weeks. The charge for board, lodging, and instruction is £35 per term, paid in advance; but there are scholarships attached to the college by which this amount may be considerably reduced in favour of those who may be fortunate enough to gain them. The sum named covers the whole of the college charges. Candidates for admission are required to pass an entrance examination, and to furnish a satisfactory certificate of character. For students intending to read for the ordinary degree certificate, October is the best time for entering. Candidates for honours may with advantage enter in April, as by doing so they gain an additional term, which will be found of benefit to them when the time of trial comes for a certificate in honours. Three months' notice is required previous to the withdrawal of a student from the college. It only remains to add that except in special cases it is not considered desirable that students should be received under the age of eighteen.

A BRIEF GUIDE TO THE SIGHTS AND AMUSEMENTS OF LONDON.

THE SIGHTS to be seen and the amusements to be visited in a city which occupies an area of 122 square miles, and which is not only the metropolis of the British empire, but the premier city of the whole world, are necessarily many in number, and but very little more than a mere list of the principal of them can be given in a guide to them that is so brief as this. A stranger, who might have a few days at his disposal in London, would probably be inclined to take under his consideration the most important of the

I. *Great Public Works and Buildings.*
II. *Parks and Palaces.*
III. *Cathedrals and Churches.*
IV. *Exhibitions and Places of Amusement.*
V. *Bazaars.*
VI. *Opera Houses and Theatres, etc.*
VII. *Museums.*
VIII. *Picture Galleries.*

And in this order and classification it will possibly be best to notice them, merely premising that the most central and advantageous position for a stranger bent on visiting London sights and amusements is Charing Cross, from which easy access is obtained to the river and the great arterial thoroughfares of London, as well as to the great railway termini, from which run—north, south, east, and west—the iron roads that link London to the country; and to the inner and outer girdles of iron, especially the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways, by which London and its suburbs are encircled.

I.—THE GREAT PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, with very few exceptions, can be viewed without expense. These are:

1. **The Thames Embankment,** extending along the north bank of the Thames from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars Bridge, both of which are fine new structures, and approached from either, or from Whitehall, the Strand, and Fleet Street, and from Trafalgar Square by Northumberland Avenue, on which once stood Sion House, the town residence of the Duke of Northumberland. At the east end of the Embankment stands De Keyser's Royal Hotel, a new building of enormous capacity.

2. **The Holborn Viaduct** spans Farringdon Road, and affords a convenient means of approach from the West End, Oxford Street, and Holborn to the City, through Newgate Street and Cheapside, thus avoiding the descent of old Holborn Hill and ascent of Snow Hill, between which was the old Holborn Valley. The Viaduct is ornamented with statues and lined with stately buildings, and at its western end is an equestrian statue of Prince Albert.

3. **The New Meat Market,** approached from the junction of Holborn, the Old Bailey, and Newgate Street, through Giltspur Street, is worthy of a visit as the place whence the city and suburban butchers draw the supplies of meat that are required to feed the 3,500,000 inhabitants of London.

The principal Government buildings and offices are in the vicinity of Charing Cross, being in Whitehall, Downing Street, Parliament Street, and Pall Mall. They are:

4. **The Houses of Parliament** and Westminster Hall, of which the latter forms an approach or vestibule to the former. Admission to this, St. Stephen's Hall, and the corridors without ticket. To view the Parliament Halls, open to public inspection on Saturdays, a ticket must be obtained on the previous Wednesday at the Lord Chamberlain's Office in the Victoria Tower. A member's order is necessary to admit to a debate in the House of Commons.

5. **The Treasury, Foreign Office, India Office,** Board of Works, etc., are all in the immediate neighbourhood of Whitehall, at the north end of which stands

6. **The Horse Guards,** forming one of the entrances to St. James's Park, and notable for the mounted sentries on guard during the day on either side of the gate; and

7. **The Admiralty,** with sea-horses surmounting its ample, but somewhat gloomy, entrance. Looking southward, down Whitehall, are statues of King Charles I. and Nelson, the latter surmounting a tall column, at the base of which are four colossal lions in bronze, designed by the late Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A.

8. **The War Office** is in Pall Mall, to the west of Charing Cross. Going citywards, in the Strand, on the right-hand side, is

9. **Somerset House,** which affords accommodation for the Inland Revenue Office, the Registrar-General's Office, and many other offices and learned societies.

10. **The Palace of Justice,** under whose ample roof the principal Courts of Law in London will soon be gathered together, stands on the north side of the roadway at the junction of the Strand and Fleet Street, which was formerly marked by Temple Bar, now removed. The site of Temple Bar, between the east end of the Palace of Justice and the new bank buildings recently erected by Messrs. Child & Co., is marked by a handsome obelisk, which also serves the purpose of a "refuge" for foot passengers crossing from one side of the road to the other. Close by, on the right-hand side going towards the City, is the Temple and the Temple Gardens, famous for their chrysanthemums. On reaching Cheapside, after passing along Fleet Street, up Ludgate Hill, and through St. Paul's Churchyard, the visitor will find, to the left, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, the old and new buildings devoted to the requirements of the

11. **General Post Office,** the headquarters of the admirable British Postal and Postal Telegraph System. At the east end of Cheapside are many public buildings—namely,

12. **The Guildhall,** at the end of King Street, Cheapside, which contains some good statues and coloured glass, as well as a new library and museum, to which the public are admitted free.

13. **The Mansion House,** the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

14. **The Royal Exchange,** "where merchants most do congregate," and the

15. **Bank of England,** in which the cellars, the machines for weighing coin, and printing notes are worth seeing; but an order must be obtained from the Governor, the Deputy-Governor, or a Director, which enables the holder to visit the interior between the hours of 10 and 4.

16. **The Custom House** is a fine building on the north bank of the Thames, fronting the river, and near it, on Tower Hill, is

17. **The Tower of London,** where the Crown Jewels are kept, and which contains many objects of historical and antiquarian interest, and a fine collection of armour and weapons. Admission free on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. On other days (Sundays excepted) 6d. to Armouries and Beauchamp Tower, and 6d. to Crown Jewels.

II.—THE PARKS AND PALACES are in many respects closely connected with each other.

1. **St. James's Park** is entered from Great George Street, Westminster, Whitehall, *viâ* Horse Guards, and Pall Mall. At the north-east entrance is the Duke of York's Column. At the west end is

2. **Buckingham Palace,** the town residence of Her Majesty; and on the north side, facing towards St. James's Street, is

3. **St. James's Palace,** the old historic London Palace of our Kings and Queens to the time of George IV., and where the Queen's drawing-rooms and levées are still held. To the rear of the former are spacious gardens, from which Constitution Hill divides

4. **The Green Park,** skirting Piccadilly, and having to its west, just across the road,

5. **Hyde Park,** one of the largest parks in London, traversed by the Serpentine, a fine ornamental piece of water, and bounded on the north by the Uxbridge Road, leading westward from Oxford Street, on the east by the fashionable locality known as Park Lane, on the south by Knightsbridge, and on the west by

6. **Kensington Gardens,** having Kensington Gore to the south, and towards its south-western corner,

7. **Kensington Palace,** the birthplace of Her Majesty, and the present residence of the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

8. **Whitehall Palace,** the fragment of a large palace commenced by James I. on the site of an old building burnt down in his reign, is opposite the Admiralty and Horse Guards. It was before this palace that Charles I. was beheaded. Other large London Parks are,

9. **Regent's Park,** approached from Oxford Street through Portland Place, containing within its limits the Botanical Gardens, and the Zoological Gardens, places well worthy of a visit.

10. **Victoria Park,** a place of recreation for the people of the East of London, and

11. **Battersea Park,** in the south-west of London, accessible by steamer, or from Chelsea, across Chelsea Bridge.

12. **Hampton Court Palace,** on the Thames, reached by London and South-Western and Metropolitan Railways. The Grounds, including the Maze, are open daily, and the State Apartments and Picture Gallery every day (Fridays excepted) from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. in the summer, and to 4 P.M. in the winter; and on Sundays from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. in summer, and to 4 P.M. in winter.

III.—THE CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES are very numerous, at least the latter are, as London boasts of but one of the former class—namely,

1. **St. Paul's Cathedral,** which stands in a confined space at the top of Ludgate Hill, between that thoroughfare and Cheapside, closely hemmed in with shops and houses, except in front of its western façade, where it is tolerably open. It was built by Sir Christopher Wren on the site of the cathedral destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. In the crypt are laid the remains of Nelson, Wellington, and other eminent men. Visitors are admitted without charge to the body of the cathedral; a charge is made for admission to the Whispering Gallery, Ball, Library, Great Bell, Geometrical Staircase, and Crypt, which cannot be seen during Divine Service. Far more venerable in appearance, more striking in architectural beauty, and richer in historic recollections, and as the receptacle of the remains of illustrious Englishmen, is

2. **Westminster Abbey,** which stands opposite to the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Hall, divided from them by St. Margaret's Street. The chief point of attraction in this fine old pile of buildings is, perhaps, Henry VII.'s Chapel. Visitors are admitted free on Mondays from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. in summer, and from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. in winter. On other days (Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and fast days excepted) a charge of 6d. is made for admission to view the monuments and chapels.

3. **The Temple Church,** built by the Knights Templars, one of the few specimens of round churches in England, is in the Inner Temple, Fleet Street, near Temple Bar. Admission (Saturdays excepted) by an order from any member of the Inn.

4. **St. George's, Hanover Square,** is noteworthy as being the church in which most of the fashionable weddings take place.

5. **St. George's Cathedral,** the cathedral of the Roman Catholic Bishop (so styled) of Southwark, has a very plain exterior and elaborately adorned interior. It is approached over Westminster Bridge, and stands at the angle of the St. George's and Westminster Roads.

6. **St. Alban's Church,** in Brook Street, Holborn, is one of the London churches in which an extreme ritual is carried, and which therefore possess attractions for extreme High Churchmen. Of a similar character are

7. **All Saints' Church,** Margaret Street, Cavendish Square; and

8. **St. Barnabas Church,** Pimlico, to which is attached a kind of college. In the Savoy, Strand, is the

9. **Savoy Chapel Royal,** or Church of St. John the Baptist, the ancient chapel of the Savoy Palace, which was partly burnt in 1860, and restored at Her Majesty's expense. Open daily (Saturdays excepted) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

10. **The Chapel Royal** is the Banqueting House of the unfinished Palace of Whitehall. It was made into a chapel by George I. The chapel-keeper is allowed to admit visitors to view the interior on week days.

11. **St. Saviour's Church,** Southwark, at the south end of London Bridge, is a fine building, large enough for a cathedral, whose appearance is marred to some extent by its situation and surroundings.

12. **The Church of St. Peter ad Vincula** in the Tower of London contains the remains of many illustrious Englishmen and Englishwomen who met death by the headsman's axe on Tower Green. The principal dissenting places of worship are,

13. **The City Temple,** on Holborn Viaduct, where Dr. Parker preaches, and which appears to be used as much for secular as for sacred purposes.

14. **Surrey Chapel,** sometimes called Rowland Hill's Chapel, in Blackfriars Road, where Rowland Hill preached for nearly fifty years; and the

15. **Metropolitan Tabernacle,** Newington, near the Elephant and Castle, belonging to the Baptists, and under the ministry of Mr. Spurgeon.

IV.—EXHIBITIONS AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT, in which various attractions are offered to visitors, mainly during the daytime, are very numerous. The chief of these is undoubtedly

1. **The Crystal Palace,** standing in beautiful and extensive ornamental grounds about seven miles from the centre of London, and reached by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway from London Bridge, and by the High Level Section of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway from its Victoria and Ludgate Hill or Holborn Termini. In this building are combined the attractions of bazaars, picture galleries, concerts, theatrical and operatic performances, an aquarium, and exhibitions of flowers and various classes of animals at different seasons of the year. Admission to the Palace, on Mondays, from 9 A.M., 6d., on Saturdays from 12 A.M., 2s. 6d., on other days (Sundays excepted) from 10 A.M., 1s. Tickets of admission at advanced rates, which cover railway fare, may be procured at all railway stations on the route.

2. **The Alexandra Palace,** Muswell Hill, in the north of London, and reached by the Great Northern, North Western, or Great Eastern Railway, stands in a magnificent park of about 475 acres, and offers attractions of a nature similar to those which bring visitors to the Crystal Palace. For the special amusements for the week at both of these places of entertainment, reference should be made to the advertising columns of the daily papers.

3. **The Polytechnic,** 309, Regent Street, is open daily from 12 A.M. to 5 P.M., and from 7 P.M. to 10 P.M., and is the only place in London where amusements of a scientific character are afforded in the form of lectures on chemistry, natural philosophy, etc., with dissolving views. The Polytechnic is a desirable place of entertainment for children.

4. **Madame Tussaud's Waxwork Exhibition,** at the Bazaar in Baker Street, Portman Square, contains representations of the most noteworthy and notorious persons of times past and present. Open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Admission, 1s.; to the Chamber of Horrors, 6d. extra.

5. **The Agricultural Hall, Islington,** entered from the Liverpool Road, was built originally for the annual exhibitions of cattle and implements by the Smithfield Club; but throughout the year there is generally an amusement of some kind or other to be found here in the form of a concert, lecture, equestrian performance, or athletic sports.

6. **The Floral Hall,** Covent Garden, adjoins and is connected with the Royal Italian Opera House in Covent Garden. It is used chiefly for concerts and balls.

7. **The Royal Albert Hall,** South Kensington, is a fine oval building in the immediate vicinity of the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, intended for the "promotion of the interest of science and art, for concerts, and for various meetings and exhibitions of different societies in connexion with the progress of education in these subjects." It possesses a large organ with bellows worked by steam power, and the interior will seat 8,000 persons, and accommodate an orchestra of 2,000.

8. **The Egyptian Hall,** Piccadilly, is well known as a place generally open throughout the year for concerts, panoramas, and performances of an operatic character. The entertainments given here are always pleasant and popular.

9. **St. James's Hall,** which combines three halls, one above and two smaller ones in the basement of the building, is entered from the Quadrant, Regent Street, or from Piccadilly. In one of the small halls the Moore and Burgess (Christy) Minstrels perform daily at 8 P.M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 P.M. The "Monday Popular Concerts," the new Philharmonic Concerts, and meetings, balls, and flower-shows, are also held in the great hall.

10. **Exeter Hall,** in the Strand, is used in May for the meetings of the various religious societies, as well as for the meetings of various charitable and scientific institutions during the year, political gatherings, and the concerts of the Sacred Harmonic and National Choral Societies. The building has been purchased recently by the Young Men's Christian Association, whose headquarters have been removed here from Aldersgate Street.

11. **St. George's Hall,** Langham Place, Upper Regent Street, is the place where Mr. and Mrs. German Reed give their popular entertainments during the season every evening, Saturdays excepted, at 8 P.M., with morning performances on Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 P.M. Balls and concerts are also given here.

12. **The Gardens of the Zoological Society** are in Regent's Park, and are open daily from 9 A.M. to sunset. Admission on Mondays 6d., on other days 1s., Sundays excepted, when persons are only admitted by a ticket signed by a Fellow of the Society. There are nearly 2,000 animals of various kinds on exhibition in the gardens.

13. **The Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society** lie between Kensington Gore, Knightsbridge, and Cromwell Road, Brompton. Admission on Sundays to Fellows only or bearers of their tickets. To the fête days of the Society held at their gardens here or at Chiswick, the public are admitted by purchased tickets; but ordinarily the charge for admission is on Mondays 6d., on Saturdays 2s. 6d., and on other days, Sundays excepted, 1s.

14. **The Royal Aquarium and Summer and Winter Garden,** Tothill Street, Westminster, comprises, in addition to the aquarium, a picture and fine art gallery, reading-room, library, skating-rink, and theatre. There is a concert here daily, and floral shows and other entertainments are given occasionally. Open from 11 A.M. to 11 P.M. Admission 1s.

15. **Lord's Cricket Ground,** where the University and Public Schools' matches and other great matches take place annually, is in St. John's Wood Road. Admission 6d.

V.—THE BAZAARS of London are not very numerous, but those that are still open, few as they are, present many attractions to those in search of toys and fancy goods. Chief of them is the—

1. **London Crystal Palace,** entered from Oxford Street, near the Regent Circus, or from Great Portland Street. It takes its name from being somewhat similar in design and mode of structure to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Fancy goods are exhibited for sale on counters and in stalls on the ground floor of the building and in the galleries on either side. Open from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.

2. **The Lowther Arcade,** leading from the Strand to Adelaide Street, is lined on either side with shops replete with every description of toys and fancy goods. Admission free.

3. **Burlington Arcade,** similar in character to the preceding, leads from Piccadilly to Burlington Gardens. Admission free.

4. **The Bazaar,** in Baker Street, Portman Square, the upper part of which is occupied by Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, is also devoted to the sale of fancy goods. Admission free.

5. **Soho Bazaar** is in Soho Square, and is reached from Oxford Street. On the ground floor and upper rooms every variety of ladies' clothing, fancy work, toys, ornaments, and jewellery are exposed for sale. Open daily, admission free, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

6. **St. Paul's Bazaar,** in St. Paul's Churchyard, to the north of St. Paul's Cathedral, is open daily for the sale of fancy goods of all kinds without charge for admission.

VI.—THE OPERA HOUSES & THEATRES are the places of amusement that are chiefly visited by Londoners, and prove most attractive to visitors from the country. It is not possible here to do more than give a list of the principal of them, their situations and specialities. Reference should be made to the daily papers for the names of the plays, etc., represented at each theatre.

1. **Royal Italian Opera House,** or **Covent Garden Theatre.** Principal entrance in Bow Street, approached from Strand or Long Acre. Italian Opera and Ballet from April to August. Plays and Pantomime during the winter season.

2. **Her Majesty's Theatre,** at the corner of Pall Mall and the Haymarket. Rebuilt in 1868-9. Italian Opera during the season from beginning of April to August.

3. **Drury Lane Theatre,** situated between Drury Lane and Catherine Street, Strand, and approached from the Strand. Italian Opera during the season. Tragedy, Comedy, Farce, and Pantomime during the winter.

4. **Haymarket Theatre,** in the middle of the Haymarket. Performances chiefly Comedy, Farce, and Extravaganza.

5. **Princess's Theatre,** on the north side of Oxford Street, between Tottenham Court Road and Regent Circus. Drama, Comedy, Farce, and Extravaganza.

6. **Lyceum Theatre.** Principal entrance in Wellington Street, Strand, opposite Waterloo Bridge. Drama, Comedy, Farce, and Extravaganza.

7. **Olympic Theatre,** in Wych Street, approached from the Strand at either end of Booksellers' Row. Drama, Comedy, Farce, and Extravaganza.

8. **Royal Adelphi Theatre,** in the centre of the Strand, opposite the Adelphi on the south side. Melodrama, Operetta, Comedy, Extravaganza, and Farce.

9. **Sangers' Theatre Royal,** at the southern extremity of Westminster Bridge, formerly Astley's Amphitheatre. Equestrian performances, Scenes in the Circle and Farce.

10. **St. James's Theatre,** King Street, close to St. James's Street, approached from Piccadilly. Comedy and Burlesque.

11. **Strand Theatre,** a very small theatre on the south side of the Strand, nearly opposite St. Mary's Church. Comedy, Farce, and Burlesque.

12. **National Standard Theatre,** in Shoreditch, opposite the Shoreditch Station of the Great Eastern Railway. Melodrama, Tragedy, Comedy, and Farce.

13. **Surrey Theatre,** at the southern extremity of Blackfriars Road, approached from the Strand over Blackfriars Bridge. Drama, Farce.

14. **Royal Alfred Theatre,** formerly the Marylebone Theatre, in Church Street, Paddington. Drama and Farce.

15. **Philharmonic Theatre,** formerly the Islington Philharmonic Hall, in High Street, Islington, near the Angel. Operetta, Burlesque, and Musical Drama.

16. **Royal Alhambra Theatre,** formerly the Alhambra Palace, in Leicester Square. Opera Bouffe, Ballet.

17. **Globe Theatre,** in Newcastle Street, Strand. Drama, Opera Bouffe, and Farce.

18. **Opera Comique,** Strand, nearly opposite Somerset House. Generally devoted to performance of French Opera Bouffe.

19. **Gaiety Theatre,** in the Strand, nearly opposite Somerset House. Drama, Operetta, Extravaganza, Farce.

20. **Vaudeville Theatre,** in the Strand, near the Adelphi. Comedy, Extravaganza, Farce.

21. **Criterion Theatre,** attached to the Criterion Dining Rooms, in Regent Circus, Piccadilly. Opera Bouffe.

22. **Royal Court Theatre,** in Sloane Square, Chelsea. Drama, Comedy, Burlesque, and Farce.

23. **Imperial Theatre,** Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, not far from Westminster Bridge. Opera Bouffe, Farce, Burlesque, and Ballet.

24. **Folly Theatre,** King William Street, Strand. French Plays and occasional amateur performances.

25. **Victoria Palace Theatre,** originally the Coburg Theatre, in the Waterloo Road and New Cut, Lambeth. Melodrama and Farce.

26. **Pavilion Theatre,** a very large theatre in Whitechapel, at the east end of London. Dramas (chiefly nautical), Melodrama, and Farce.

27. **Royal Park (late Alexandra) Theatre,** Park Street, Camden Town. Melodrama and Farce.

28. **Britannia Theatre,** in Hoxton, another very large theatre, with a tavern attached. Domestic Drama, Melodrama, Farce, and Extravaganza.

29. **Royalty Theatre,** in Dean Street, Soho. Operetta, Burlesque, Farce, and Ballet.

30. **New Grecian Theatre,** attached to the Eagle Tavern, in the City Road. Drama, Farce, and Ballet. Dancing in summer months in the grounds before the theatre.

31. **Prince of Wales's Theatre,** originally the Queen's Theatre, in Tottenham Street, Tottenham Court Road. Comedy, Burlesque, Farce.

32. **Connaught Theatre,** Holborn, not far from the entrance to Gray's Inn, and close to Bedford Row. Comedy, Drama, and Farce.

33. **New Sadler's Wells,** St. John Street Road, Clerkenwell. Standard Plays, Tragedy, Comedy, and Farce.

34. **Elephant and Castle Theatre,** New Kent Road. Melodrama, Farce, etc.

VII.—THE MUSEUMS are numerous and various in character. First in size and importance is the

1. **British Museum,** in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, the great national collection of antiquities from all parts of the world, natural history, minerals, etc. Admission free on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. from November to February; from 10 to 5 in March, April, September, October; and from 10 to 6 from May to August. A Reading Room is attached to the Museum, to which duly qualified persons are admitted by Ticket. Special orders to view the Reading Room may be obtained by the general public on application to the Chief Librarian.

2. **South Kensington Museum,** in Brompton, about a mile from Hyde Park Corner, contains magnificent collections in connection with science, art, and education. Here are the National Art Training Schools, open every Saturday, free, from 2 P.M. The Museum is open to the public free on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays; on other days, called students' days, on payment of a fee of 6d. Admission free to Patent Museum on all days.

3. **The Exhibition Galleries,** Exhibition Road, Kensington, replete with historic and scientific objects, are open free on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays.

4. **City Museum and Library,** attached to the Guildhall, contains antiquities and relics connected with the City of London. Open daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., and in the evening free.

5. **India Museum,** Exhibition Road, South Kensington, contains a fine collection of objects of all kinds connected with India. Open free Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and by tickets, procurable from the Secretary of State for India and his immediate subordinates, on Thursdays.

6. **Hunterian Museum,** or Museum of Royal College of Surgeons, containing objects connected with medicine and surgery. Open during the whole year, except September. Admission by written order from any Fellow or Member of the College.

7. **Museum of the Royal Institution,** in Albemarle Street, has a fine collection of minerals and scientific apparatus. Open daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Admission by member's order.

8. **East London Museum,** Bethnal Green, being a branch of the South Kensington Museum, is similar in character to it. It is open to the public on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. in winter, and 6 P.M. in summer. Admission free, except on Wednesdays, when 6d. is charged.

9. **Royal United Service Museum,** in Whitehall Yard, Whitehall, contains models of ships, arms, and accoutrements. Open daily from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. or 5 P.M., according to season, by member's order.

10. **Sloane Museum,** in Lincoln's Inn Fields, contains specimens of architectural and ancient art, and some paintings. Open free on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays in April, May, and June, and on Wednesdays only in February, March, July, and August, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

VIII.—THE PICTURE GALLERIES are divisible into two classes—public and private. First among the former is

1. **The National Gallery,** in Trafalgar Square, one of the finest collections in the world of ancient and modern paintings. Open on Thursdays and Fridays to artists only. On other days, Sundays excepted, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., or 6 P.M., according to the season.

2. **Royal Academy of Arts,** Burlington House, contains a collection of paintings which may be seen at any time by an order from an R.A., or the keeper of the gallery. Annual exhibition of the works of living artists daily in May, June, and July from 8 A.M. till 6 p.m. Admission 1.

3. **British Institution.** Exhibits paintings of living artists from February to May, of old masters from June to September. Admission 1.

4. **Foundling Hospital Picture Gallery,** Great Coram Street. Open Mondays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

5. **Lambeth Palace Gallery.** Contains a fine collection of portraits. Open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

6. **Dore Gallery,** 168, New Bond Street, contains the best paintings of M. Gustave Doré. Open daily from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 1s.

7. **National Portrait Gallery,** Exhibition Road, South Kensington. Open Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., without charge.

8. **Gallery of British Art,** South Kensington Museum, contains, among many modern paintings and collections of paintings, the cartoons of Raphael, transferred hither from Hampton Court by permission of Her Majesty.

9. **Dudley Gallery,** Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. An exhibition of art productions, and, in the spring, of water-colour drawings. Open from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Admission 1s.

10. **Crystal Palace Modern Picture Gallery,** of which the locality and character are sufficiently indicated by its name.

11. **The Dulwich Picture Gallery,** in Dulwich, one of the southern suburbs of London, contains about 400 paintings, mostly by old masters. Reached by Ludgate Hill and Victoria, Cannon Street and Charing Cross. Admission free daily (except Sundays) from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. in summer and to 4 P.M. in winter.

12. **Hampton Court Palace Picture Gallery,** open free daily, Fridays excepted, from 10 A.M. to 6 p.m. in the summer, and from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. in winter. The paintings are, for the most part, by the old masters. Other exhibitions, open during the summer season, admission 1s., are

13. **Society of British Artists,** Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.

14. **Society (old) of Painters in Water Colours,** 5, Pall Mall East.

15. **Institute of Painters in Water Colours,** 53, Pall Mall West.

16. **MacLean's New Gallery,** 7, Haymarket.

17. **Belgian Gallery,** 28, Old Broad Street.

18. **British Gallery of Art,** 57, Pall Mall.

19. **The Grosvenor Gallery** (with Restaurant, Library, etc., in connection with it), New Bond Street.

Among the most notable private collections, permission to view being in general obtained by letters of recommendation from persons known to the owners, are

20. **Buckingham Palace Gallery,** Buckingham Palace. Admission by order of Lord Chamberlain.

21. **Grosvenor Gallery,** Grosvenor House, Upper Grosvenor Street, belonging to His Grace the Duke of Westminster.

22. **Bath House,** Piccadilly, belonging to Lord Ashburton.

23. **Hertford House,** Manchester Square, owned by Sir Richard Wallace.

24. **Devonshire House,** Piccadilly, the town residence of the Duke of Devonshire.

25. **Stafford House,** St. James's Park, belonging to the Duke of Sutherland.

26. **Bridgewater Gallery,** Bridgewater House, St. James's, belonging to the Earl of Ellesmere.

27. **Lansdowne Gallery,** Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, the residence of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

28. **Dorchester House,** Park Lane, owned by R. S. Holford, Esq.

Although the principal sights and amusements that a stranger would like to see in London, time and weather permitting, are included in the foregoing list, there are yet many things worth seeing which remain untold. Among these not the least are its miles of great thoroughfares and the streets that connect them, the busy countless throngs that are always hastening through each and all of them at all times of the day from 4 or 5 A.M. till long after midnight, and the vast traffic that at times renders progress from one part to another well nigh impossible.

THE HOUSE AND HOW IT IS HELD: RATES AND TAXES.

A HOUSE must be owned or rented; it must be the property, absolutely, of the person who lives in it—that is to say, the head of the family, whether man or woman, or it must be held by him or her in possession for a stated time, terminable at a certain period, already fixed, or at pleasure under certain conditions, on payment of a certain sum per annum, which is called rent.

Now, if the householder be the owner of the house, he is his own landlord, and is free from the obligation to pay rent weekly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly, as the case may be, but he cannot escape the payment of rates and taxes, which are levied as far as all rates are concerned, and some taxes, such as house duty, property tax, etc., on the rateable value at which the house is assessed. If the householder be merely a tenant, he has to pay rent, rates, and taxes, but of these imposts we shall speak more at length presently.

It is most desirable that every one who can do so should live in his own house and be his own landlord, and if it be possible to acquire a house for such an amount that when the average annual cost of repairs, etc., is paid, the owner can make sure of having at least 5 per cent. for his money, it may be said that he has got a good bargain. For example, suppose that a house lets at £40 per annum, and the outgoings, such as fire insurance, repairs, etc., amount on an average, taking one year with another, to £7 10s., for such a house the purchaser might venture to give at the utmost £650 if he require a house at the rental stated, for instead of paying £40 a year, he pays £7 10s. annually on an average for repairs, and the remainder gives him just 5 per cent. on the money that he has sunk in the purchase of his house. In buying a house, therefore, it is necessary to learn what its rental is when let to a tenant, to ascertain from a reliable house agent or surveyor if the house is in thorough tenantable repair, and the estimated average cost of keeping it up to the mark in this respect. Deduct this last item from the rental, and divide the balance by the rate per cent. at which you are willing to invest your money in house property. The quotient, when multiplied by 100, will show the sum that you ought to give for the house. Of course there may be other items to be taken into consideration, in the form of annual charges on the house, such as tithes, land tax, etc., but these must be ascertained and taken into account in the calculation, and the cost of conveyance should also be included.

If a house is to be rented, the amount to be paid in rent must depend entirely on the income of the tenant; and here it may be urged that it is not advisable to appropriate less than one-eighth, or more than one-sixth, of one's income to the payment of rent, etc. For example, if the tenant's income be £300 per annum, he need not devote less than £30 per annum to the payment of rent, rates, and taxes (exclusive of income-tax), and he should not permit more than £50 to be expended in this manner. That is to say, he should be content with a house whose rental is not less than £24 and not more than £40, estimating—as they will in London and the metropolitan districts—that parochial rates, etc., of all kinds amount, on an average, to about one-fourth the rent.

When rent is payable weekly or monthly, the landlord, generally speaking, pays the rates and taxes, adding sufficient to the rental at which the house would be let if the tenant paid the rates, etc., himself, to meet the expense to which he is put in this way. Those, however, for whom we are writing will in all probability hold their houses on one or other of the ordinary modes of tenure, and pay their rates and taxes themselves. The most common form of tenure is that known as a "yearly tenancy," which binds the tenant to remain no longer than a twelvemonth in the occupancy of a house. Rents under a yearly tenancy are usually paid quarterly on the ordinary quarter-days or a few days after. But sometimes they are paid half-yearly. This, however, must be settled by arrangement. If no agreement has been come to between landlord and tenant (and this, when effected, should be set down in writing) for either to give and the other to take a quarter's notice to determine the tenancy, notice to quit, legally speaking, should be given six months before the close of any complete year of the tenancy. Thus, if the tenant enters on the occupancy of a house at Christmas, his tenancy must determine at Christmas, and notice to quit must be given on or just before the Midsummer Day preceding the Christmas at which it is desired to determine the tenancy. If the notice be delayed to *only the day after* Midsummer Day, the tenant, if the landlord be disposed to insist on his full rights in this matter, will find himself saddled with the house for a twelvemonth longer than he either wished or intended.

When houses are let on a three years' agreement, or on a lease for five, seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years as the case may be, notice to quit must be given six months before *the* period in the case of a three years' agreement, or *any* period as specified in the lease and stated above, at which the tenancy is determinable. If either tenant or landlord omit to do this, the tenancy in any case becomes a yearly one, and is determinable on the same conditions. With regard to yearly tenancies, it should be said that when the occupancy of a house commences on any half-quarter day, for all purposes of giving notice and determining the tenancy it is reckoned as beginning at the quarter day next after.

It is better for both parties that agreements, whether for a yearly tenancy or for three years, should be duly made in writing, and signed by the contracting parties. In the latter case the signatures should be witnessed. Leases are always drawn up by solicitors, and bear a stamp in accordance with the amount of the rental, for which see under *Lease* in ASSESSED TAXES, etc. (page 630). It is not usual to stamp three years' agreements, or agreements for yearly tenancy; but if it be desired that they shall be recognisable in a court of law they must be stamped in the same proportion to rental as a lease. Forms for three years' agreements can be procured of any house agent, law stationer, and sometimes of an ordinary stationer. The following is a form of agreement for a yearly tenancy. The same form may be used for an agreement for less than a year, for which a penny (Inland Revenue) stamp will be sufficient if the rent be under £10:—

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT *made this——*
day of——188—, between——, of
——, of the one part, and——,
of——, of the other part.

The said——agrees to let, and the said——agrees to take the premises known as——, in the county of——, from the——day of——instant, from year to year, at the yearly rent of £——, payable quarterly on the usual quarter days. The said——agrees to maintain the whole of the external part of the building in a sound and waterproof condition as at present, and the said——undertakes to deliver up the internal part of the building in good and tenantable repair, as at present, reasonable wear and tear thereof excepted.

[*Here follow the signatures of the contracting parties*].

The blanks are for the date of the agreement, the names and addresses of the landlord and the proposed tenant, the situation of the premises, the date of commencement of tenancy, and the amount of rent. No further explanation is requisite.

The following is the form of notice from a tenant to his landlord to determine a yearly tenancy or a three years' agreement. That from a landlord to a tenant is almost identical in form. Either party sending the notice should be in a position to prove that it has been duly sent whether by post or by hand:—

To——.

I, ——, hereby give you notice that on the——day of——next I shall quit and deliver up into your possession the premises known as——, in the county of——, which I now hold of you as tenant from year to year, at the termination of the current year of my tenancy, which will expire next after the end of half a year from the date hereof.

Dated this——day of——, 188——.

The same form, with slight alterations, will serve for the determination of a tenancy on a three years' agreement.

In nine cases out of ten a landlord will do nothing after a tenant has entered on the occupation of the premises. The would-be tenant must therefore satisfy himself as to the condition of the house, its drainage and sanitary arrangements, and the repairs that are required, and obtain a written specification or agreement from the owner of the premises or his agent (but preferably from the former, as to the repairs that are to be executed, and an undertaking that all shall be done in a workman-like manner before the tenant takes possession. And it should be stipulated that if the tenant be prevented taking possession on the day fixed for the commencement of his tenancy by season of the non-completion of the repairs agreed on, a deduction *pro rata* shall be made from the first quarter's rent in favour or the tenant.

In taking a house, especially on a three years' engagement, or for a longer term, the would-be tenant cannot be too careful in making inquiries as to the reputation of the house, and instituting a thorough and careful inquisition into its condition with regard to its water supply and drainage. The one may be carried out by asking a few questions of those who may be living close by, but the other must be made by a surveyor or a builder, who will be paid for his services, and who, it may be reasonably supposed, will therefore do his best in your interest. The late inmates may have left immediately after some of them may have recovered, or perhaps died, of some infectious disease, in which case the house should be cleansed, papered, and whitewashed from top to bottom, and care should be taken to see that the old papers are stripped from the walls before the new papering is pasted up. And when these matters have been looked into it will be as well to pay a visit to the collector of rates and taxes in whose district the house happens to be, not only for the purpose of ascertaining the amount you will have to pay annually as tenant of the house in question, but also to learn whether or not the late occupier has paid all rates and taxes due; for if he has left in arrears to the parochial authorities, or has not paid up for the last quarter's gas or water, you *may* be requested to make good the deficiency on coming into residence.

RATES AND TAXES.—Rates, speaking generally, are local taxes are imperial; that is to say, rates are levied for the local expenses, parochial and otherwise of the parish or district in which the ratepayer lives; but taxes, usually called the Queen's taxes, are demanded from him as his quota towards the expenses of the Imperial Government. Rates are made every quarter, or every half year in some places, and are levied on the *rateable value* of the premises, etc., or in other words, the annual value at which the property is assessed. The poundage or amount demanded per pound of rateable value, is determined by the requirements or the parish or district for the quarter, etc.

It is impossible to point out with any degree of certainty what is comprised in the parochial rates as the form of demand note differs in different parts. In the suburbs of London, the ratepayers would have to pay *Poor Rate*, under which is comprehended the maintenance of the poor of the parish in which he lives and the expenses of the Police, the Burial Board, and the School Board. With this is conjoined the *General Rate Account*, sometimes termed the *Metropolitan Consolidated Rate*, under which are brought together the cost of lighting, the maintenance of the Fire Brigade, the expenses of the Metropolitan Board of Works for the drainage, etc. In the country, the Poor Rate includes the whole of the above items, except the police, for whom a Watch Rate is demanded, usually once a year. The collectors are, as a rule, extremely civil, and will give all requisite information to the ratepayer "who wants to know." Before taking a house it is always prudent to ascertain the amount of rates payable in the course of the year from the collector.

Queen's, or Assessed, Taxes are due on January 1st in every year. They comprise the Inhabited House Duty, at 9d. in the pound on the rental and Income Tax, which is determined annually by Parliament, and is a variable tax. There are other taxes, such as that on Armorial Bearings, which is optional. The tenant is called on to pay the Landlord's Property Tax on the rental of the house he occupies, but this he is empowered by law to deduct from the quarter's rent next payable.

In the payment of rates and taxes the utmost punctuality is desirable, and the money should be provided in anticipation of the collector's first visit to save him the trouble and yourself the annoyance of a second application.

ASSESSED TAXES, STAMP DUTIES, LICENSES, &c.

INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.

The duty is 6d. in the pound for any dwelling-house of the annual value of £20 or upwards if used for the sale of goods, as a shop or warehouse, such shop, etc., being on the ground or basement story; or for sale by retail of beer, wines, or spirits, or as an hotel or coffee-house; or if occupied by a tenant or farm servant for the purpose of husbandry only.

The duty is 9d. in the pound for dwelling-houses otherwise occupied.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

From April, 1880, to April, 1881, the Property and Income Tax is 6d. in the pound; incomes of £150 per annum and not exceeding £400 are taxed at the rate of 6d. in the pound after allowing an abatement of £120.

Exemptions of premiums from Income Tax are allowed for premiums paid for an Assurance on a man's own life or on the life of his wife, or for a deferred Annuity to his widow, provided such premiums do not exceed one-sixth of his returnable income.

DOG LICENSES.—EXCISE.

For dog of any kind (not under six months) ... £0 7 6
(Penalty of £5 for keeping a dog without a license.)

GAME LICENSES.

If license or certificate be taken out after April 5 and before—

Nov. 1 to expire on April 5 in the following year ...	£3 0 0
Between April 5 and Oct. 31, or between Nov. 1 and April 4, inclusive	2 0 0
License to carry a gun	0 10 0
License to deal in game	2 0 0

LICENSES.—MALE SERVANTS, &c.

Stage and Hackney Carriage Drivers and Watermen	£0 5 0
For every Male Servant (Hotel Waiters excepted)	0 15 0

Auctioneers ...	£10 0 0	House Agents ...	2 0 0
Appraisers ...	2 0 0	Pedlars and Hawkers	0 5 0

CARRIAGES AND ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

For every Carriage with 4 wheels weighing 4 cwt...	£2 2 0
,, less than 4 cwt...	0 15 0
For ordinary use of Armorial Bearings	1 1 0
For use of Armorial Bearings on Carriages... ...	2 2 0

STAMP DUTIES.

Affidavit, or Statutory Declaration £0 2 6

Appraisement or valuation of any property, or of any dilapidations, or of any repairs wanted, or of any artificers' work whatsoever:—

Not exceeding £5...	£0 0 3	Exc. and not exc.	
Exc. and not exc.		£40 ,, £50 ...	£0 2 6
£5 ,, £10 ...	0 0 6	50 ,, 100 ...	0 5 0
10 ,, 20 ...	0 1 0	100 ,, 200 ...	0 10 0
20 ,, 30 ...	0 1 6	200 ,, 500 ...	0 15 0
30 ,, 40 ...	0 2 0	500 ,, ...	1 0 0

Apprentices' Indentures.—When no premium is paid, 2s. 6d. In any other case, for every £5 of premium paid, 5s.

Bill of Exchange.—Of any kind whatsoever, and Promissory Note of any kind whatsoever, drawn or payable in the United Kingdom:—

Not exceeding £5...	£0 0 1	Exc. and not exc.	
Exc. and not exc.		£25 ,, £50 ...	£0 0 6
£5 ,, 10 ...	0 0 2	50 ,, 75 ...	0 0 9
10 ,, 25 ...	0 0 3	75 ,, 100 ...	0 1 0

And for every additional £100, or part of a £100 ... 0 1 0

Bonds, Mortgages, &c., being the only or principal security for the payment or repayment of money:—

Not exceeding £25	£0 0 8	Exc. and not exc.	
Exc. and not exc.		£150 ,, £200 ...	£0 5 0
£25 ,, £50 ...	0 1 3	200 ,, 250 ...	0 6 3
50 ,, 100 ...	0 2 6	250 ,, 300 ...	0 7 6
100 ,, 150 ...	0 3 9		

For every £100, or part of £100, of such amount ... 0 2 6

Cheques, Drafts, or Orders on Demand ... ... 0 0 1 which must be cancelled by the person drawing the cheque, &c.

Lease.—If the term does not exceed 35 years:—

Not exc. £5 per ann...	£0 0 6	Exc. and not exc.	
Exc. and not exc.		£20 ,, £25 ...	£0 2 6
£5 ,, £10 ...	0 1 0	25 ,, 50 ...	0 5 0
10 ,, 15 ...	0 1 6	50 ,, 75 ...	0 7 6
15 ,, 20 ...	0 2 0	75 ,, 100 ...	0 10 0

For every full sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 thereof 0 5 0

NOTE.—The charges under this head have all been brought together under one view: the 1d. duty upon small and short lettings may be denoted by an adhesive stamp.

Conveyance or *Transfer*, whether on sale or otherwise:—

Of any Bank of England Stock	£0 7 9
Of any East India Company Stock	1 10 0
Of any Debenture Stock, for every £100, or part of £100	0 2 6

On sale of any property except such stock or debenture stock as aforesaid:—

Not exceeding £5 ...	£0 0 6	Exc. and not exc.	
Exc. and not exc.		£50 ,, £75 ...	£0 7 6
£5 ,, £10 ...	0 1 0	75 ,, 100 ...	0 10 0
10 ,, 15 ...	0 1 6	100 ,, 125 ...	0 12 6
15 ,, 20 ...	0 2 0	125 ,, 150 ...	0 15 0
20 ,, 25 ...	0 2 6	150 ,, 175 ...	0 17 6
25 ,, 50 ...	0 5 0	175 ,, 200 ...	1 0 0

For every £50, and also for every fractional part of £50 of such amount or value 0 5 0

Letters or Power of Attorney for the sole purpose of voting by proxy	0 0 1
For the receipt of any sum of money	0 5 0
For the sale or transfer of any stocks or funds under £20	0 5 0
In any other case	0 10 0

Exemptions.—Letters or power of attorney for the receipt of dividends.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Certified copy or extract of or from any register of £0 0 1
(To be paid by the person requiring such copy or extract.)

Receipts.—For £2 and upwards £0 0 1

N.B.—Persons receiving the money are to pay the duty.

Penalty for giving a receipt without a stamp, £10. Penalty for not effectually cancelling stamps when used, £10

Legacies and Succession to Real Property:—

To children or their descendants, or legal ancestors of the deceased	£1 0 0
Brother or sister, or their descendants	3 0 0
Uncle or aunt, or their descendants	5 0 0
Grand uncle or aunt, or their descendants	6 0 0
All other relations or strangers...	10 0 0

The husband or wife of the deceased not chargeable with duty.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN POSTAL REGULATIONS, &c.

Rates of Postage on Inland Letters.—For a letter not exceeding 1 oz., 1d.; not exceeding 2 oz., 1½d., and ½ for every additional 2 oz. up to 12 oz., beyond which the charge is 1d. per oz. on the whole, beginning with the first oz. Thus a letter weighing between 15 and 16 oz. must be prepaid 16d. Unless prepaid by stamps, double postage is charged on delivery, and if the weight exceeds the value of the stamps attached, double postage is charged for the excess. Stamps are issued of the value of ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s., and 5s.

Post Cards are sold at all Post-offices, price 7d. and 8d. per dozen, and 4½d. and 4d. per half dozen for "thin" and "stout" cards respectively, and *Newspaper Wrappers* with impressed ½d stamp, price 4½d. per packet of eight, or ¾d. singly. *Foreign Post Cards* are issued available for any European State, Egypt, and the United States, price 1d. and 1½d. each.

Newspapers.—The postage rate for newspapers duly registered at the General Post-office is ½d. each within the United Kingdom. To places abroad registered newspapers can be sent at charges varying according to weight, destination, and mail, *if posted within eight days from the date of publication, including that day.* Any registered newspaper posted to a place abroad more than eight days after the day of publication, and all unregistered newspapers, whether by inland or foreign postage, are charged at the book post rates. Papers must be sent in covers open at the ends, and no packet must be above 2 ft. in length or 1 ft. in width or depth.

Registration.—All letters containing coin or articles of value should be registered. The fee for registration is 2d. Both postage and registration fee must be prepaid by stamps. All inland and colonial letters containing coin are treated as registered letters, and if not prepaid as such are charged with a fee of 4d. beyond postage.

Book and Packet Post.—The inland rate of postage is:—For a packet not exceeding 2 oz., ½d.; and for every additional 2 oz., or fraction of 2 oz., ½d., which must be prepaid in stamps or by stamped wrapper. The packet may consist of any number of sheets, written or printed, or of bound books, or maps, or prints on rollers, or photographs, if not on glass, or circulars, when they are wholly or in great part printed, engraved, or lithographed, or MSS. for publication, or proofs marked "for press" or "for revision;" such packets, however, not to exceed 1 ft. 6in. in length, 9 in. in width, 6 in. in depth, and 5 lb. in weight, and all must be open at the ends or sides. In order to secure the return of packets which cannot be delivered, the names and addresses of the senders may be printed or written on the *outside*. A packet wholly unpaid will be charged double book postage, and, if partially prepaid, with double the deficiency. Any packet not open at the ends or sides, or with any written letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, will be treated as a letter.

Foreign Postage.—The rates of foreign postage still vary with many countries, according to different scales of weight. The rate of postage to any European State, Egypt, and the United States is now uniform. Letters for every ½ oz. in weight may be forwarded for 2½d. Newspapers under 4 oz. for 1d. Books, printed papers, MSS., patterns, photographs, and legal documents under 2 oz. for 1d.

The following are the countries forming the "Union," in addition to Great Britain, and to which the preceding remarks apply:—Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada (Dominion of), Canary Islands, Cyprus, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands), Egypt, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Newfoundland, Norway, Persia, Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores), Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tahiti, Turkey, and the United States.

Post Office Telegraphs.—The charge for telegrams throughout the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, but excepting the Scilly, Orkney, and Shetland Islands, is 1s. for the first twenty words, and 3d. for every additional five words, or fraction of five words. No charge is made for the names and addresses of sender and receiver.

Money Orders.—On and after January 1st, 1881, the commission on inland money orders is:—For 1s. and 1s. 6d., ½d.; for 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 1d.; and for 10s., 12s. 6d., 15s., 17s. 6d., and 20s., 2d. Every post office order must be for one or other of the amounts just stated.

International Money Orders.—The scale of commission for orders payable abroad is as follows:—

For sums not exceeding	£2	£5	£7	£10
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
If payable in Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Dutch East Indian Poss., Egypt, United States, or at Malta, Gibraltar, or Constantinople, or any other place abroad (including most of the colonies) authorised to transact money-order business with this country...	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Deposits of One Shilling and upwards may be made by any person at the Post Office Savings Banks, provided that such depositor shall not make deposits amounting to more than £30 in any year ending Dec. 31, or make any further deposit when the amount standing in his name exceeds £150, exclusive of interest. When any depositor's principal and interest amount together to £200, all interest will cease.

For information respecting Government Insurance and Annuities effected through the Post Office, *see* "The British Postal Guide," published quarterly, price 6d.

RATES OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POSTAGE.

COUNTRIES.	MAILS MADE UP.	Letters. under ½ oz.	Post Cards.	Newspapers. under 4 oz.	Books & Patterns. under 1 oz.	under 2 oz.	under 4 oz.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aden	E. every Friday	0 5	0 2	0 1½	...	0 1½	0 3
Africa, W. Coast (1)	E. every Friday, *c.a.*	0 6	...	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 3
Argentine Rep. (2)	M. 9th & 24th each mo. ...	0 4	0 1½	0 1	...	0 1	0 2
Australia (3)	Every four weeks, *c.*	0 6	...	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 4
Bermuda	Every four weeks...	0 4	0 1½	0 1	...	0 1	0 2
Canada, Dom. of (4)	E. every Thursday	0 2½	0 1	0 1	...	0 0½	0 1
,, *viâ* Unit. States	E. ev. Tues., Thurs. & Sat.	0 2½	0 1	0 1	...	0 0½	0 1
Cape of Good Hope	E. every Thursday	0 6	...	0 1	...	0 1	0 2
Ceylon [Brindisi	M. every alt. Friday	0 5	0 1½	0 1	...	0 1½	0 3
China (5) *viâ*	E. every alt. Friday	0 5	0 2	0 1½	...	0 1½	0 3
Constantinople ...	E. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. M. Monday & Friday	0 2½	0 1	0 1	...	0 0½	0 1
Egypt (6)	E. Mon. & Fri. M. Wed. ...	0 2½	0 1	0 1	...	0 0½	0 1
European States (7)	M. & E., Sundays excepted.	0 2½	0 1	0 1	...	0 0½	0 1
Gibraltar	M. & E., Sundays excepted.	0 2½	0 1	0 1	...	0 0½	0 1
Greece	E. Thursday & Saturday M. Monday & Friday	0 2½	0 1	0 1	...	0 0½	0 1
India	E. ev. Fri.; M. ev. Thurs....	0 5	0 2	0 1½	...	0 0½	0 3
Malta	E. every Wed. & Sat.	0 2½	0 1	0 1	...	0 0½	0 1
Natal	E. ev. Thurs. by Cape Packet	0 6	...	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 3
Portugal (8)	M. daily, Sundays excepted	0 2½	0 1	0 1	...	0 1	0 2
Turkey	E. every Thursday, *c.*	0 2½	0 1	0 1	...	0 ½	0 1
United States (9)	E. ev. Tues., Thurs. & Sat.	0 2½	0 1	0 1	...	0 ½	0 1
West Indies, Brit.	M. 2nd & 17th each month .	0 4	0 1½	0 1	...	0 1	0 2

From the above Table can be ascertained the rates chargeable to most places abroad, and the times when foreign mails are made up and despatched. Except in the case of Canada, one route only, and that the cheapest, is given. *c* denotes that prepayment is compulsory; *a*, additional charge made on delivery. The limitation of weight of a packet of newspapers, books, or printed papers for countries in the Postal Union is 4 lbs., and the weight for pattern packets for such countries is 8 oz.; but for Belgium, Greece, France, Luxembourg, and the United States, it is 12 oz. Additional rates for letters and newspapers *over* the rates given may be ascertained by taking the rates given for every ½ oz. and fraction of ½ oz., for letters and for every 4 oz. and fraction of 4 oz. for newspapers. For further information the reader is referred to the "British Postal Guide," published quarterly, price 6d., and obtainable at any Post Office.

(1) Including Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast (Brit. Poss.), Liberia, etc. (2) Including Buenos Ayres. (3) To any part, including West Australia, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand. (4) To all parts of the Dominion, including Canada East and West, British Columbia and Vancouver Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward I., Newfoundland, etc. (5) Including Japan, Borneo and Labuan, Hong Kong, Java, Singapore, etc. (6) Including Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, etc. (7) Including Austria and Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France (and French colonies generally), Germany, Holland, Italy, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Norway (*viâ* Belgium and Switzerland). (8) Also to Azores and Madeira, Roumania and Servia. (9) Including Demerara.

MULTIPLICATION TABLE, READY RECKONER.] HANDY REFERENCE TABLES. [INCOME & WAGES, WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION TABLE, from 1 to 36.

1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**31**	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	66	69	72	75	78	81	84	87	90	93	96	99	102	105	108
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	130	104	108	112	116	120	124	128	132	136	140	144
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180
6	12	18	24	30	16	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	138	144	150	156	162	168	174	180	186	192	198	204	210	216
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84	91	98	105	112	119	126	133	140	147	154	161	168	175	182	189	196	203	210	217	224	231	238	245	252
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160	168	176	184	192	200	208	216	224	232	240	248	256	264	272	280	288
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108	117	126	135	144	153	162	171	180	189	198	207	216	225	234	243	252	261	270	279	288	297	306	315	324
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132	143	154	165	176	187	198	209	220	231	242	253	264	275	286	297	308	319	330	341	352	363	374	385	396
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	312	324	336	348	360	372	384	396	408	420	432
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130	143	156	169	182	195	208	221	234	247	260	273	286	299	312	325	338	351	364	377	390	403	416	429	442	455	468
14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	154	168	182	196	210	224	238	252	266	280	294	308	322	336	350	364	378	392	406	420	434	448	462	476	490	504
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	255	270	285	300	315	330	345	360	375	390	405	420	435	450	465	480	495	510	525	540
16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	256	272	288	304	320	336	352	368	384	400	416	432	448	464	480	496	512	528	544	560	576
17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170	187	204	221	238	255	272	289	306	323	340	357	374	391	408	425	442	459	476	493	510	527	544	561	578	595	612
18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180	198	216	234	252	270	288	306	324	342	360	378	396	414	432	450	468	486	504	522	540	558	576	594	612	630	648
19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190	209	228	247	266	285	304	323	342	361	380	399	418	437	456	475	494	513	532	551	570	589	608	627	646	665	684
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520	540	560	580	600	620	640	660	680	700	720

TABLES OF MONEY, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, TIME, &c.

1.—MONEY.

4 farthings .. .. make 1 penny (1d.)
12 pence .. .. .. „ 1 shilling (s.)
20 shillings .. .. „ 1 pound (£)

A Farthing is written thus:—¼d.; a Halfpenny—½d.; Three farthings—¾d.

The following coins in silver and gold are also used in our circulating medium :—

	£	s.	d.
Half-Sovereign	0	10	0
Crown	0	5	0
Half-Crown	0	2	6
Florin	0	2	0
Sixpence	0	0	6
Fourpenny Piece	0	0	4
Threepenny Piece	0	0	3

2.—TROY WEIGHT.

24 grains (grs.) make 1 pennyweight (dwt.)
20 pennyweights „ 1 ounce (oz.)
12 ounces .. „ 1 pound (lb.)

The Imperial Standard Pound Troy is the weight from which all other weights are computed: 1-12th of it is an ounce Troy; 1-20th of the ounce, 1 pennyweight; and 1-24th of the pennyweight, 1 grain. Thus, 5760 grains make a pound Troy, and 7000 grains a pound Avoirdupois.

By this weight gold, silver, jewels, and precious stones are weighed.

3.—APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Apothecaries compound their medicines by this weight. They buy and sell drugs by Avoirdupois weight.

20 grains (gr.) .. .. make 1 scruple (℈)
3 scruples .. .. .. „ 1 dram (ʒ)
8 drams .. .. .. „ 1 ounce (℥)
12 ounces .. .. .. „ 1 pound (lb)

4.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

All articles sold by weight are sold by Avoirdupois weight, except gold, silver, platina, diamonds and other precious stones, and drugs when sold by retail.

16 drams (dr.) .. make 1 ounce (oz.)
16 ounces .. „ 1 pound (lb.)
14 pounds .. „ 1 stone (st.)
28 pounds .. „ 1 quarter (qr.)
4 quarters .. „ 1 hundredwt. (cwt.)
20 hundredwts. „ 1 ton (ton)!

5.—LINEAL OR LONG MEASURE.

3 barley-corns (b.c.) make 1 inch (in.)
12 inches .. .. .. „ 1 foot (ft.)
3 feet .. .. „ 1 yard (yd.)
5½ yards make 1 pole, rod, or perch (p.)
40 poles .. .. ..make 1 furlong (fur.)
8 furlongs .. .. .. „ 1 mile (m.)
3 miles .. .. .. „ 1 league (l.)

By this measure are computed lineal dimensions of all magnitudes, with the exceptions mentioned below.

1 line .. .. .. = 1-12th or ·083 inch.
1 nail .. .. .. 2¼ or 2·75 inches
1 palm .. .. .. = 3 inches
1 hand .. .. .. = 4 inches
1 link .. .. .. = 7·92 inches
1 span .. .. .. = 9 inches
1 cubit .. .. .. = 18 inches
1 pace (mil.) = 2½ or 2·5 feet
1 pace (itin.) .. = 5 feet
1 fathom .. .. = 6 feet
1 chain.. .. .. = 4 poles or 22 yds.
1 geographical mile = 6079 feet
1 degree (or °) = 60 geographical miles, or 69½ English miles

6.—CLOTH MEASURE.

Cloth Measure is used for the measurement of all woollen, linen, cotton, and silk goods.

2¼ inches .. .. make 1 nail (n.)
4 nails .. .. „ 1 quarter (qr.)
4 quarters .. „ 1 yard (yd.)
5 quarters .. „ 1 English ell (E.e.)

7.—SQUARE OR LAND MEASURE.

This measure is used for all kinds of superficial measuring, such as land, paving, flooring, roofing, tiling, slating, plastering, etc., and anything having length and breadth only.

144 sq. in. (sq. in.) .. make 1 sq. foot (sq. ft.)
9 sq. feet .. .. „ 1 sq. yard
30¼ sq. yards.. 1 sq. rod, pole, or perch
40 perches .. .. make 1 rood (r.)
4 roods .. .. .. „ 1 acre (a.)

8.—SOLID OR CUBIC MEASURE.

A *cube* is a solid body, and contains length, breadth, and thickness, having 6 equal sides.

1728 cubic inches .. make 1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet .. .. „ 1 cubic yard
40 cubic ft. of rough, or 50 cubic ft. of hewn timber } = 1 ton or load
42 cubic feet of timber = 1 shipping ton
108 cubic feet .. .. = 1 stack of wood
128 cubic feet .. .. = 1 cord of wood
1 cubic yd. of earth, &c. = 1 load

9.—LIQUID MEASURE.

4 gills .. .. make 1 pint
2 pints .. .. „ 1 quart
4 quarts .. .. „ 1 gallon

In all measures of capacity, whether of liquids or dry goods, the Imperial Gallon forms the legal standard by which they must be regulated. It is of the capacity of 277¼ cubic inches. Six ordinary wine bottles contain, or ought to contain, a gallon.

10.—DRY OR CORN MEASURE.

Corn, fruit, oysters, salt, and other dry goods are sold by Dry Measure, which is the same as Liquid Measure up to the gallon: from this it proceeds—

2 gallons .. .. make 1 peck
4 pecks .. .. „ 1 bushel
8 bushels .. .. „ 1 quarter

A *pottle* is 2 quarts; a *strike* is 2 bushels; and a *coomb*, 4 bushels; a sack is 3 bushels; and 12 sacks or 36 bushels make a *chaldron*. The standard bushel contains 2218·192 cubic inches.

11.—TIME TABLE.

60 seconds (sec.) .. make 1 minute (min.)
60 minutes .. .. „ 1 hour (h.)
24 hours .. .. .. „ 1 day
7 days .. .. .. „ 1 week

Of the months, a LUNAR MONTH comprises 4 weeks, or 28 days. A CALENDAR MONTH contains 28, 29, 30, or 31 days.

January ..	31	June	30
February ...	28	July	31
„ In leap year	29	August	31
March	31	September ..	30
April	30	October	31
May	31	November ..	30
December	31		

Of years, the COMMON, or JULIAN YEAR contains 365 days. In LEAP YEAR 1 day must be added. The SOLAR YEAR is 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes 51½ seconds, which necessitates the addition of 1 day in every fourth year, or leap year, to make the Common years and Solar years coincide.

12.—COMMERCIAL NUMBERS IN COMMON USE.

12 articles .. .. .. = 1 dozen
13 articles .. .. .. = 1 long dozen
12 dozen .. .. .. = 1 gross
20 articles .. .. .. = 1 score
5 score.. .. .. .. = 1 hundred
6 score .. .. .. = 1 great hundrd.
30 deals .. .. .. = 1 quarter
24 sheets paper .. .. = 1 quire
20 sheets paper .. .. = 1 quire outsides
25 sheets paper .. .. = 1 printer's quire
20 quires .. .. .. = 1 ream
20½ quires .. .. .. = 1 printer's ream
2 reams .. .. .. = 1 bundle
10 reams .. .. .. = 1 bale
5 doz. skins of parchment = 1 roll
72 words in law .. = 1 folio

A READY RECKONER for ascertaining at a glance the Value of any Number of Articles from 1 to 50, at prices from ¼d. to 11d.

Lbs. Yds. etc.	¼*d.*	½*d.*	¾*d.*	1*d.*	2*d.*	3*d.*	4*d.*	5*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	8*d.*	9*d.*	10*d.*	11*d.*
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 1 0	0 1 2	0 1 4	0 1 6	0 1 8	0 1 10
3	0 ¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	0 1 6	0 1 9	0 2 0	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 9
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	0 2 0	0 2 4	0 2 8	0 3 0	0 3 4	0 3 8
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	0 2 6	0 2 11	0 3 4	0 3 9	0 4 2	0 4 7
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	0 3 6	0 4 1	0 4 8	0 5 3	0 5 10	0 6 5
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	0 4 0	0 4 8	0 5 4	0 6 0	0 6 8	0 7 4
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	0 4 6	0 5 3	0 6 0	0 6 9	0 7 6	0 8 3
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	0 5 0	0 5 10	0 6 8	0 7 6	0 8 4	0 9 2
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	0 5 6	0 6 5	0 7 4	0 8 3	0 9 2	0 10 1
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
13	0 3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	0 6 6	0 7 7	0 8 8	0 9 9	0 10 10	0 11 11
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	0 7 0	0 8 2	0 9 4	0 10 6	0 11 8	0 12 10
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	0 7 6	0 8 9	0 10 0	0 11 3	0 12 6	0 13 9
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	0 8 0	0 9 4	0 10 8	0 12 0	0 13 4	0 14 8
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	0 8 6	0 9 11	0 11 4	0 12 9	0 14 2	0 15 7
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	0 9 0	0 10 6	0 12 0	0 13 6	0 15 0	0 16 6
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	0 9 6	0 11 1	0 12 8	0 14 3	0 15 10	0 17 5
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	0 10 0	0 11 8	0 13 4	0 15 0	0 16 8	0 18 4
21	0 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	0 10 6	0 12 3	0 14 0	0 15 9	0 17 6	0 19 3
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	0 9 2	0 11 0	0 12 10	0 14 8	0 16 6	0 18 4	1 0 2
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	0 9 7	0 11 6	0 13 5	0 15 4	0 17 3	0 19 2	1 1 1
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 16 0	0 18 0	1 0 0	1 2 0
25	0 6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	0 10 5	0 12 6	0 14 7	0 16 8	0 18 9	1 0 10	1 2 11
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	0 10 10	0 13 0	0 15 2	0 17 4	0 19 6	1 1 8	1 3 10
27	0 6¾	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	0 11 3	0 13 6	0 15 9	0 18 0	1 0 3	1 2 6	1 4 9
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	0 11 8	0 14 0	0 16 4	0 18 8	1 1 0	1 3 4	1 5 8
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	0 12 1	0 14 6	0 16 11	0 19 4	1 1 9	1 4 2	1 6 7
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0	0 17 6	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 5 0	1 7 6
31	0 7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 4	0 12 11	0 15 6	0 18 1	1 0 8	1 3 3	1 5 10	1 8 5
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 8	0 13 4	0 16 0	0 18 8	1 1 4	1 4 0	1 6 8	1 9 4
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	0 13 9	0 16 6	0 19 3	1 2 0	1 4 9	1 7 6	1 10 3
34	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	0 14 2	0 17 0	0 19 10	1 2 8	1 5 6	1 8 4	1 11 2
35	0 8¾	1 5½	2 2¼	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	0 14 7	0 17 6	1 0 5	1 3 4	1 6 3	1 9 2	1 12 1
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 13 0
37	0 9¼	1 6½	2 3¾	3 1	6 2	9 3	12 4	0 15 5	0 18 6	1 1 7	1 4 8	1 7 9	1 10 10	1 13 11
38	0 9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	6 4	9 6	12 8	0 15 10	0 19 0	1 2 2	1 5 4	1 8 6	1 11 8	1 14 10
39	0 9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	6 6	9 9	13 0	0 16 3	0 19 6	1 2 9	1 6 0	1 9 3	1 12 6	1 15 9
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	0 16 8	1 0 0	1 3 4	1 6 8	1 10 0	1 13 4	1 16 8
50	1 0½	2 8½	3 1½	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	1 0 10	1 5 0	1 9 2	1 13 4	1 17 6	2 1 8	2 5 10

To find the value of Articles at any intermediate price, as for Example 9½*d.*, *add* the value at 9*d.* to the value at ½*d.*, or *subtract* the value at ½*d.* from the value at 11*d.*

TABLE OF EXPENSES, INCOME, and WAGES, showing what any Sum, from £1 to £1000 per Annum, is per Month, Week, or Day.

Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day
£ *s.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s, d.*	*s. d.*	£ *s.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	*s. d.*	£ *s.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	*s. d.*
1 0	0 1 8	0 0 4½	0 0¾	4 10	0 7 6	0 1 8¾	0 3	8 0	0 13 4	0 3 1	0 5¼
1 10	0 2 6	0 0 7	0 1	5 0	0 8 4	0 1 11	0 3¼	8 8	0 14 0	0 3 2¾	0 5½
2 0	0 3 4	0 0 9¼	0 1¼	5 5	0 8 9	0 2 0¼	0 3½	8 10	0 14 2	0 3 3¼	0 5½
2 2	0 3 6	0 0 9¾	0 1¼	5 10	0 9 2	0 2 1½	0 3¾	9 0	0 15 0	0 3 5½	0 6
2 10	0 4 2	0 0 11½	0 1¾	6 0	0 10 0	0 2 3¾	0 4	9 9	0 15 9	0 3 7½	0 6¼
3 0	0 5 0	0 1 1¾	0 2	6 6	0 10 6	0 2 5	0 4¼	10 0	0 16 8	0 3 10¼	0 6½
3 3	0 5 3	0 1 2½	0 2	6 10	0 10 10	0 2 6	0 4¼	10 10	0 17 6	0 4 0½	0 7
3 10	0 5 10	0 1 4¼	0 2¼	7 0	0 11 8	0 2 8¼	0 4½	11 0	0 18 4	0 4 2¾	0 7¼
4 0	0 6 8	0 1 6½	0 2¾	7 7	0 12 3	0 2 10	0 4¾	11 11	0 19 3	0 4 5¼	0 7½
4 10	0 7 0	0 1 7¾	0 2¾	7 10	0 12 6	0 2 10½	0 5	12 0	1 0 0	0 4 7½	0 7¾

Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day
s. d.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	*s d.*	£ *s.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	*s. d.*	£ *s.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
12 12	1 1 0	0 4 10	0 8¼	17 17	1 9 6	0 6 10	0 11¾	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9¾	0 4 4½
13 0	1 1 8	0 5 0	0 8½	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11¼	0 11¾	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	0 4 11¼
13 13	1 2 9	0 5 3	0 9	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3	1 0¼	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5	0 5 5¾
14 0	1 3 4	0 5 4¾	0 9¼	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3¾	1 0½	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 10	0 10 11½
14 14	1 4 6	0 5 8	0 9½	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8¼	1 1¼	250 0	20 16 8	4 16 1¾	0 13 8½
15 0	1 5 0	0 5 9	0 9¾	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6¼	1 7¾	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 3	0 16 5¼
15 15	1 6 3	0 6 0½	0 10¼	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4½	2 2¼	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 8	1 1 11
16 0	1 6 8	0 6 2	0 10½	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	2 9	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3½	1 7 4¾
16 16	1 8 0	0 6 5½	0 11	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	3 3½	750 0	62 1 0	14 8 5½	2 1 1
17 0	1 8 4	0 6 6½	0 11	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	3 10	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7	2 14 9½

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